Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.



NEW-YEAR'S NUMBER

Vol. XXVIII. No. 7 WESTERN EDITION JANUARY 1, 1905 TERMS { 25 CENTS A YEAR 24 NUMBERS

Irrigation: The Colorado River Project

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

THE people of southern California are enthusiastic over what is known as the Colorado River project. The plan to control the water of this great scenic stream, and utilize the same for the redemption of the lands adjacent to it, constitutes the greatest irrigation scheme in the world. It means the restoration of a lost region capable of supporting not less than one hundred thousand families.

The great Assuan dam in Egypt is a small affair when compared to this Western undertaking. The construction of the big dam across the Nile did not reclaim the land adjoining the river at that point. Prior to its erection what was known as "basin irrigation" was in effect. This consisted merely of the natural overflow each year, followed by the planting of one crop and one harvest. By the use of the dam the water can be distributed so that two and three crops of cotton may be secured each year instead of one. Only three hundred thousand acres are benefited by the Egyptian dam, while the territory which will be wholly restored as a result of the Colorado River project will be between one million and one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres. When its water is saved, this remarkable river will outrank even the Ganges in the assistance it will render agriculture.

The government has an engineering force of one hundred men surveying the river and surrounding country for a distance of three hundred and fifty miles from the town of Needles, on the Sante Fe Railroad, in California, to the Mexican line. The land which it is proposed to reclaim stretches across two states and one territory, California, Nevada and Arizona, the most of it being in the first named. It is in the form of alluvial valleys, through which the river cuts and winds its way. The valleys are in the curves of the stream, first on one side, then on the other, some of them being one hundred thousand acres in extent. The largest districts are in the vicinity of Yuma. At the present time this soil is either altogether arid, or else it is inundated too frequently to be of any use. The work of redeeming and protecting these lands will be accomplished by building dams in the numerous gorges, and constructing dikes at places where it is necessary to prevent the inundation of the lowlands. Immense reservoirs will be installed at intervals, to store the surplus water, and the river will be confined to its normal bed at all seasons, during high water as well as low. Citrus fruits, such as oranges and lemons, will be raised on the high grounds, while alfalfa, grasses and vegetables will thrive on the lowlands.

Aside from the inestimable value to agriculture, the flow of water along the mighty course of this famous stream has a force which is probably equal to the strength of Niagara, and when grainfields spring up along its banks, and people go there to live, the necessary power for manufactures will be easily available. It will be about eighteen months before the completion of the investigations which will determine the cost of the undertaking, but it is estimated at from twenty million to twenty-five million dollars. It will give employment to thousands of men, and will consume years of time to complete the work. The government will put the job through, but will be reimbursed from the sale of the land. The reader may think Uncle Sam is crazy to contemplate such a speculation. It is really not speculation at all. The exponents of the irrigation idea have shown most conclusively that their claims for desert land when water is put upon it are not false.

If one million acres are reclaimed at a cost of twenty million dollars, that fixes the cost of reclamation at twenty dollars an acre. As fast as the land is ready, buyers will be waiting for it at that price. In Idaho, where a big scheme of a similar nature is under way, the sale of land has been in excess of the expectation of the promoters. The men who buy it are not speculators. After it passes from the hands of the government it cannot be bought for one hundred dollars an acre. The reason for this is simple—because it pays the farmer so well that he could not afford to sell for less. One strong feature of these reclamation schemes over the old rushes for government land is that the work of preparation requires the labor of a great many men, and they can earn wages with which to buy land and get a start. In employing labor, the preference is always given to those who intend to take up land.



A FREAK OF THE DESERT

This business of redeeming the desert has really gone beyond the experimental state. The government is going into the matter in earnest, and it is just another item among the many things which are destined to insure a greater America. Nevada has the greatest amount of waste land of any of the seventeen states and territories which comprise the arid belt, although Montana would be first in this respect if its mountainous tracts were considered. New Mexico and Arizona have almost as much arid soil as the two first named. California has redeemed the most land, the first resolution favoring national irrigation having originated from the chamber of commerce in Los Angeles. The state of Washington has redeemed the least amount of land. Idaho has the greatest amount of water which may be utilized in this work, and Nevada the least.

Reclaiming the arid land will do more for California than all things else. Heretofore it has not been considered a poor man's country. It is greatly favored by Nature, and has been made a paradise by the wealthy people who have gone there to live, but the army of bread-winners who will follow will make it truly great. The common people who earn their living in the sweat of their brow, who supply the toil necessary to the production of wealth, will make it an empire as well as a paradise. Of course, this class is now represented in a measure, but not to the extent that it should be.

In the parched districts lying along the Colorado River are the crumbling remains of old cities. They mark the place where a population thrived in the long ago. Mutely and stubbornly they have resisted the destruction the ages have visited upon them, as if to mark the place where there was once life, in the hope that it might come again. Their long vigil has not been in vain. The skill of man will conquer that wild, raging river, and force it to play its part in the redemption of the long-lost land around it. The civilization for which these blistered, tottering wrecks have waited so long is edging out toward them.



BLISTERED, TOTTERING WRECKS OF A RUINED CITY

◈

Free with January 15th Farm and Fireside

With each copy of the January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE another beautiful art supplement will be sent. We believe that it will be more beautiful than any of the previous picture supplements. If your subscription is about to expire, or has expired, send in your renewal promptly, so as not to miss this beautiful picture supplement. It will please you sure. The little yellow address label will show you when your subscription expires.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICES:

41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY — SPRINGFIELD, OHIO — Tribune Building, CHICAGO

Subscriptions and all business letters may be addressed to "Farm and Fireside," at either one of the above-mentioned offices; letters for the Editor should be marked "Editor."

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (24 Numbers) . . . . . 25 Cents

The above rate includes the payment of postage by us. All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and poultry journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. *When neither of these can be procured,* send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. *Do not send checks on banks in small towns.*

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Jan1905 means that the subscription is paid up to January, 1905; Feb1905, to February, 1905, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within **four weeks,** so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a **renewal.** If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. *Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.*

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

FREE

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE SUPPLEMENT WITH JANUARY 15th ISSUE

in rich colors. This picture is truly a work of art. It pictures a little child who takes her broken doll to her good friend, the village blacksmith, to be mended. It is charming in its naturalness. The childish simplicity of the little girl, whose face pictures her confidence in the ability of the blacksmith to repair her doll; the amused but kindly expression on the faces of the kind blacksmith and his youthful helper, as they pause in their work at the forge, all combine to make a picture that attracts all who see it. It will surely be appreciated and cherished by every one who receives it.

The demand for this big special midwinter number, with thirty-two pages and this beautiful colored picture supplement, will be so great that the supply *will not permit of its being sent to those who have allowed their subscriptions to* FARM AND FIRESIDE *to expire,* notwithstanding the fact that we shall print from three hundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand copies of this special issue.

HAS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRED?

If your time is out you will not receive this big special number unless you send in your renewal promptly, then you will be sure to receive it. Look now at the little yellow address label, and see when your subscription runs out. If your time is out, send in your subscription for another year, and make sure of this

BIG SPECIAL MIDWINTER NUMBER

It will contain thirty-two pages, and in addition to the regular farm, household and special departments there will be scores of special features and suggestions to help you enjoy this glorious season of the year as every one should.

SOME NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURES FOR THE JANUARY 15th ISSUE

"The Coonskin Library" is the title of an interesting special on one of the first public libraries established west of the Alleghany Mountains.

"To Encourage the Children"—With some parents "don't" is the all-instructing word to their children. So many parents never stop to think of the importance of having their children "do" things. The mistakes of many mothers and fathers are to be plainly told and discussed by a capable and instructive writer.

"Wash-Room and Closet Conveniences"—There are a great many things that can easily be made with little or no expense with the ordinary house-tools, and which would add to both the beauty and convenience of any home. On this subject there will be a page of illustrated things, with full directions for their making, that will be of inestimable value to housekeepers.

"Tobogganing on the Pearl of the Alleghanies"—A cleverly written and illustrated account of how the popular winter sport is enjoyed on the tiptop of one of the highest spurs of the Alleghany Mountain system.

"Goldenrod"—The new serial, now running, is a clean, wholesome story of every-day life and adventure, and breathing throughout a good, pure atmosphere of farm life not found in the usual modern rural fiction. It "takes one straight back" to the old farm-house, about which most of the romance develops. The story commences in this issue. It should especially appeal to our agricultural friends and readers of fiction.

"Life on a Car-Ferry Boat"—The dangers and monotony of navigation on the Great Lakes during the long months of winter will be illustrated and discussed by a stewardess and passenger on one of the big lake liners.

About Rural Affairs

BY T. GREINER

WILD FRUITS.—From a reader in Oregon I have received some rooted slips of a wild "climbing gooseberry," which grows there in shady places, usually near a spring or stream of water. The fruit is very sour. I am not so sure that this gooseberry has great, or any, value for cultivation. The chances, indeed, are much against such an assumption. And yet I do believe that the woods, here in our country, as well as in other lands, are yet full of wild fruits which only await the hands and efforts of the propagator and breeder to give us valuable additions to our list of really good fruits, or at least interesting plants and shrubs to plant for one purpose or another.

◈

SENDING LIVE PLANTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—The plants sent me from Oregon came, as usual in such cases, in a rather dried-up condition. I put them at once to soak in water, and hope that they will freshen up and grow again. They will be kept for a while packed in moist earth, and then regularly planted. When sending plants in the mails, when they are expected to pass quite a number of days in transit, great care is always necessary to keep them from drying out. They should be wrapped in sphagnum moss that is rather moist, and then in oiled or waxed paper, and if possible packed in a little wooden box. Thus they may go safely clear across the continent.

◈

COFFEE AND COFFEE-SUBSTITUTES.—Mrs. G. W. D., of the state of Washington, asks me whether I really was in earnest in giving that advice about coffee. I have not the least doubt that we can make a palatable and healthful beverage from ordinary grains and grain combinations, such as wheat, oats, barley, bran, soy-beans, etc., with or without chicory. We must drink something. I have got used to the coffee-substitute, and to my taste it has become just as palatable as the real coffee. I use it with plenty of genuine Jersey cream, which seems to greatly improve the flavor. But even though it were a sacrifice to do without the real coffee, exemption from those severe headaches is a result that abundantly compensates for such self-denial.

◈

HORSE-NETTLE AND OTHER WEEDS.—A reader asks me what to do to eradicate the horse-nettle, which in some places in the Southern states is a troublesome weed. I have had no experience with this member of the nightshade family. Henderson, in the "Handbook of Plants," pronounces it ornamental enough for cultivation as a greenhouse plant, probably on account of its scarlet fruit. Professor Massey, of North Carolina, writes me about this weed: "'Solanum Carolinense' is in every waste place here, but owing to the clean culture demanded by the cotton crop, it is little bother in the cultivated fields. In the garden I treat it as I do other perennial weeds—like nutgrass, for instance—and keep it chopped down as fast as it shows a leaf. Digging is of little use, for every piece of root left will grow, and the more the roots are cut, the more plants you have. Any plant will finally die if not allowed to make leaves. If we had no worse pest than this nettle, we would be happy. Nutgrass ('Cyperus hydra') is the worst weed in the South. As I write I see from my window where it was completely chopped off yesterday, and this morning it is up and smiling like new-sown wheat. And yet I am gradually getting rid of nutgrass."

◈

THE BLOOMLESS, SEEDLESS APPLE AGAIN.—The boomers of the bloomless, seedless apple are sending out their circulars to catch suckers. Evidently this "company" counts no practical or expert horticulturist among its members. At least, some of the statements in the circular disclose utter ignorance of pomological knowledge. A writer in "Country Gentleman," over the nom de plume "Ananias B. Good," ridicules the stories of the seedless-apple boomers in the following fashion: "In the spring of 1895 we were butchering a pig just at apple-grafting time. My brother, who was helping me, cut off the pig's tail, and threw it on the ground. It attracted my attention, and my mind being full of horticultural schemes, I immediately took it while yet warm, inclosed it in a tube of fresh apple-bark taken from a Bailey Sweet apple-tree, and using the whole as a scion, I grafted it into a vigorous Ben Davis tree standing near the cow-barn. To my astonishment, the scion grew. It had a peculiar look from the start, and I was greatly worked up about it. When it bore, in 1899, I was delighted to find that each apple contained, in place of the ordinary core, a fine pork sausage. The tree has borne abundantly every other year since, and we have had baked sweet apples and sausage to our hearts' content. The only drawback is that the sausage lacks seasoning, but I am experimenting now on a line which I think will entirely remedy that small defect." I give this simply for the purpose of advising readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE that they can use their money to far better advantage than to put it into the pockets of the propagators and boomers of the bloomless, seedless apple.

◈

KEEPING APPLES FOR WINTER AND SPRING.—The modern regular commercial way of keeping apples for late winter and spring sales is by cold storage. The average farmer, and others who just store comparatively small quantities of apples chiefly for their own use, with possibly a small surplus to retail directly to consumers during winter and spring by the peck or half-bushel, seldom have regular cold-storage facilities. They have the choice between storing their apples in the cellar under the dwelling-rooms or burying them outdoors. I have before this pitted apples just exactly as we used to pit potatoes, with the exception of covering less deeply; for it will not hurt an apple to be exposed to a temperature slightly below thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, or even to freeze solid, if they are not handled much while frozen. In fact, my pitted apples always came out nice and crisp in spring, and far better than the wilted, tasteless things which one finds so often in the farm cellars late in winter or in early spring. I am only sorry now that I did not get help enough late in October to gather up all the sound windfalls (hundreds of bushels of them), and have them stored in pits outdoors, if for no other purpose than feeding to stock during winter and early spring. I remember, however, once having stored a large lot of apples in a big bin in the cellar four or five feet deep, where they kept quite well until used, some of them having been kept until April. One of my friends, Mr. W. F. Grabs, of North Carolina, to whom I shipped a car-load of Baldwins late in October, makes a regular business of keeping Northern winter apples in his cellar until spring, then to be retailed in small quantities at the high prices usually prevailing at that season of the year. In a little book entitled "From the Tree to the Table," which treats of the keeping of winter apples, etc., Mr. Grabs speaks of the apple as "rather the most useful fruit in the world." In this he is undoubtedly right. He also says that it is better to ship in apples in the fall or early in the winter, and not in the spring. "It is safe to transport apples a long distance during the fall and winter, but it is not safe to expose them very much late in spring." The truth of this seems to be almost self-evident. "The regular order in running a cellar or fruit-house," says Mr. Grabs, "is to open and shut according to the changes of the weather. As a rule, open at night and shut in the morning, or open when the weather is cold." He also maintains that even under his climatic conditions apples may be had from May to May—in other words, the whole year round. In regard to cellar storage, I agree with Mr. Grabs when he says that a damp and musty cellar is no place for apples, nor anything else but filth and disease. To be fit as a storage-room for apples the cellar may be damp, but should have good pure air secured by proper ventilation. Even in our ordinary Northern cellars we have very little to fear from frost hurting apples, and we might admit cold air enough to keep the temperature a little below thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit. This, of course, cannot be done where potatoes, etc., are stored in the same room, as the temperature for them must be kept above thirty-two or thirty-three degrees. Mr. Grabs lays much stress on fresh air. He says: "If the cellar should be kept so very cold for apples, how is it that they can be kept all winter in the extreme Southern states? The main thing is the fresh air. . . . It belongs to the nature of a winter apple to keep during the winter, and the reason that they do not keep in the most of cases is that they are not kept in the fresh cool air, and are not sound. All good sound winter apples will keep during the winter if they have the benefit of the fresh night air." Ellwanger & Barry's celebrated Anjou pears, which have for years been found on the exhibition-tables the very last of January, and possibly later, and been marketed as fancy goods in city markets at fancy prices, were regularly kept without ice in a kind of cold storage provided for them in a barn basement, in somewhat the same fashion that Mr. Grabs' Baldwins were kept. After picking, the Anjous were first stored in crates, placed on the north side of the barn, and transferred to the basement on the approach of cold weather, there to be kept as cool as required by the admission of fresh cold air from outside on all suitable occasions. This year our apples seem to be in particularly good shape for long keeping. I have a lot of Baldwins in the cellar in crates. They are only windfalls, the best and sound ones being gathered up after the heavy gales, crated and carried to the cellar. On close inspection at this time I can hardly find a rot-speck on any of them.

◈

STORING VEGETABLES FOR WINTER.—In a general way it may be said that the same conditions which suit apples for long keeping are also the most favorable for keeping carrots, beets, turnips and various other vegetables. For sweet-potatoes and squashes, however, I have usually held that a higher temperature is required. Mr. Grabs, of North Carolina, however, seems to have success in keeping sweet-potatoes in iceless cold storage. "If sweet-potatoes," he says, "are left exposed to the warm air after being dug, they will spoil in a few days, but if they are stored away in a room, and kept at a low, even temperature, just cold enough to suit their nature, they can be kept all winter, and will be much better, sweeter and of finer flavor later on than when they were first taken out of the ground." My experience with sweet-potatoes does not contradict this statement except in regard to quality. Sweet-potatoes grown by me in New Jersey tasted never better than when first brought in from the field; but when stored in a warm place they would soon become black and worthless. This has also been the case with winter squashes.

All Over the Farm

Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

WINTER WHEAT.—Here, as well as in many other sections of the winter-wheat belt, the weather has been very dry all the fall, and many have been predicting a very short crop in consequence. I have examined the plants in quite a number of fields, and find that the roots have gone down a much greater distance than usual, and the plant has a firm hold on the soil. This means that it will be able to resist the heaving action of frost, and is likely to go through the winter in good condition. Instead of the dry weather being a detriment, it has rather been beneficial to the plant.

◈

IMPROVING GARDEN-SOIL.—A farmer in Wisconsin writes: "I read your advice about fixing the garden-soil in the fall for early planting, but I was so busy that I did not get it done. Will you tell me how I shall manure and work it next spring. The soil is rather stiff, and I want to make it lighter. I have heard that it is a good idea to apply sand. What do you think about it?" Don't waste time and labor hauling sand. Years ago I tried sanding a stiff soil, and it was labor thrown away. You need lots of manure in that stiff soil to make humus. Fill a soil with humus, and you not only lighten, but also enrich, it. I would suggest that you bank about three good loads of stable manure about four feet high. When it is steaming with heat, turn it over, shaking it all together well. It will soon heat again, when it should again be turned. When it is well broken up, apply it to the garden, and the very first chance you get in the spring plow it down. When you are ready to plant the garden, plow the land again, and harrow thoroughly. This will mix the manure well with the soil, and you will get the full benefit of it. Next fall don't forget to give it a heavy dressing—about four inches—and turn it in at once. I have seen the stiffest kind of soil made into ideal garden-soil in this manner.

◈

CANKER.—A farmer's wife in Kentucky writes me that there is some disease among her chickens, and she desires to know what to do for them. She says: "One eye swells up to about the size of a marble, sometimes both eyes, and they have a tough, stringy substance in their mouths, and when they get it bad they smell awful." Her chickens have canker, which I feel well satisfied is a form of diphtheria. This is a disease that is difficult to manage. It will attack some of the strongest and apparently healthiest birds of the flock, and miss many of the birds one would most expect to be affected. It must be treated like smallpox. Every bird that is affected must be quarantined the moment it is discovered. Constant watchfulness is absolutely necessary that not one is missed even for a day. Bad cases, or those that develop into bad cases, must be destroyed, and buried deep or burned. The latter is preferable, because it absolutely prevents the possibility of the germs getting away. Mild cases may be treated with powdered calcium sulphid. Put them in a large box or coop clear away from the flock. Get some calcium sulphid, put it in one of the little insect-powder guns sold everywhere, and blow it into the mouth and nostrils of the affected bird two or three times a day. Procure a ten-cent bottle of cremoline, put about a teaspoonful in a quart of water, and spray the box or coop containing the affected birds every night. Clean out the poultry-house, and spray the birds after they have gone to roost once or twice a week. Don't make them wet, but send the fine mist on them, and fill the air full of the disinfectant. The most important point is to promptly remove from the flock every bird that is attacked, to prevent the spread of the disease. The same may be said of all other diseases that attack poultry. Prompt quarantine of the sick birds and diligent use of disinfectants, clean and well-ventilated houses, a variety of food and pure drinking-water are the important factors in stopping and preventing disease.

◈

SELLING AND FEEDING CORN.—Never have we had a more favorable autumn for the corn crop. The dry weather has ripened up the grain and dried the cob, and corn is going into the cribs in first-class condition, and will keep finely if properly protected from rain. I see it stated that a smaller number of stock-steers are being bought by corn-growing farmers than usual. The reason for this is that corn is selling for a price that is satisfactory to the farmer, and instead of holding it for stock-feed, he is saving himself a great deal of hard labor by marketing it as husked. He sees very little for his work by holding it and feeding it to cattle. The strike of the butchers the past summer caused a great many feeders to lose money, and as they have no assurance that like conditions will not prevail again in the near future, they are going to get on the safe side of the matter.

One farmer of my acquaintance has sold eighteen hundred bushels at forty cents a bushel, and he has over three hundred bushels in crib. All of this came from thirty acres. This is the first time in six years that he has sold his corn instead of feeding it. He is a young man and a close calculator, and he says his figures show that he is on the right side in selling instead of feeding. He is losing on manure, but he declares he can buy it cheaper this season than produce it. He says farmers calculate on getting ten pounds of pork from a bushel of corn, but he is satisfied it is more often nine, and considering the prices paid for corn and for hogs, he feels that he is right this time, especially as he has a lot of work he wishes to do this winter. He admits that it is not a good practice to sell the fertility of his soil in the form of grain, and that he could not grow many crops of seventy bushels of corn to the acre without the manure to be made by feeding it, but he contends that this is an exceptional year, that markets are different from what they usually are, and that it is more profitable to sell the grain than to convert it into meat under the conditions prevailing. Another young farmer thinks he is wrong. He will feed two thousand bushels, and have the stock convert a strawstack he bought for twenty dollars into manure for his corn-land. He is well satisfied that after-crops will pay him doubly for all the work of attending to the stock. When it comes to buying barn-yard manure, and drawing it to the farm, the cost and labor soon knock all interest out of the job, and the farmer thinks he is paying too much for what he is likely to get out of it. A gardener will do it, and consider it money well spent and labor well paid, but he is working for maximum crops of high-priced produce. As one of them said to me a few days ago, "When the boys till and manure their land as we do, they will grow crops that will surprise them. I am continually telling these eighty-acre farmers that they can get more corn off twenty acres that is properly managed than they are getting off forty mangled and starved as their land usually is. One said he hoped I did not expect him to fool away all of his time on twenty acres. I told him his land was capable of producing a full hundred bushels of corn to the acre, and the only reason it did not was just because he did not know how to farm it right. He did not like my plain talk very well, but I went on and told him that if I gardened as he farmed I would now be in the poorhouse. I advise all of them to farm less acres and do better work."

◈

Notes

The American people are just now really more interested in capturing new markets than in any other economical problem.

◈

We need a constantly enlarging market for our products. More manufactories mean more wage-earners and more consumers for our farm products.

◈

When the storage-battery is perfected, and the winds are utilized to develop electricity, much of the farm-work can be performed with it, for the wind will be made to do the will of man.

◈

On December 12th the House of Representatives passed the bill transferring the forestry reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, where they more properly belong.

Spain has one million five hundred thousand mules for beasts of burden, but has only four hundred thousand horses, or three and three fourths times as many mules as horses.

◈

The capabilities of production on irrigated lands, formerly known as desert lands, are astonishing. An acre of beets from the fields of Maynard & Leonard, near Grand Junction, Col., yielded thirty-six tons, valued at one hundred and eighty dollars. The actual cost of production was but thirty dollars.

◈

It is announced in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture that the recently imported Caucasian bee, which is now being bred in the Department of Agriculture apiary, is so gentle as to permit handling without the use of the bee-veil, and generally without smoke.

◈

The prosperous condition of the cotton-growing states of the South is a matter for sincere congratulation. Farmers will receive this year more than eight hundred million dollars for their crops. Capital is accumulating in banks or being employed in business enterprises. The North, which during past years has usually furnished from forty to fifty million dollars every year to the cotton-growers and business men of the South, has not been called upon this year to render any assistance.



STACKING HAY BY IMPROVED METHODS

A BLUE pencil-mark opposite this paragraph means that

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED

and that you are one of those we count on to renew for another year.

Doubtless many of our friends fail to notice when their time is up, and their subscriptions are not renewed because of inattention.

The date on the little yellow address label shows the time to which your subscription has been paid. Notice the label *now*, and if your subscription has expired, please renew at once, to avoid missing a number.

According to our terms, as printed on the second page, "subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay."

While we are pleased to accommodate our friends by waiting a reasonable time for their remittances, there is a limit beyond which this favor cannot be extended, and unless your renewal is promptly sent we must discontinue sending FARM AND FIRESIDE to you.

FREE
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE SUPPLEMENT IN COLORS
WITH THE JANUARY 15th ISSUE

A grand and beautiful picture in rich colors, printed on fine paper, and inserted loose as a supplement, will be sent free with each and every copy of the January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

If you have allowed your subscription to expire, you of course will not receive this fine picture, so to make sure of getting this big number with picture supplement in colors, send in your renewal at once.

And we desire to say to all of our subscribers that they will oblige us very much, and save us time and trouble in keeping accounts, if they will be so kind and thoughtful as to renew at least two weeks before their time is out, and in this way make sure of not missing a number.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

GRAND RAPIDS seems to be still at the head of the reliable hothouse lettuces, and less subject to disease than the close-heading sorts of the Tennisball type.

IT IS NOT OFTEN that we have a fall and early winter so favorable for the safe housing of garden stuff, the building of greenhouses, etc. I have tried to be wise by improving these unusual opportunities.

WHITE PLUME CELERY is not without considerable value for the market garden. It gives size and bulk. I have found nothing better yet than Golden Self-Blanching for quality, and therefore prefer it for the home garden. Wherever the market is one where quality counts, White Plume will soon be out of favor.

ANOTHER FUNGOUS DISEASE, which affects egg-plants, and horse-nettle and various other weeds of the nightshade family, has been discovered. So long as we have to keep our egg-plants thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture in frequent applications this new disease will not prevent us from getting our usual crop of egg-fruit. We can only hope the disease will help us get rid of horse-nettle and some other weeds.

SEEDSMEN'S CATALOGS will soon be coming forth. They have been steadily growing better from year to year for a decade or more. Undoubtedly the new crop will again show some advance, especially in the substitution of photo-engravings for meaningless wood-cuts, and show us garden products as they are, not as artists' fancies picture them. I would rather see truth reveal some weaknesses and failings than to be given fictitious perfection.

THE PAN-AMERICAN STRAWBERRY has again proved a sore disappointment to me as a fall bearer. The one-dollar plant on my grounds (the other having long since given up its struggle for existence) has neither produced a single runner nor given more than a very few insignificant berries. Either my soil is not what it wants, or the variety has no merit worth speaking of. If other readers have had better success with it, either East or West, I would like to hear from them. The originator, who lives not more than fifty or sixty miles from here, surely harvested quite a good many quarts of fairly good berries during September and October for several years, securing the larger crop in the fall, and a smaller one in spring. I cannot get them at either time.

BLANCHING CELERY IN THE CELLAR.—F. H., of Arkansas, says he has a lot of celery which is not fully bleached. How should it be handled? Late in the season, even where the celery-plants are well earthed up, it takes a comparatively long time for them to bleach. The new growth made in the absence of light comes white and brittle, and therefore the bleaching is done quickly when the plants make quick growth, and more slowly when the plants grow slowly. I usually put the late plants that have not finished the bleaching process into a dark corner of the cellar, setting them with their roots and some soil adhering directly upon the damp cellar floor, covering the roots up with more damp soil, muck or sand. Here the plants continue to make new growth, and this new growth is naturally nicely blanched and extremely brittle and sweet. It requires but little cellar-room to store a full supply for a family for winter. The roots are to be kept moist, while the tops must be dry. If water is applied to them in an ordinary cellar the leaves will soon begin to decay.

MAKING COMPOSTS.—Some time ago one of the large onion-seed growers in California asked me how best to utilize a lot of onion chaff that seemed too rich to use for ordinary crops where irrigation is not practised in a shortage of rainfall, on account of danger from burning. "We now have a pile," he says, "which we are reducing with lime and water, containing over twelve hundred cubic yards." As the inquirer also had a big lot of stable and poultry manure, the problem seemed to me of easy solution. Whenever a gardener has a lot of miscellaneous bulky materials, whether it be onion chaff or any other chaff, and weeds, and all sorts of rubbish, everything of this description can go on the compost-heap. The bottom may be formed of the coarsest of the stable manure, then the rest may be added in alternate layers. If too dry, water, or liquid dipped up from the barn-yard, may be added until the whole heap is uniformly damp, but not wet, for we desire to have the pile get warm by fermentation. It may be forked over several times so that all these various materials will become thoroughly mixed, and finally become well rotted and of even texture and quality, then this compost is good for any crop to which one may wish to apply it. It is safe, and usually very effective.

CHICORY.—Chicory may be one of the best of coffee substitutes or adulterants. I believe it is entirely harmless and wholesome. At least, the leaves, when well blanched in cellar culture, make a most excellent, palatable and wholesome salad, and one of the best substitutes for asparagus. The root is as easily grown as a carrot, and when once grown, almost indestructible. You can pull them up, and leave them on the ground, and still they grow. You can chop them off way below ground, and yet the stubs left in the ground will sprout again. In short, if you sow the seed in the garden, you will be almost certain to grow the roots. A year ago I grew a number of varieties, among them the large Magdeburg and others, but failed to discover material differences between them, the so-called "large-rooted" ones giving no larger roots than the so-called "common" variety. I have never tried to roast these roots for the purpose of making chicory coffee. Who will give us a good way of preparing it for such use? Undoubtedly we could learn how to make just as good a coffee-substitute from chicory and grains as the cereal companies put on the market.

THE CODLING-WORM.—Wormy apples have been plentiful the past season. We usually expect them after a good crop of apples. The more apples, of course, the faster the worms will increase. We may confidently look for a big crop of worms next year. If it is to be a small crop of apples, they will all be wormy; if a good crop, then a very large proportion will be worm-eaten. The petroleum spray may reduce the numbers of caterpillars which hatch from eggs deposited on the twigs and limbs of the trees, but will not touch the codling-moth in any of its forms. From California comes the report that a parasite of the codling has been imported, and is doing some service in keeping this troublesome apple-enemy in check, but it will be some time before the parasite becomes distributed widely enough to render us much help in fighting the codling-worm, if it ever does. If our next year's crop of apples promises to be a fair, or even partial, one, it will pay us well to use such means as we have in spraying with Bordeaux mixture and arsenical poisons for killing the codling-worms, which job should be done, and done thoroughly, immediately after the larger part of the blossoms have fallen.

THE WINTER BUNCH-ONIONS.—From the appearance of my patches of White Portugal and other onions, seed of which was sown in open ground last summer and early fall, I conclude that many of the plants from seed sown August 1st will go to seed early next season. Those from seed sown in the latter part of August are not quite so large as I would wish. Perhaps they will winter all right, and in that case will make bunch-onions a trifle later, but give me a smaller proportion of bolting plants. Still I do use even the latter, pulling up the plants for bunching just as soon as the seed-stalk shows. The question of seed is still a puzzling one to me. Either the seed, then going into its second year, had already lost much of its vitality, or the season is less favorable for germination. In short, it seems a hard task to secure as full a stand as I desire to have, even when sowing seed very thickly (over twenty pounds to the acre). Beaulieu's Hardy White onion has seemed to be especially delicate of germination, and the plants at this writing are not as large as the White Portugal. For this I do not blame Beaulieu nor the variety as yet; I report it simply as a fact. Mr. Beaulieu claims that his sort is hardier, and there will be more plants of it alive than of the other sorts. We shall see.

SOME OF MY HUBBARD SQUASHES were left rather longer than was good for them on the barn floor, where temporarily stored. A portion of them were touched by frost. I had them put into the cellar, however, and am now using the damaged ones for poultry-food. Every morning I put a quantity, coarsely cut up, into the kettle, or rather steam-pan. They soon get done, and are then mashed, mixed with bran, various meals (including meat-meal), or fresh bones cut in my bone-cutter, and fed to the flock as a midday meal. I save the seeds out of the best specimens, and shall have enough to supply the neighborhood when squash-planting time comes around again. I simply get the seeds out by hand, squeezing them out of the pulp as best I can, putting them into a sieve, and placing them in a warm and dry place (furnace-room in the cellar, or near the warm pipe of the kitchen stove overhead). When cured, they are rubbed and shaken until entirely white and clean. Hubbard squash seeds are usually in good demand. I have grown no pumpkins, and had only some lots of Delicious and Pike's Peak in other parts of the place, so that the danger of their getting mixed was rather slight. It will not hurt the Hubbard, I think, to be mixed with the Delicious. They are somewhat similar in general outward appearance, but the Delicious is of so much higher quality that a mixture would improve the Hubbard rather than hurt it.

OYSTER-SHELL LIME.—A reader in Middletown, Pa., asks whether he could burn oyster-shells to make lime, and how to do it. Oyster-shells consist chiefly of carbonate of lime, and of course when exposed to heat will be turned into quicklime, and become available, especially for agricultural uses. You might construct a regular kiln in a bank or hillside, or pile up some old logs and other wood that has not much commercial value and can be set afire, and upon this heap of combustibles stack up oyster-shells, and burn away. When I lived in New Jersey I always utilized the oyster-shells that had accumulated near the house during the winter by making a big roast of rubbish, and then spreading the resulting ashes, lime and cinders, etc., over the garden. I mentioned this in these columns years ago. I used to start the fire with the yard and lawn rakings in early spring, adding chips from the woodyard, tree-trimmings, the old grape-canes, old shoes and boots, and any other rubbish that I wanted to get rid of. When the heap was nicely burning, the oyster-shells were piled on, also some old bones, finishing possibly with some half-decayed straw, etc., and finally the whole heap covered with old sods, rakings, shells, soil, or any other damp and worthless rubbish, and thus kept smoldering away for perhaps a couple of days and nights. When exposed to rain or sprinkled with water afterward the shells became slaked, and I had a big pile of pretty good fertilizing material for the garden.

Look at the Address Label

On the front page of this paper you will always find a little yellow address label that will tell you when your subscription expires. Examine it now, and see that your subscription is kept paid up, so as not to miss FARM AND FIRESIDE. Another beautiful picture supplement will be sent with the January 15th issue. If your subscription is not paid up, of course you will not receive the paper with the picture supplement. Attend to it now.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

TIME TO BUD LEMON-TREES.—G. F. S., Constantine, Mich. Lemon-trees are generally budded in the greenhouse about the latter part of April or the first of May. To do this successfully the plants must be growing freely, so that the bark will peel easily from the wood, and the buds inserted must be pretty well developed.

GINSENG.—E. S., Grass Lake, Mich. Ginseng is a plant that grows from twelve to eighteen inches high, and dies to the ground each autumn. It has umbrella-shaped leaves, and a cluster of berries that are red in autumn, when ripe. The berries you inclose came from a small tree, and are a form of the common thorn-apple.

WORMS ON APPLE-TREES.—G. W. D., South Prairie, Wash. I cannot tell you what the worms were that you found on your apple-trees. I take it that they were there in order to get something to eat, and that in all probability they were injurious. However, it is possible that I may be wrong in this inference, and the only way that I can be sure in regard to it is for you to forward some of the insects to me, with any insect-injury that you may find on your trees.

CHICKWEED TROUBLESOME.—H. W. H., Unionville, Conn. The specimen of plant which you inclosed, stating that it forms a complete mat under your apple-trees, is what is commonly known as "chickweed." This little plant is sometimes quite troublesome, but generally grows in shady places where little else would grow. The application of manure to the soil, and cultivation, would probably bring the land into such shape that in your case it would produce grass, and the chickweed be crowded out. It is generally regarded as a harmless little plant.

DISEASED APPLE-TWIGS.—N. A. R., Chattanooga, Tenn. The sample twig of apple-wood which you inclosed looks as if it had been affected by blight of some sort, and I am inclined to think that the injury is due to fire-blight. It seems quite evident from your letter that you regard it as of the same nature as peach-leaf curl, but I think you are mistaken in this respect. Peach-leaf curl is quite easily held in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture about two weeks before the buds begin to open. The twig in question is slightly injured by the buffalo tree-hopper, but not enough to destroy it. I am inclined to think that what you have is a clear case of fire-blight, and I would like to have from you some detailed description as to the way in which the trees were affected, when it occurred, and to how great an extent.

CATALPA FROM SEED.—S. F. L., La Jara, Col. The seed of the catalpa grows very easily. It should be gathered in late autumn or early winter, when still in the pods. It should be kept in a dry, cold place all winter, and sown in the spring as soon as the ground is well settled. In sowing, put it in rows three feet apart, and cover the seed from one half to three fourths of an inch; sow about twenty seeds to the linear foot of row. The rows should be preferably made with a corn-marker or with a hoe. This seed cannot be sown by a seed-planter. Do not sow in any but well-prepared soil. A good garden-soil is what is needed. The seedlings should be transplanted when one year old. I am inclined to think that you would also find the white willow an excellent tree to have on your farm in considerable quantity, as it grows readily, and soon furnishes a good stock of poles and post-timber that is convenient for many purposes on a farm. The general idea that willow-wood is not valuable for post-timber is, as I well know, erroneous. White willow posts, six inches in diameter, peeled and thoroughly cured, will last in the ground about seven years under average conditions.

THE HOME FRUIT-GARDEN.—Every farmer should have his own fruit-garden. The consumption of fruit has increased enormously in the United States in the last decade or two, but strange though it may be, this increase has been in the cities and towns rather than in the rural districts. Too frequently the farmer's diet is restricted, and fruit does not enter as largely into it as it should. Every farmer's table should be provided with a bountiful supply of all the kinds of fruit that can be grown in his section.

Fruits are not valuable in the diet because of the actual amount of nutriment which they contain, but because of the aid that they give to digestion. They assist materially in a healthy intestinal action, and their use in greater abundance will result in better health for the family, and to a considerable extent reduce the cost of living.

Moreover, in these days we hear much about various preservatives which are put into many of the canned goods sold on the market. If fruit is canned and preserved at home this danger will be obviated, and I leave it to any one who appreciates something good to eat whether the marmalades, jellies and preserves made in the farmer's own kitchen, by his wife or daughter, are not superior to anything which can usually be purchased in the stores.

The location of a fruit-garden near the house will assist materially in making things more homelike, a point which every farmer should have in mind. Too frequently the fences about the home are broken down, and their places taken by masses of weeds and briers, while the last coat of paint on the house was probably put there a considerable time since by Messrs. Sun, Wind and Weather. These things should not be, and the presence of a well-tilled block of fruit-trees adjacent to the house certainly assists in making the surroundings homelike and cheerful.—H. H. Hume, in Bulletin of North Carolina State Board of Agriculture.

It takes $20,000 worth of postage stamps to mail

the Maule

SEED

catalogue for 1905. It contains 152 large pages, full from cover to cover of illustrations and descriptions of **the best and newest things** known in horticulture. As the original introducer of Prizetaker Onion, Nott's Excelsior Pea, Davis Wax Bean, etc., etc., I know what I am saying when I make the statement that never before have I offered so many novelties in flower and vegetable seeds of real merit as this season. No up-to-date gardener can afford to be without this book, which will be sent free to all sending me their address on a postal card.

WM. HENRY MAULE,
Philadelphia, Pa.



This Potato Free

This **NEW POTATO** is just what everyone is looking for. Drouth and blight proof, and the earliest on record; nothing can equal it; best quality and smooth, while its yielding qualities are simply marvelous. We are raising stock to offer in 1906, but want to test it this year in every section of the country to make good our claims, and we offer **One Sample Potato** for testing free to anyone enclosing **10c.** to pay for postage and packing. It will be carefully packed from frost, and it is worth many dollars to those fortunate enough to get one.

Our New Seed Catalogue for 1905 is **free** and will be sent with every potato. If you enclose address of two families who buy seeds, we will include **Free Sample Great Corn Novelty** to be offered next year. Send to-day.

FAIRVIEW SEED FARM, Box 35, Rose Hill, N. Y.

If you want to get the biggest returns for your labor and your ground, you can't afford to plant anything but

FERRY'S SEEDS

—the standard after 49 years' test. They always produce the largest and surest crops. All dealers sell them. Our **1905 Seed Annual** free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

100 Lovely Flowers Given Away

I have collected 100 varieties of wonderful flowers, their beauty being beyond description, and will send a few seeds of all these kinds for testing this summer to any person enclosing **10c.** to pay postage and packing. They are simply marvels of beauty, many new to us all, and given *free* only to advertise my flowers. My **great seed catalogue** for 1905 will be sent with every lot of seeds. It is full of *bargains*. $4000 "*Lesson on Vegetables*" is what is creating wonderful interest with the ladies. It is something entirely new; no other catalogue has it, and you will be delighted with it. Send to-day.

F. B. MILLS, Box 121, Rose Hill, N. Y.

$11.50 WINDMILL

FOR $11.50 and upward we furnish the highest grade galvanized steel Pumping Windmills made. For $22.40 and upward we furnish Windmills, complete, with the highest grade galvanized angle steel towers made. For the lowest prices ever known on all sizes of Windmills, Towers, Tanks, and the most liberal and wonderful windmill offer ever made, write for our Free Windmill Catalogue.



Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.**



AGENTS WANTED **"MEND-A-RIP"** Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching

Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting

WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined **To Show it Means a Sale.** Agents make **from $3 to $15 a day.** One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agents' price.

J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.

BEST FRUIT PAPER

The Fruit-Grower is the handsomest farm paper in America—24 to 64 pages; 40,000 subscribers; helps readers succeed; four big specials in 1905; 50c year. Send 25c and names of ten farmers who grow fruit for a year's trial. Eastern Edition for states east of Ohio. **The Fruit-Grower Co., 168 S. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.**

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry $1. We pay freight. Catalog free. **Galbraith Nurseries, Box 46. Fairbury, Neb.**

SEEDS SOLD ON MERIT. Catalog free. The Ford plan saves you money. Satisfaction Guaranteed. **Ford Seed Co. Dept. 30 Ravenna, O.**

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY** CASH Weekly
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

25,000 KING Earliest, Largest, Brightest New Red Raspberry. Finest catalog. **W. N. SCARFF, NEW CARLISLE, OHIO**

Good Roads

DURING the past few years the subject of the improvement of our highways has attracted considerable attention, and to-day almost every state in the Union is agitating the question of "good roads" in the farming districts. Every well-governed community recognizes the necessity of having its highways properly built and maintained. The importance of having good roads was well understood by many of the ancients, and the fact that remains of the old Roman roads are found to-day proves that they must have been well built. France and England have had a fine system of roads for many years, but in America this factor in the prosperity of the country seems to have been neglected, and it is only recently that the deteriorating influence of poor roads upon the agricultural interests has been fully appreciated.

In considering this subject we often hear the question, "Do good roads pay?" Let us ask, "Do poor roads pay?" Does it pay for a farmer to lose the sale of his crop of wheat, corn and oats at a time when the market quotations are high simply because the roads are in such a condition that it is impossible for him to get to the shipping-point with his produce? Does it pay for the extra wear and tear on the horses, harness and vehicles? Does it pay for the excess time and labor taken in transporting products over poor roads? These are facts to be given thought.

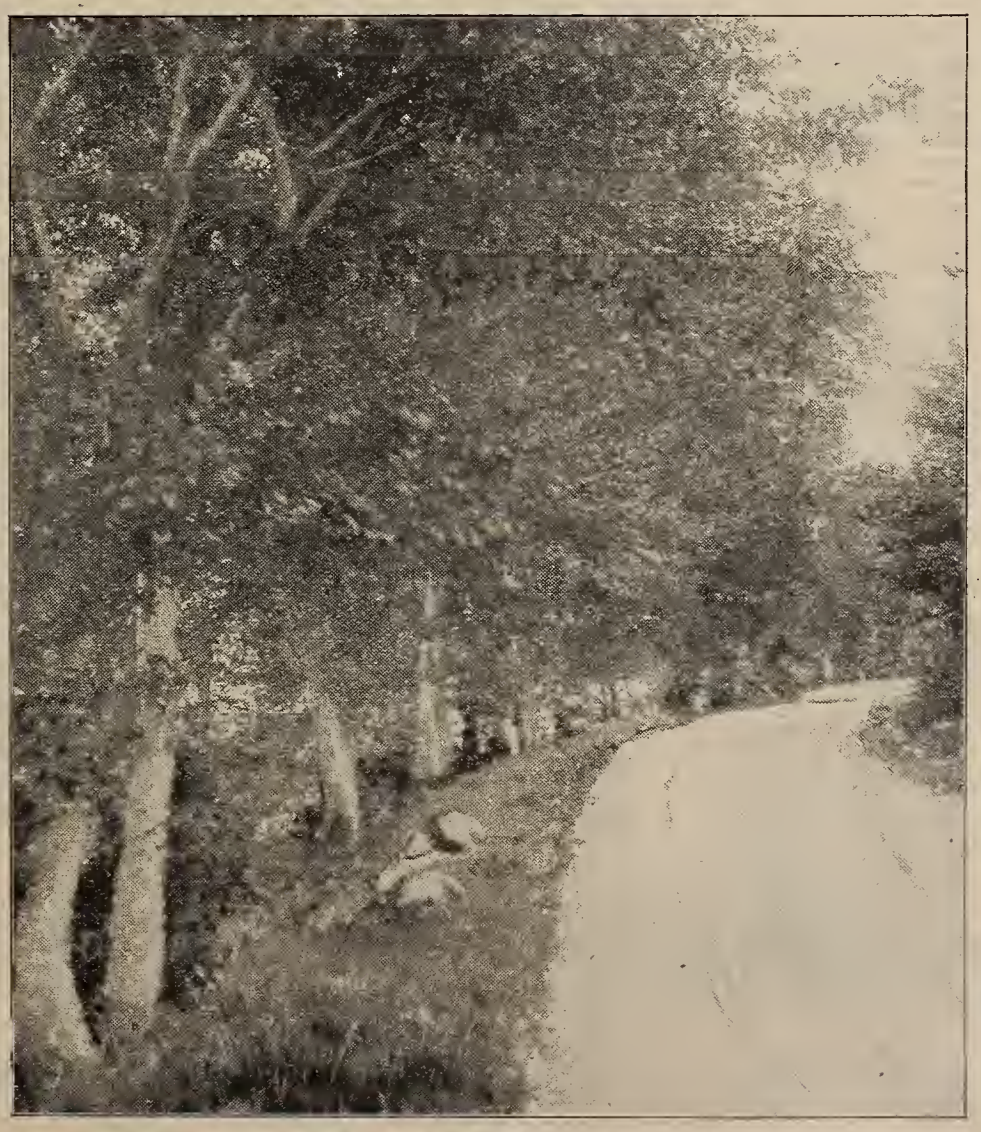
In many of our rural communities farm property is depreciating in value because the roads are well-nigh impassable for three or four months of the year. In one of the most fertile and resourceful states of the West during summer, when they should be in good condition, the roads are usually in a deplorable state. Often one finds it necessary to drive quite a distance into the fields to avoid what seem to be bottomless pits which appear in the road. These are caused by neglect to provide proper channels to carry away surface-water. Where the water should have been taken care of by providing a culvert, it has been left to flow over the road and into the fields, making the spot one to be avoided for several rods around. To get over the country with farm-machinery and heavy loads is almost impossible. Threshing-machines are not infrequently mired in the mud for days at a time, and are extricated only with difficulty. One man, less courageous than others, abandoned his threshing outfit, and gave up the season's work, on account of the abominable state of the roads.

Many questions arise in considering a system of road-improvement, but the first one which naturally presents itself is, How shall funds be obtained for conducting the work? Very few of the farmers of our country can afford to bear the burden of the expense to be incurred, and how shall the emergency be met? The newspapers have brought the subject to the attention of the public, other forceful agencies have been at work, until the movement is beginning to find expression in legislation by the states, and we find many of them making annual appropriations for road-improvement. New Jersey was the first in this movement, and now Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and many others are pushing this good work.

A most excellent system has been adopted by one state, which places the road-improvement under the supervision of the state engineer and surveyor. When better roads are desired by a town, a petition is presented to the board of supervisors by the property-owners along whose premises the highway passes. The supervisors in turn petition the state engineer, and he, after satisfactory investigation, draws from the fund appropriated by the state for this work. Half the expense is borne by the state, thirty-five per cent by the county, and fifteen per cent by the town. Some three or four hundred miles of "state road" have been constructed under this act, at a cost which has varied from six thousand to twelve thousand dollars a mile. This seems like a heavy expense, but it has been proved that it pays even at this price. The variation in price is caused by the grading necessary to be done in some portions of the country before roads can be properly built. Some of the states have built dirt roads which give good satisfaction at a much less expense, under what is known as the "money system."

Aside from the convenience and comfort to be derived from proper road-construction, there is also the practical factor of economy. This is a common enterprise, and is so far-reaching that we can hardly estimate all its merits. It is a well-known fact that the value of farming-land is enhanced where the roads are well cared for. The work of the rural mail-delivery is expedited, and many benefits are derived. Social life, too, is advanced in such a community.

Then comes the question, What kind of road shall be constructed? In doing this work the main object should be to get the greatest length of road and the best road for the least money. Whether it shall be made of dirt, gravel, shale or macadam should be determined somewhat by location and conditions. N.



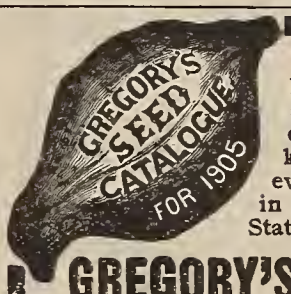
IMPROVED ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE

Milwaukee 1905 Calendar Lithographed in 10 Colors

Size, 14 x 21 inches.



Ask the Milwaukee Agent for this beautiful Calendar



We catalogue this season the earliest market potato ever produced in the United States.

GREGORY'S SEEDS

We catalogue a new drumhead cabbage which in the government test surpassed all varieties found in this Country and Europe. Catalogue free.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Red Tag Trees and Plants

The Red Tag identifies the best nursery stock
Look for the Tag on every Phoenix Tree.
It is Your Protection and Our Guarantee.

We grow the best in all the choice varieties of trees, plants and shrubs, and sell direct. Write for free catalogue. Immense stock. Low prices. Est. 1852. You can deal with us by mail more satisfactorily than through agents, and at half the cost. *Write* to-day.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO.
No. 300 Park St., Bloomington, Ill.

OUR SEEDS

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Etc., have been the standard of excellence for half a century. We mail postpaid, **Seeds, Plants, Roses, Bulbs, Vines, Small Trees, Etc.,** and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction, larger by express or freight. Direct deal insures you the best and saves you money. Try us. Your address on a postal will bring you our elegant 168 page catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. 51 years, 44 greenhouses, 1000 acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
Box 139. PAINESVILLE, OHIO.



1-4 lb. Best Mixed **SWEET PEAS** 50 kinds Flower Seeds, **25c.**

Smilax, Stock, Sweet Williams, Primula, Phlox, Petunia, Snapdragon, Cosmos, Salpiglossia, Nigelia-Salvia, Castor Oil Beans, Pansy, Nicotiana, Moon Flower, Cineraria, Japan Fire Plant, Aster. Order BOX PLANT FOOD FREE quick and get the box of Plant Food free that will make your plants grow. We pay postage. Send 25c. in stamps or silver.

HOLMES SEED CO., Dept. S, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

TREES THAT GROW

Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 4½c; Budded Peach, 3½c; Black Locust Seedlings, $1 per 1000; Concord Grapes, $2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog. English or German, free.

GERMAN NURSERIES Carl Sonderegger, Prop.

GERMAN NURSERIES
Box 3. Beatrice, Neb.

BEE KEEPERS SEND FOR sample copy of **Gleanings in Bee Culture**, a Handsomely Illustrated Magazine and Catalogue of **Bee Supplies.** Valuable book on Bees given free to each one who mentions this paper. **THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.**

450,000 TREES

200 varieties. Also Grapes, Small Fruits etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample currants mailed for 10c. Desc. price list free. **Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.**

$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR.



FOR $43.75 we furnish the highest grade hand cream separator made. A big separator with a capacity of 300 pounds or 140 quarts per hour, ample for any dairy of ten cows or less. Larger sizes of 400 or 500 pounds per hour capacity, for large dairies, only slightly higher in price. Guaranteed the closest skimmer, easiest running, strongest, most convenient, easiest cleaned, greatest capacity and least liable to get out of order of any cream separator made. **20-YEAR GUARANTEE.** Every separator is covered by our 20-year written binding guarantee, GUARANTEEING EVERY PIECE AND PART OF THE MACHINE. PROVEN BY COMPETITIVE TESTS, conceded by experts and dairy authorities everywhere, and declared by thousands of users to be in every way superior to any other separator made. Guaranteed to save the 25 per cent to 30 per cent cream that you now lose in the skimmed milk by the old style of skimming from the pan and besides you have the sweet skimmed milk for your calves; saves all the cream, all the sweet milk; makes more and better butter. With this separator you will get $10.00 to $20.00 per year more from every cow, you will get more income from seven cows than you are now getting from ten, and all with one-half the labor. Our $43.75 Separator is needed by every farmer, whether you milk two cows or ten. You will save the cost of the separator in a few months. A BOY CAN HANDLE IT. So simple that anyone can operate it, no experience is necessary; if you have never seen a separator, no matter, any 15-year old boy can handle and run it, the ideal machine for boy, girl, woman or man to run, none of the complicated, hard to handle parts found in other machines. Combines all the good qualities of all other high grade separators with the defects of none. 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. We send our SEPARATOR TO ANY ADDRESS on 30 days' trial, to convince you it is THE BEST SEPARATOR MADE IN THE WORLD.

OUR FREE OFFER AND FREE CATALOGUE.

Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send you, Free by return mail, postpaid, our Free Separator Catalogue with large illustrations (pictures), of all our separators, parts, etc., full description, special inside prices. We will send you Our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. We will explain our Guarantee, our Quality Challenge. We will explain why our machine is the best. You will get our latest and most marvelously liberal Cream Separator Offer, an offer and prices never before known. Don't buy a separator of any make, at any price, on time, on installment or for cash until you cut this ad out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, POSTPAID, FREE. If you own two or more cows, write us at once. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

WHICH SEPARATOR?

It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The

EMPIRE

Easy Running

Separator



is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

Empire Cream Separator Company.
Bloomfield N. J.
Chicago, Ill.

The Hero Feed Grinder



is the best which money can buy for any kind of power from 2 to 4 or 5-horse power, because it grinds rapidly, making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has AMPLE CAPACITY for 4 or 5-horse power if properly speeded, and WILL NOT CHOKE DOWN THE LIGHTEST POWER. We make 26 sizes and styles, all of equal merit but varying capacity, for all kinds of power and for all kinds of grinding.

Send for free catalogue of Grinders, Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Farm Trucks, Seeders, etc.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.



Don't Stop

to make fast the rope. Use the

BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK

for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of two or three men. Guaranteed not to cut the rope. Ask Hardware Dealers, or write. Agents wanted.

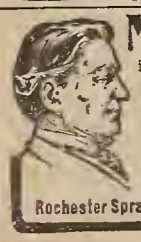
THE BURR MFG. CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

CREAM EXTRACTOR FREE



This is a genuine offer made to introduce the **Peoples Cream Extractor** in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 131. KANSAS CITY, MO.



MADE $1725

in spare time and home county. You may do as well. Orders come fast for the

"Kant-Klog" Sprayer

with new spring shut-off. Catch a good thing quick. Write for free sample plan and full particulars

Rochester Spray Pump Co., 11 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

Live Stock and Dairy

Care of Sheep

NO ANIMALS are more dependent on intelligent care than are sheep. First-class sheep never come by chance; they are the result of skilled and intelligent care, and they give ample return for that care in both wool and mutton.

A competent shepherd has a trained eye, and can detect at a glance if a single animal is off feed or in any way out of condition. Then he knows that the timid and nervous nature of the sheep demands the most gentle treatment, and also quiet surroundings, to obtain the best results. Harsh treatment or discontent in the flock is absolutely harmful. They are essentially a dainty animal, and this characteristic, especially in regard to their eating, should be catered to.

The food must not only be wholesome, but tempting. Regular and uniform feeding are also of the greatest importance. Some shepherds feed enormous flocks with absolute regularity. With a feeding-yard separate from the other quarters, they admit the sheep to it by lots of from three hundred to five hundred. The sheep themselves perfectly understand the system, and each lot is promptly at the gate in its turn, and if the feeder is for any reason a little late, every animal apparently resents it. However, the feeding should always be at precisely the same hour each day. Thus, with judicious care, loss from indigestion and other kindred troubles, which often amount to a large per cent, is wonderfully lessened, if not practically avoided.

The amount of grain should be limited at the beginning to obtain the best results in fattening Western sheep, and a light grain should be used, but during the finishing-stages a heavier and richer grain will give good results.

The well-fed sheep always produce the most and best wool, for the modern mutton-sheep is also a wool-producer. This stands to reason. A good fleece is thick, or compact, from the eyes to the toes, and such a fleece not only affords a fine yield of wool, but assures protection to the animal against storm and exposure. If the breed is good, and the sheep well fed and cared for, the wool will be thick and fine. Every care should be used to keep the sheep warm, for the yolk which insures a good fleece is always more abundant under a high temperature. Still the barn or stabling-quarters must never be without fresh, pure atmosphere, but well protected from drafts. Cleanliness is essential. M. L. D.

Concerning the Horse

Don't you know that sheaf oats makes a fine winter feed for horses?

The best hay produced on the farm is none too good for your faithful horse.

A horse-dictionary should be issued so that we could all get more horse-sense. We all need more.

Horses should have exercise daily. Standing tied up with the halter day after day often causes trouble.

The horse needs water every day in the year, and more than once each day, and in winter as well as summer.

Horses need proper food in order to keep in good condition, and the ideal grain for horses is good oats.

See that the cracks in the barn are closed, and don't let the horse shake to get warm. Be more humane.

Don't put a frosty bit in the horse's mouth on a zero morning. The skin on the tongue is there for a purpose.

Watch the little things in horse-raising, or the horse will be lacking in a greater thing. Keep your eyes open.

Use the curry-comb and brush to remove the impurities which the system throws out, and also use them for looks.

Don't put the cart before the horse, and don't try to make the horse fit the harness. Adjust the harness to the horse.

Put some of that straw under your horses, and see if they do not enjoy it. Keeping the horse comfortable pays every time.

Has your horse a comfortable bed these nights? If not, see to it at once. Act just as quick as if your own bed was not comfortable.

Are you the owner of that horse? Are you ashamed of his keeping? Can you not improve in your method? These are only questions.

Don't expose the horse so he will take cold. Either blanket him or put him in the stable, or both, when warm. Keep him out of the draft.

Give the colt good care the first winter, and don't let him get a backward move. Plenty of oats will do it, in connection with good hay.

It surely pays to give the horse good drinking-water instead of some muddy pond-water. Good water is just as essential as good food. Provide good water in some way.

The feeding of more oats and less corn will fill the country up with better horses. Corn is not fit for horses, especially when working hard. A little during the winter is all right.

Don't practise cruelty on horses by making them suffer any unnecessary pain. Remember that "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast," and when a man turns his horse out to let him rough the winter he doesn't regard that horse very much. E. J. WATERSTRIPE.

Experiments in Steer-Feeding

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has now in press, and about ready for distribution, Bulletin No. 76, prepared by John A. Craig and F. R. Marshall, of the department of animal husbandry, on "Experiments in Steer-Feeding." Among the results of two seasons' work with one hundred and eighteen head of steers are the following:

Rice bran added to a ration of cotton-seed meal and hulls in two out of three trials gave an increased rate of gain at a lower cost.

Rice polish added to a ration of cotton-seed meal and hulls slightly increased the rate of gain at the same cost.

Rice-hulls were not satisfactory as a substitute for cotton-seed hulls, as the steers did not relish them.

Rice-hulls fed with cotton-seed meal, rice bran and molasses were unsatisfactory, as the steers could not be induced to eat a fair ration.

Sorghum hay in a ration of cotton-seed meal and rice bran gave equal results in gain to cotton-seed hulls, as one pound of the former gave results equal to 1.02 pounds of cotton-seed hulls. The daily rate of gain per head was slightly in favor of the hulls, being 2.98 pounds, as against 2.35 pounds in the instance of the sorghum.

Cow-pea hay was not found as satisfactory as cotton-seed hulls in a ration of rice bran and cotton-seed meal, as the daily rate of gain per head was 2.98 pounds in the instance of the lot receiving hulls, and 2.3 pounds in the trial with cow-pea hay. A pound of cow-pea hay was equaled by .94 pound of hulls.

Peanut hay was very unsatisfactory fed with rice bran and cotton-seed meal, owing to the fact that it was very nutritive food, being too similar to cotton-seed meal in composition to mix well with it.

Alfalfa hay was a very unsatisfactory addition to the rice bran and cotton-seed meal ration, for the reason that it is also rich in those constituents which are abundant in cotton-seed meal, making the ration too nitrogenous.

Cotton-seed meal and hulls make the most generally fed ration in the cotton belt, while corn and alfalfa hay are considered the best combination in the corn belt. A comparison of these rations becomes interesting from these facts. The steers receiving the ration of cotton-seed meal and hulls ate daily per head 5.7 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 22.4 pounds of hulls, and gained 2.21 pounds. With the cotton-seed meal at twenty dollars a ton and the hulls at four dollars a ton, the feed cost of one pound of gain was four and six tenths cents. The steers receiving alfalfa and corn-and-cob meal ate daily per head eleven pounds of corn-and-cob meal and 16.9 pounds of alfalfa, and gained 2.53 pounds. With the corn-and-cob meal at forty cents a bushel, and the alfalfa at five dollars a ton, the feed cost of one pound of gain was four and one tenth cents. It will be seen from this that the cost of fattening steers under the very best circumstances for securing the most economical rations is very similar.

Molasses added to a ration consisting of cotton-seed meal and hulls resulted in a greater and cheaper gain from those steers receiving it, as they gained 3.11 pounds per head daily, while those not receiving it gained 2.59 pounds.

Yearling steers in comparison with two-year-old steers on rations of cotton-seed meal and hulls made about the same gain at a little cheaper cost. The two-year-old steers gained 2.59 pounds per head daily, and the yearlings 2.21 pounds.

In feeding steers on pasture it was found that a corn and cotton-seed ration gave better returns than corn alone. The substitution of 3.075 pounds of cotton-seed meal for 3.438 pounds of corn gave an increased gain of 831 pounds on the lot of nineteen head.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

GREAT SEPARATOR CONTEST

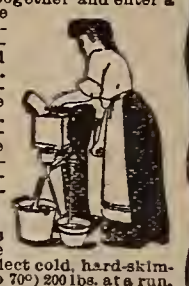
Held Dec. 17, 1903, at Minnesota Dairymen's Convention

Our Claim

We will place a Sharples Tubular beside any other separator and guarantee the Tubular to cut in half any record for clean skimming the other machine can make.

The Challenge

Three competitors, each beaten hundreds of times singly, band together and enter a contest against the Sharples Tubular. Providing the "combine-of-three" are allowed to furnish the milk. Providing the "combine-of-three" dictate temperature of milk. Providing the "combine-of-three" dictate quantity of milk. Providing the "combine-of-three" run three machines, and if any one leaves less than double the fat of the Sharples Tubular they win. The "combine-of-three" select cold, hard-skimming cows' milk (62° to 70°) 200 lbs. at a run.



The Result

Sharples Tubular		.05
"The Combine of Three"	Alpha De Laval..	.175
	United States....	.125
	Empire.....	.450

The report was signed by Robert Crickmore, Creamery Mgr.; A. W. Trow, Pres., Minn. Dairymen's Ass'n.; and E. J. Henry, Babcock Tester Expert, the judges mutually agreed upon. Write for complete report and catalog E-112.

THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — P. M. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED



GRIND SMALL GRAIN AT HOME

Don't pay out grinding charges having a large amount of grain ground at the mill, which grows stale before being used. The

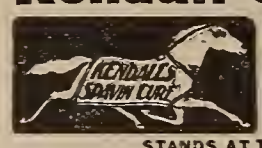
BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL

grinds wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, and in fact all small grains, fine or coarse as desired, either for table or farm use. You can grind as much as you need for your immediate wants, thus insuring fresh ground grain at any time. The Black Hawk not only pays for itself by saving grinding charges, but is a constant money-maker for you. Poultry raisers find the Black Hawk invaluable for cracking corn. The mill is simple in construction, easily taken apart, cleaned and set up. The grinding-plates are of hardest metal, all the bearings are chilled, and the long malleable iron crank makes grinding easy. All parts are interchangeable and can be replaced at any time.

SENT PREPAID ON RECEIPT OF **$3.00**

A. H. Patch Sole Manufacturer Clarksville, Tenn.

Kendall's Cures



Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb and all forms of Lameness.

STANDS AT THE HEAD.

Kensington, Minn., March 28, 1903.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—Will you kindly send me one of your books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" My experience teaches me that **Kendall's Spavin Cure** as a liniment for man and beast **stands at the head.** Yours truly, HANS WOLLY.

That is the experience of every user of **Kendall's Spavin Cure. Price $1; 6 for $5.** Unequalled as a liniment for family use. For sale by your druggist. Ask him for a free copy of **"A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases"** or write

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



ELECTRIC Metal Wheels

will give you a new wagon and a lifetime's service out of your old running gears. They are the modern great service wheel. **Made to fit any wagon,** adapted to every duty. Straight or staggered oval steel spokes, broad tired, any height desired. You will be through with repairs and save money, fields and labor of horse and man. Write at once for our catalogue. It's free for the asking.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,
BOX 96 Quincy, Illinois.



SAW MILL MACHINERY

You have only to investigate the merits of **American Saw Mills** to be convinced of their superiority. Factory right at the doors of iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates. Prices just right too. Five sizes portable saw mills. Edgers, trimmers, shingle machines, lath mills, cord wood, cut-off and rip saws, steam and gasoline engines, feed mills. Supplies of every description. Free catalogue. Ask for it. Describes everything in detail.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
602 Engineering Bldg. New York City.



The Superior Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream in 60 to 90 minutes. Simple, scientific, practical. Never fails. *40,000 Farmers use it.* Does not mix water with milk. Least trouble and expense. *Our Binding Guarantee* assures your satisfaction or money back. Write today for particulars.

Superior Fence Machine Co.
305 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid.

The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy

Cost of Butter and Beef

"CAN a pound of butter be produced on the same feed or at the same cost as a pound of beef?"

This question is not easy to answer. I have watched with a great deal of amusement and some instruction the attempts made by private persons and by experiment stations to estimate the cost of a pound of butter or of a pound of beef. The farmer who produces either has to pay all costs, as well of keeping the cow up to the time of the birth of the calf which grows into an animal producing beef, or the cost of keeping the cow up to the time when she begins her milking-period, in which the cost of the pound of butter is estimated as of the cost of the feed consumed. The problem is therefore very complex, and I do not purpose to go into a full discussion of it here. It is enough to say that in most parts of the Union a pound of butter cannot be produced on the same feed or at the same cost as a pound of beef. It is possible to, indeed some practical feeders claim that they can, produce a pound of dry matter in butter at a cost no greater than a pound of dry matter in beef, but even this may well be doubted. A pound of dry matter of milk, including the butter-fat, the sugar and the albumen, cannot be produced at a cost much less than the cost of a pound of dry matter in beef; but that is not the question here presented. My answer is that a pound of beef can be produced much more cheaply than a pound of butter under ordinary and average conditions. When an extraordinary producer of butter is compared with an extraordinary producer of beef, the conditions might be different. Indeed, there are so many "ifs" and "ands" in the way that a careful man hesitates to answer the question at all, because his answer is bound to be polemic rather than certain or final.—C. D. Smith, in The Breeder's Gazette.

◈

It Pays

It pays to fuss around the cows in the stable, and get on terms of familiarity with them. Milk-giving is a kind of free-will offering on the part of the cow, and the diplomatic dairyman will study the whims and likes and dislikes of his individual cows, and by humoring them turn the individuality of each to his profit.

The work of the good cow is elaborating a substantial amount of good, rich, well-colored milk. No investigator has yet told us exactly how she does this, but we all know that it is more a labor of contentment than of contention. We know, also, that vigorous physical exercise is not a contributing condition, for it will be observed that the cow does best at milk-giving when her muscular work is governed by her own volition, under normal conditions, and not when she is forced into activity in collecting her food or by reason of some unusual excitement. It seems, furthermore, to be a fact that the greatest producers among cows are usually individuals of finely organized nervous temperament, the balanced adjustment of which determines the cow's capacity. Hence it becomes obvious that the cow should not only be cared for so she may not be obliged to physically exercise to a greater extent than is required for the conservation of good health, but should be so handled and managed that her mental or nervous equilibrium is not disturbed. These suggestions are in line of trying to make the cow pay, and not the result of theorizing.

To study the herd as individuals is interesting to the true dairyman, and I can assure him does not cost more in time than it comes to in profit. The owner of a single cow, the village man who always has a good one, feeds her well and regularly, and having but one, regards and treats her as an individual. In proper hands she is always well fed, well contented and well doing. As it pays the villager to so treat his single cow, so it will pay the dairyman to note his cows of the herd singly if it pays him to keep cows at all.

In one of my stables is a row of eighteen pretty good Jersey cows, each one in her place. It is true they pass considerable of their time in the stalls. They sleep there every night. In the summer they go to pasture every day, but are fed night and morning in the stall. In the winter they are out only when the sun is shining and the wind not blowing on them too strongly. When they come in from yard or pasture, each cow goes to her place. True, occasionally—in a mood of absent-mindedness, perhaps—one will mislocate her stall, and get into another, but she learns her mistake at once and makes the change. It pays to have the cows thus definitely located in their living-places, to milk and feed them always in the same order, and have their comings and goings regulated to their love of habit. W. F. McSPARRAN.

◈

Dairying in Oklahoma

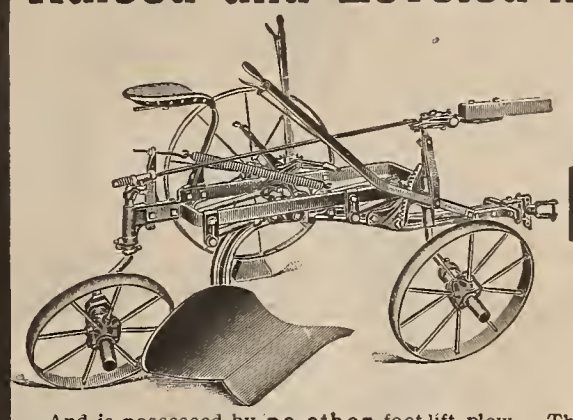
The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Agricultural Experiment Station are preparing to give dairying a more prominent place in the work of these institutions than it has had heretofore. A brick dairy-building has just been completed. The butter-making, cheese-making and cheese-curing rooms and office are on the first floor, the second floor containing a large class-room and two laboratories, besides a wash-room and a store-room. Instruction in dairying has now been given for several years, but the increasing number of students made it impossible to do the work in the two rooms which had been fitted for the purpose in the college barn. The new building will provide facilities which have been much needed by the students in the school of agriculture and domestic economy, and by students taking the eight weeks' course during January and February. Last year it was necessary to divide these classes into five divisions, thus making five times as much work for the instructors as should have been required.

A small herd of native cows will be purchased by the experiment station, and from these will be selected the foundation for a dairy-herd. It is well known that while some cows yield a good profit, many are actually kept at a loss, and the first thing that a progressive dairyman must do is to weed out the unprofitable cows, and keep only those which are making money for him. By keeping a record of the weights of milk from each cow and the percentage of fat (which may easily be determined by means of the Babcock test) it is possible to know absolutely just what each cow is doing. Different combinations of foods common to Oklahoma farms will be tested for the production of milk. Students will have the opportunity of following these experiments, and learning how to apply the results to their own profit after they have gone back to their homes.—Bulletin of the Oklahoma Experiment Station.



OLD FAN'S ADOPTED DAUGHTER

Raised and Leveled in One Motion of One Lever



Here is the most perfect plow ever made, and the only one in which raising the plow by the foot-lift **levels the frame.** This is a distinguishing feature of the

Best Ever SULKY and GANG PLOWS

And is possessed by **no other** foot-lift plow. The simplest mechanism, with nothing to get out of order; plows of double bail style; with direct beam hitch; foot lever for raising the plow is adjustable, to suit the operator. With the

BEST EVER

when the plow is raised out of the ground for turning, the foot **in one motion** does the raising and leveling, and leaves the operator in an easy position with both hands free to manage the team. A boy can manage the foot-lift and handle the BEST EVER like a man. The sliding connecting rod between front and rear wheels prevents the rear wheel from giving any side motion to the pole.

Go to your nearest dealer and ask to see the Moline Plow Company implements, for various purposes, as follows; Stalk Cutters, Stubble Diggers, Walking, Riding and Disc Cultivators, Tooth and Disc Harrows, Cotton and Corn Planters, Listers and Drills, Orchard Cultivators, Beet Seeders, Cultivators and Pullers, Walking, Riding and Disc Plows.



Send us 2 cents to pay postage, and we will send you, free of charge, a **Flying Dutchman Stick Pin** and our Junior Catalogue, which tells a lot of things you ought to know about our line of implements.



MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS

What $50 will Do



It will buy the Handsomest, Strongest, Most-up-to-date Buggy on the market—the famous

SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL TOP BUGGY

at Factory price, an actual saving of 50 per cent, and on our liberal

30 DAYS' FREE-USE-PLAN

This plan gives the buyer a chance to get acquainted first with the **SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL** and see just how fine a buggy it really is. Do you suppose for a minute that we could afford to send our Split Hickory Specials all over the country and have them "put through their paces," just like a man will when he is spending good money for a vehicle, if this buggy wasn't just as good as we guarantee and a whole lot better?

WE ARE SAFE, AND YOU ARE SAFE

WE KNOW how well the Split Hickory Special is made—that every fibre of the woodwork is second growth split hickory, thoroughly seasoned and with the **wear** of **iron** in it. That the **material** is the best, the **workmanship** the finest, and the **style** and **finish** all that could be desired by a man who takes pride in driving a buggy that makes the other fellow's rig look cheap.

Bear in mind that we build the buggy to your special order—trimming and finishing it to suit you. Tell us what you like, and you'll get it without extra charge. Every Split Hickory Vehicle carries our **TWO-YEAR GUARANTEE**—not the paper guarantee of a catalogue house, but a factory guarantee that means absolute protection.

We carry a full line of high-grade Harness, and you can buy it at wholesale prices.

FREE Our new 192-page Vehicle and Harness Catalogue now ready. Split Hickory buggies from $35.00 up to our famous **$50.00 Split Hickory Special.** Write now (to-day). A postal-card will bring the catalogue promptly. Let us hear from you at once.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.

H. C. PHELPS, President **Station 23, Cincinnati, Ohio**

THE **Smith Great Western Endless Apron.**



When you load it you know its parts are equal to their duties.

Every Acre Produces A Third More

by a proper top dressing of manure. The Great Western does it evenly, thick or thin, as wanted, and equals 15 men with the fork. Spreads so you get the full manure value—none thrown in chunks or piles to waste. **Handles manure in all conditions,** and all kinds of fertilizers. **Endless Apron, Hood and Endgate, Non-Bunchable Rake, Light Draft, Ball and Socket Bearings, Strength and Durability,** are exclusive Great Western features. Sold under strong guarantee. Stocks carried and shipments made from cities in your section. Write for catalogue, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

Smith Manure Spreader Co., 13 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

2 Acres to One

PLANET JR.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools enable you to double your garden, yet lessen your work. Write to-day for a free copy of our finely illustrated 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog—the best handbook of garden tools ever published. Fully describes entire Planet Jr. line, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, harrows, one and two-horse riding cultivators, sugar beet cultivators, etc.

No. 4 Combined Seeder is almost unlimited in its usefulness. It sows in drills or hills, cultivates, marks, hoes, plows. Attachments changed instantly. Simple, light, strong, durable, thoroughly dependable.

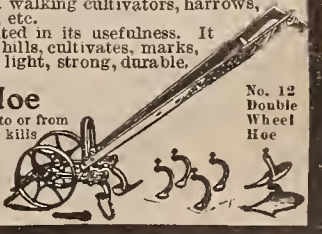


No. 4. Combined Drill

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe is a wonder in hoeing, cultivating, plowing. Works to or from plants, between or astride rows; furrows; ridges; kills weeds. Parts instantly adjusted.

Be sure to get the catalog.

S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107 F Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe

NEW MAP OF THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR TERRITORY

Engraved since March 1, 1904. *Just completed.* Guaranteed to show more places mentioned in the war dispatches than any other War Map before the public, and three to ten times more places than any War Map in the newspapers. Size 10 by 12½ inches. Indispensable if you want to keep track of the war news. Beautifully printed, in colors, in the **Peerless Atlas, 1904 Edition.** Agents wanted for the new Atlas. Write for particulars, other invaluable New Features and extra-liberal terms.

Address THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO. (Department of Agents) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Farm Selections

The Cost of Living

THERE are some grave problems confronting the farmer. How he will work them out must be a matter of bare conjecture. The most engaging one at present is the one of labor, and this is one not confined to any section—it is national.

The sons and daughters of the farms go to the cities, the stores and factories. A good strong country boy can always get a job on the trolley-lines. They need men with a reserve of inherited physical endurance for this work, and the farms are losing the young, powerful brawn. The rural population is decreasing. The laborer leaves the tenant-house, and takes his family to live in the city, and the town man has a new and formidable competitor in the work he is doing. This condition of affairs is producing two results on the farms—the overworked farmer is growing discouraged and quitting, or is slurring over his work, doing it "with a lick and a promise," and reaping poor harvests at a high personal cost of labor and concern.

The ethical bearing of the question—the effect of the unsophisticated, impressionable country youth going to the different life of the city—may be passed over in this discussion, and the financial one of "Does it pay?" suffice to be considered.

That the young man who works on the trolley at two dollars a day, and pays twenty or twenty-five dollars a month for board, has more clear money, calculated from those two basic items of income and expenditure, than the man who works on the farm at eighteen, twenty, or even twenty-five, dollars a month, and boarded, cannot be questioned; but to any ordinary young man who has tried it, the saving of two hundred dollars a year from the farm wages is a much easier matter than from those of the trolley. And when the country young man has saved a thousand dollars, and is industrious and honest, he can start to farming—in business for himself—and he and his young wife start in their home-building, and build it on such a sure foundation that the ups and downs of stocks and bonds and the blowing of the winds of trade will in no wise disturb its security or calm. What the city man with a thousand may do beyond buying a house let the city man answer.

A great financial institution in Chicago issued an order that none of its men should get married until they were earning a thousand dollars a year. So there must be a vast difference between Chicago and the country if in the latter the man who has a thousand may start to farming, while in the former he loses his job if he marries before he is getting a thousand a year in wages. Why, the young farmer who marries a good girl has simply doubled his capital and increased its earning capacity in addition!

WHILE DOING THE SAVING

The country boy has had as good a time as his friends and associates while he has been saving his yearly sum. If the city boy has the good time, he does not save his yearly sum. The country boy has a horse and buggy and his sweetheart, and there is no end of places to go and no end of pretty drives when one has a horse and buggy and a sweetheart. It is history that every farmhouse has its organ, and a great many of them have violins, and pianos are getting to be quite plentiful. The quality of music is measured largely by the enjoyment of those who hear it, and dancing depends altogether upon the character of the woman who is doing it. The singing of the village-church choir is as satisfying to the one who knows no better as is that of the artistic singers in the city church to those who often do know better, and contentment comes with the measure of one's satisfaction.

The country boy may eat fresh strawberries out of any container as big as his appetite, and there is always plenty of good, rich, unadulterated ice-cream by the quart if he wants it. He can't go to the theater, of course, with his sweetheart, but he can drive with her through the quiet ways in the moonlight, and the texture of true love is not a matter of condition, locality or environment.

The press to-day is the only courier of the world's culture, and to every lane and byway it is carried, and the countryman is America's greatest and most careful reader, because he has the time. This country boy can get one of the three-dollar monthlies, the best weekly and three of the dollar monthlies for five dollars, and buy and own and read and love and take into his life many of the best books for what his city brother pays for a song. W. F. McSPARRAN.



Facing the Feeding Problem

Is a question of results, just as in any other business, and there is a *sure* way to better results in feeding. The farmer who would best serve his own interest must take into consideration the value of Dr. Hess Stock Food as an aid to rapid growth for all stages of development.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food; that is, it is not a substitute for grain, hay, fodder, etc. It is a scientific stock tonic and laxative that sharpens up the appetite and enables the system of the animal to digest more of the food eaten, and here is where the extra profit lies. It also prevents and cures the common disorders usually met with, and should be given at all seasons of the year, whether feeding for meat or milk.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and owes its origin to Dr. Hess' medical education and long practical stock experience.

5¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks, 25 lb. pail $1.60. Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose. { Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

The Victor Book Tells

How to Make Money in the poultry business. How to have laying hens when eggs are dear. How to get broilers on the market while prices are up. How to raise the heaviest fowls. Hundreds of hints and helps that will make it valuable in any poultryman's library. A well-known authority says the article on the development of the chick in the shell is the finest treatise on the subject ever written. The practical experiments our experts describe show the lines on which the most successful work can be done.

Our machines are not experiments. They are the product of science, long experience and 37 years' continuous operation of the same plant. Victor incubators will not warp, twist or crack from the effect of green lumber. That we are now using has been in our yards over two years. You get full fourteen-ounce copper in the tanks and boilers. We build for service, and our machines are in use year after year.

The Story of Victor Incubators, from the rough lumber to the finished machine—all the points in design, construction and operation which make it the perfected machine. It gives you the reasons why it is best for you to buy a Victor. We tell you just what you would learn if you came to our factory and saw us build the machine—just what you would be told by those who are using our machines. We have not made a single statement in the book which is not backed up by the actual facts. We would not dare to do otherwise, because with every machine we sell goes our bond to take it back and refund the money if it is not in every way up to our description.

When you get a Victor you get Incubator Satisfaction. Anybody in Quincy or who has ever bought from us will tell you you are safe in dealing with us. Victor Incubators and Brooders were used exclusively by the Model Poultry Farm at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have a little leaflet about their experience which we will send you with the Victor Book.

GEORGE ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.:
Please send me the Victor Book FREE, as advertised in FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Name.....

Post-office.....

Route No.....Co.....State.....

We want you to have the book, and will gladly send it to you free if you will only give us a chance to do so by sending in the coupon to the left, or send us a postal-card asking for it if you don't want to cut the paper.



GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill. 1867 Established

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15c.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 869, FREEPORT, ILL.

YOU'RE LOOKING

for just such machines as Miller's

Ideal Incubators and Brooders. Sent on 30 DAYS TRIAL. Absolutely automatic. Test it yourself. Big poultry and poultry supply book Free.

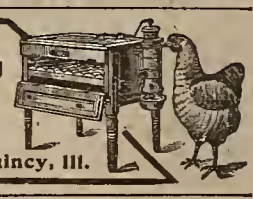


Made by the Man Who Knows.

J. W. MILLER CO., Box 31, Freeport, Ill.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.



GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

"MONEY in POULTRY"

Our new 84-pp book tells how to make it; also how to feed, breed, grow and market poultry for best results; plans for houses and useful information. Illustrates and describes the largest pure-bred poultry farm in the world. Tells about our 25 leading varieties; quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators & brooders. Send 4c in stamps to F. FOY, Box 10, Des Moines, Ia.



THIS LIGHTNING Lice Killing Machine



kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also *Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc.* We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.

CHARLES SCHILD CO.
401 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders

Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.



Send for Free Catalog

BANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give It to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid $100,000

for the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquid Ozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

S4 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

The Conditions for Hatching

GIVE the hen a comfortable nest in the winter, as she prefers warmth at that season, and greatly dislikes dampness. In the summer she selects a cool place, but not because it is damp, for she will go to a warm or cool hay-loft, and bring off a brood without the aid of moisture. The fact is that in winter the hen prefers a warm and dry location, but in summer she seeks a cool place. As a rule eggs hatch better in summer than in winter, because the conditions for insuring fertility of the eggs are more favorable, and failures often occur with hens that make their nests on the ground as well as with those that sit in other places.

◈

Bumblefoot

Young birds are not so subject to this difficulty as those that are fat and heavy. Bumblefoot, stone bruises, bunions, corns, etc., all belong under the head of "bumble" for want of a better term. It may be caused by the roosts being too high, or by a low roost that is over a gravel floor. Then, again, the shape of the roost itself has something to do with it, as well as irregularities on the roost. It may also be caused by bruises from small stones on the range. In fact, there are so many causes that only an examination will give light on it. Cutting the foot open may cause a running sore, and make the matter worse. Plasters and poultices may be difficult to use, and may do no good. The best remedy is to remove the roosts, and compel the birds to sleep on straw. Anoint once a day with a liniment composed of equal parts of sweet-oil and spirits of turpentine, and wait until Nature corrects the difficulty.

◈

Sitters and Non-Sitters

The small breeds seem particularly profitable in summer because they are active, do not fatten so readily as the larger varieties, and are more inclined to forage. The heat is quite trying in summer to the heavy Cochins and Brahmas, which are completely covered with feathers and down to the end of their toes, the fluff of itself being a complete covering, causing them to feel the heat of the summer more than those breeds that are naked under the wings and on the body. There is no breed superior to the Brahmas for eggs, meat and hardiness, taking into consideration that they are more capable of enduring the cold than are the large-comb Leghorns; but while a winter fowl may be one that takes but little exercise, and has no desire for foraging, it is just the reverse with those breeds that give good results in summer. The majority of farmers prefer active fowls, that will go over a whole field seeking for food, as in so doing they keep themselves in the very best condition for laying; and therefore farmers will always be partial to such breeds as the Leghorns and Minorcas.

Some breeds rarely become broody, which adapts them to those farms where chicks are not desired during the summer months, and as long as the weather is favorable to foraging they will lay regularly until they begin to molt. Although the Leghorns will also lay in winter if given dry, warm quarters, yet they are in their best condition for giving most favorable results during the summer season, and as hardy, profitable fowls are not excelled by any of the small breeds. Some of the breeds are known as non-sitters, while others become broody several times during the year. One distinctive characteristic of all the varieties of non-sitters is that they lay white eggs, while the sitting breeds lay brown ones. Some persons are of the opinion that the color of the eggs indicates the degree of the hen's sitting propensity—that is, that the deeper the color of the eggs, the more persistent the hen is in sitting. When it is considered that the Cochins and Brahmas lay the darkest colored eggs, and that the hens of these breeds rank first as sitters, it is very difficult to dispel the claim. Certain it is, too, that all the non-sitters lay white eggs. Some of the sitting breeds have representatives that lay white eggs, but with the exception of the Games, the tendency of all sitting breeds is from a shade darker than white to a light brown color.

Although there is a classification of the breeds into sitters and non-sitters, yet no breed has really lost the instinct of incubation. As birds, in their natural, untamed condition, lay at certain seasons under favorable conditions, and become broody only when everything is in their favor, some allowance must be made for the changes brought about by domestication. The non-sitters are also active foragers, and must be kept on the range. Confine them closely in yards, and in time they will become broody, as well as addicted to vices, such as egg-eating and feather-pulling. They will not thrive in a state of inactivity. On the other hand, any flock of fowls of the sitting breeds can be made non-sitters by the system of feeding adopted, which proves that it is not alone the breed, but the management, though it is admitted that it is easier to prevent the non-sitters from becoming broody than to make the sitters become persistent layers. But even the Cochins can be so managed that not one hen in a flock will become broody, while a flock of Leghorns, in yards by the side of the Cochins, may be made inveterate sitters, which has been demonstrated by experiment.

Torture to the Hens

It is customary with most people to use porcelain eggs or other substitutes, but when the weather is severely cold it is an infliction to the hen, and may cause her to become ill. An artificial egg that is in a nest is always of the same temperature as the atmosphere; hence when the thermometer records zero, the egg is also zero. The temperature of the body of the hen is normally one hundred and two degrees. When a hen goes on a nest to lay, and her body (the naked portion) comes in contact with the ice-cold substance, it is torture, and she also loses heat and becomes chilled. It does not pay to use food for warming china or glass eggs through the hens. Cover such imitation eggs with light flannel, or some other material.

◈

Keep More Fowls

If fowls on the farm have not paid, it is because no effort was made to compel them to give a profit. On many farms it would not interfere with other work to attend to a hundred hens, and they will buy all the extras which the farmer finds necessary to purchase during the year. In this way he need not go in debt for the numerous small things which cannot be produced on the farm, and which of necessity must be purchased. Every time he goes to town he can take chickens and eggs enough to pay for his purchases. It is the small things on the farm that run up the profit or the loss in the aggregate, and poultry-raising is one of the most important, though most neglected, industries on the farm.

◈

Inquiries Answered

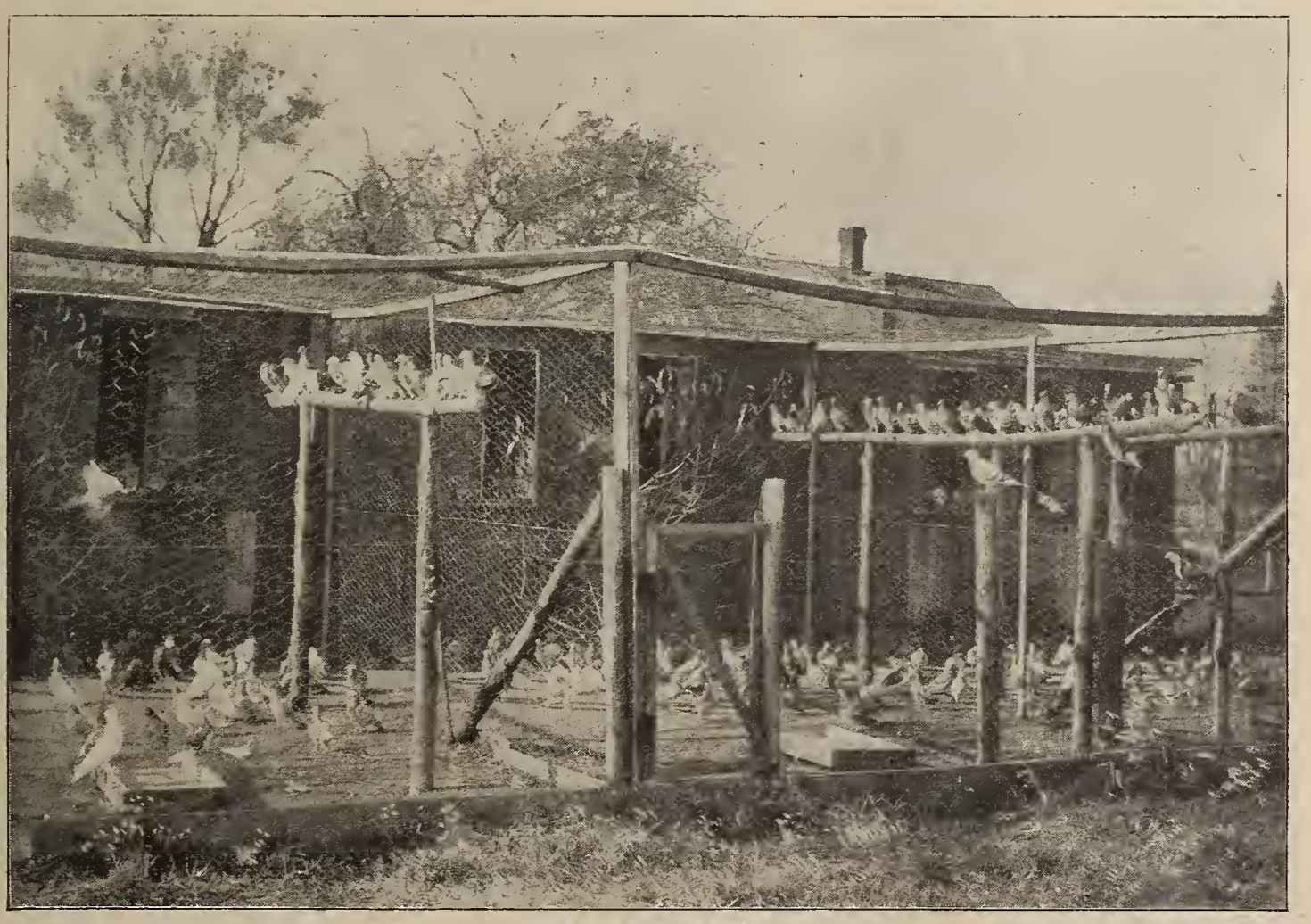
MEAT-SCRAPS.—R. S. S., Atco, N. J., uses meat-scraps from a soap-factory, and wishes to know "if they are suitable as food for laying hens." Such scraps vary greatly, some containing more nitrogenous matter than others, but they seem to give good results if fed as an addition to the regular grain ration.

WARMTH OF POULTRY-HOUSE.—L. J. E., Alton, Ill., asks advice regarding "the proper temperature of a poultry-house in winter; also, if artificial heat is necessary." It will not benefit the fowls to keep them too warm. A temperature not lower than forty degrees above zero should be suitable. Artificial heat is unnecessary unless the house and surroundings are damp.

◈

Will You Miss It?

You will if you allow your subscription to expire. We mean the January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, with grand art supplement. Look at the little yellow address label. Please be prompt with your renewal, as we do not want you to miss a single issue.



PIGEONS FOR MARKET

The yards shown are about ten by twelve feet, and each division of the house is the same. The wide water-fountains are seen on the ground. About fifty pairs are kept in each apartment. The dwelling-house is in the rear of the view.

Good Potatoes Bring Fancy Prices

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash.

Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* **10 per cent. actual Potash.** Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

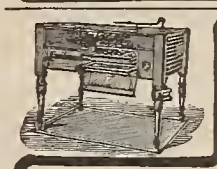
Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
St. Louis, Mo.—4th and Olive Sts.

A Free Book About
Incubators

For your own sake don't buy an incubator until you read our book. It is written by the man who knows most about incubating—a man who devoted 23 years to the problem. It tells vital facts that you must know to buy wisely—facts you would not think of. It tells of Racine Incubators and Brooders, of course, but whether you buy ours or another, the facts are important. The man who writes the book made the Racine Incubator. When you learn what he knows you will want his machine, we think. The book is free—write today for it. **Remember, We Pay the Freight.** Address

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 42, Racine, Wis.
Warehouses: Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul.



No Guessing

You know in advance what will come if the eggs are fertile when you use the self-regulating

Successful Incubators and Brooders

The machines for busy people and the inexperienced because they run themselves. That's the unqualified experience of thousands. The same under all conditions. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog **FREE.** Poultry paper one year ten cents.



Des Moines Incubator Company,
Dept. 61,
Des Moines, Ia.

MAKE MONEY



HATCHING CHICKENS WITH THE
GEM INCUBATOR
that high-grade, low priced, absolutely reliable, up-to-date hatcher. Sure profits. Begin now—get an early start. Write for free catalog today.
Gem Incubator Co., Box 35, Dayton, Ohio



CHICKS
...that are hatched in...
IOWA ROUND INCUBATORS
come in big numbers and are healthy and strong. Anyone can see why if they read our catalogue. Even Heat and Exact Regulation do the work right. *Catalogue is Free, Ask for it.*
Iowa Incubator Co. 12 Locust St. DesMoines.

FOR YOUR POULTRY
Darling's Supplies are Necessities.
Best for digestion, health, laying, chick raising. **Mica Crystal Grit, 65c.; Oyster Shells, 60c.; Clover Meal, $2.00; Laying Food, $2.25; Chick Feed, $2.50; Beef Scraps, $2.25; Beef Meal, $1.80;** prices are for 100 lb. bags, f. o. b. Chicago. Cash with order. We supply Lice killers and all approved poultry appliances. Write for large Poultry Supply Catalog.
DARLING & COMPANY, Dept. 45 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Royal Incubator
One Hatch Free
So easy to operate and so certain to please that we send it
30 DAYS FREE.
Pay for it if you like it. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 yr. 10c.
ROYAL INCUBATOR CO.,
Drawer 45 Des Moines, Iowa.



HATCH CHICKS FREE



We sell the high-grade, automatic
BADGER INCUBATOR
on 30 day's free trial. Hatch one batch before you pay. Return it if it doesn't suit. We sell pure bred poultry and eggs. Catalog free.
Badger Incubator Co.
Box 15 Delavan, Wis.

HATCH EVERY EGG USED



Will it do it? Ask our patrons. Mrs. W. F. Graham, R. F. D. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.; Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan. Send for FREE catalogue, giving those in your own State. Let us send it. **30 DAYS' TRIAL.**
50-egg size, $4.50 and $5.00
Buckeye Incubator Co.
Box 28, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



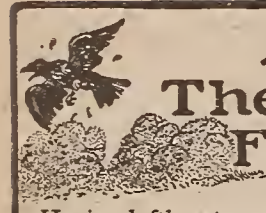
GOOD RESULTS.
To be absolutely sure about it use the **RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS** If the eggs are right, you can't make a mistake. Just follow instructions—the Reliable will do the rest. **OUR 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK,** mailed for 10c, tells all about it and other things you should know. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry. **RELIABLE INCB. & BRDR. CO.,** Box B-41. **Quincy, Ill.**

GLOBE INCUBATORS
hatch every fertile egg. It's the old reliable chicken-hatcher. Prices very low. Our mammoth catalog free
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 938, FREEPORT, ILL.

OUR NEW POULTRY CATALOGUE
tells how to succeed. Send stamp to-day.
H. M. JONES CO., Box 86 G, Des Moines, Iowa

HOW to make Poultry Keeping a Success, also Record and Acc't Book showing gains or losses monthly, 10 cts. **G. S. VIBBERT, Clintonville, Conn.**

DEATH to LICE on hens & chickens. 64-p. Book Free. **D. J. Lambert, Box 303, Apponaug, R.I.**



As The Crow Flies

He is deftly stopped by the ever-ready and accurate "Stevens" in the hands of the marksman.

STEVENS

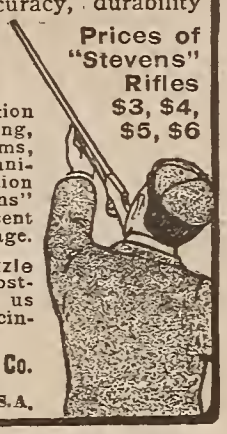
rifles and shotguns are noted the world over for their accuracy, durability and safety. Get

Our Valuable Book — FREE

140 pages of information about hunting, shooting, how to care for firearms, notes on sights, ammunition and full description of the famous "Stevens" arms. Send two 2-cent stamps to cover postage.

Clever Rifle Puzzle will be sent free, postpaid, if you will send us your name. It's fascinating—write for it.

Prices of "Stevens" Rifles $3, $4, $5, $6



J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.
350 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

Star Drilling Machines

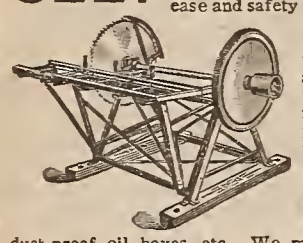


are the best machines to buy because they are so well and durably made. Built for work and to last. Made of best material, they stand the hardest service. Not a spring in the whole construction.

Made in 10 Sizes to suit all conditions—deep or shallow wells; large or small bore. **Owners of Star Drills make money.** We make a full line of driller's supplies. Illustrated catalogue sent free.

Star Drilling Mach. Co.
Akron, Ohio.

SEE! With an **APPLETON WOOD SAW** you can rapidly and with ease and safety



SAW

your own wood and **SAVE COAL**, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make

$5 to $15 a Day

Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for **free catalogue.**

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

WHALEBONE BUGGY OFFER

Our 1905 Model



Sold under a positive 2-Year Guarantee on **ONE FULL MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.** Buy Whalebone Buggies for wear and style. Highest quality, lowest price. Elegant in design and best in America. Send for unparalleled offer. **FREE** Catalogue shows vehicles for every purpose.

THE WHALEBONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio. Ask for Wholesale Catalogue A42.

ALL STEEL LAWN FENCE



CHEAP AS WOOD

We make all kinds of Lawn, Farm, Park and Cemetery Fence, AND SELL DIRECT TO YOU at manufacturers' prices. SAVE AGENTS COMMISSION by writing for our FREE CATALOGUE.

UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING CO.,
971 North Tenth Street, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

Heaviest Fence Made. All No. 9 Steel Wire
15 to 35 CENTS PER ROD DELIVERED
We also sell direct to farmers at wholesale prices. Coiled Spring, Barb and Soft Galvanized Wire. Write for Fence Book showing 110 styles.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

ORNAMENTAL FENCE



25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable.—Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue *free.*

KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO.,
427 North St.,
Kokomo, Indiana.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free.
The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED A bright young man or woman to manage our local department. Previous experience unnecessary; salary $16.50 per week, paid weekly; expenses advanced. Permanent position to satisfactory party. Apply at once. **The Panama Company, Panama Bldg., St. Louis.**

$75 MONTH **Expenses advanced.** District Managers to travel and leave samples at stores. PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. A 54, 145 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Family Lawyer

BY JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Queries Not Answered

L. K., Oregon. Query not written plain enough.

T. H. McC., Texas. Query is written with a lead-pencil, and is illegible.

R. S. S. I don't know the law of Pennsylvania on schools.

H. H. L. Query is too long.

◈

Husband Giving Note to Wife

M. E. L. asks: "A wife has money which came to her from her father's estate. The husband borrows it to take a mortgage on another man's farm, promising her a joint mortgage. Instead he takes the mortgage in his own name, and now wants to give her his note. Can the note be collected?"

I think the note would be good.

◈

Governmental Liability

W. P. asks: "A letter addressed to me at Independence, La., by mistake of the postmaster was sent to Independence, Ia. The postmaster of the Iowa city, instead of forwarding it to its proper place, returned it to the writer, thereby causing me some loss. Do you think I can recover anything from the government?"

The government is not an insurer of the delivery of mail. If you have any remedy, it is against the postmaster, and even against him is very doubtful.

◈

Right to Cut Out Child by Will

M. M. asks: "A man owns a farm in Indiana. He has a family of seven children. One of the children, a girl, marries, and to her is born one child, a girl. The mother dies when the child is two years old. The father marries again, and has more children. Can the child from the first marriage be cut out by a will by her grandfather?"

A person can will his property to whomsoever he chooses. Neither child nor grandchild has a right to a parent's property that will prevent a person from doing what he desires with it.

◈

Liability for Publishing the Truth

W. D. G. says: "A. ships a car of melons to commission merchants. After several weeks he receives sales, but no remittance. He waits about three weeks, thinking that they will send check. He then writes them in regard to same, and this letter is utterly ignored. He intends to draw on them through some bank for the amount. If the draft be turned down, could he then publish them as frauds?"

I don't think you would be liable for publishing the truth. It might not be well to send any threats through the mail.

◈

Right to Collect Claim

J. S. says: "Some months ago my little son made up in my name an order of baking-powder with premiums for a supply company. The goods were weeks in coming. Some of those ordering had moved from the place in the meanwhile. When the goods finally did come, many of the articles were broken, of course ruining the whole plan. I was also charged with five separate plans which did not come at all. The company now claims the entire amount, with the right to send the broken and short articles in my next order. I shall never send them another order. Have they a right to the entire amount?"

I think not.

◈

Title to Real Estate

A. G. asks: "Is it necessary, in making a deed of gift of real estate to some near relative, to specify a small sum of money to make it strictly legal, or does for love and affection alone make the deed absolutely O. K.?——Where deed reads as above, and is to a married woman and her children, can the property be sold at any time by getting an order from an ordinary's court, after giving bond to secure its reinvestment elsewhere? Does the purchaser secure a good title so far as this transaction is concerned?——In case of the man's death, where this property is used as a home, can the property be sold and divided among the children (if twenty-one years old) during their father's lifetime?"

Love and affection is a good consideration in a deed.——I should think it could be sold. Better consult a local attorney.——Yes, the husband sharing equally with the children.

Disposition of Money in Bank

T. S. says: "I keep some money in a bank, from which I draw as needed. In case of my death, letters of administration would have to be taken out, entailing expense and delay, before my family could touch it. Can you suggest any way it could be fixed so that it would not be necessary to go to the probate court?"

Have the bank-account made so that either yourself or wife can draw it out.

◈

Dun Over Telephone

W. D. inquires: "Is it lawful to dun for a debt over a telephone?——If one or two of my children stay at home with me, the rest going away, at my death can they get any more of the property than those that went away?——Does a son-in-law have any right to his mother-in-law's property at her death?"

I don't know of any penalty being attached to notifying a person that he is indebted to you over a telephone, and asking that the debt be paid.——The children are all equal, in the eyes of the law, in the right to their parents' property. ——A son-in-law has no interest in the property of his wife's parents.

◈

Protection of an Idea

V. M. asks: "How can a person go about selling to a manufacturer an idea that has never been patented? If you tell him the idea, what is to keep him from using it without your consent, if it is not patented?"

You can have your idea protected by taking out a caveat in the patent office. Of course, the manufacturer could not have your idea patented without committing perjury, and even if a patent were issued, you might use your idea without being liable for infringement. If you have anything that is worth protection you had better consult a patent attorney and take out a caveat.

◈

Rights of Erring Wife

M. J. B. inquires: "If a wife deserts her family, children and all without any cause, can she get support or anything that belongs to her? If she goes and lives with another man, can the man be arrested, if he coaxes her away, for harboring or keeping her?"

She could get no support from her husband. She could get her own property, and unless she was divorced at the death of the husband she would still be entitled to her legal rights in his property. If she cohabits with another man, they both could be arrested. You had better apply for a divorce. In order to do that you would need to consult a local attorney.

◈

Ditching into Pond

F. L. M. asks: "Can a person ditch a pond into the pond of another if pond No. 2 has no natural outlet? If not, and the person has done so, can he be made to take it up? If the ditch has been down ten years or so, and a new man became owner of the farm into which it is ditched, will this have anything to do with it?"

I do not think the party had a right to lay the ditch, but having put it down, and it being allowed to remain there for more than ten years, it is extremely doubtful if it can now be removed. Perhaps the owner of the pond into which it is ditched might petition for a public ditch, and in that way get relief. Better consult a local attorney.

◈

Inheritance

L. B. would like to know: "A man's first wife died, leaving one child. He married again. Before his first wife's death he bought some property, and the deed is in his name. If her husband dies, what share would his second wife have in this property and in his personal property. If the second wife dies before the husband, leaving no heir, who can claim her property? How is it divided if she leaves heirs?"

On the death of the first wife her share would descend to her child—that is, one half. The second wife has no interest in this. If she survives her husband, she will be entitled to dower in the husband's one half. She would also be entitled to a reasonable allowance for one year. If there is only one child, she would get one half of the personal property. If she dies before her husband, her heirs get nothing.

DO THIS NOW

And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome

Gold Spectacles

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers and I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a

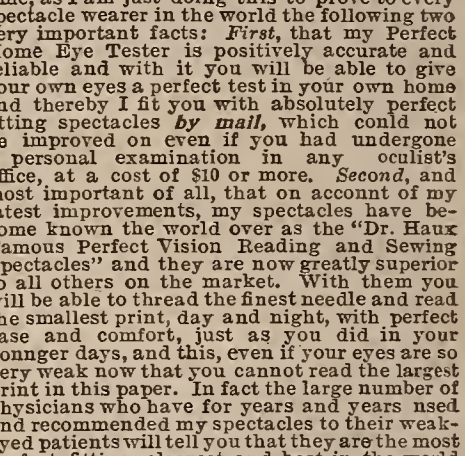


perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only $1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than $5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for $10 a *pair.* I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only $1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: *First*, that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles *by mail*, which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of $10 or more. *Second*, and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if *you yourself* don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me *right now* for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,
Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO And any man or woman (also storekeepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from $25 to $100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

NOTE:—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.



HOOD RUBBERS

TRADE HOOD RUBBER COMPANY BOSTON MARK

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

IF YOU CANNOT GET THESE RUBBERS FROM YOUR DEALER-WRITE US



LEARN TO PLAY

It is a useful accomplishment and a sure source of revenue. With every

ROOT VIOLIN

we give a full course of lessons by one of Chicago's best teachers; a self-instructor of a hundred pages and a finger-board chart. You get the **LESSONS FREE**

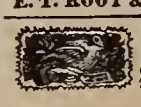
Write for Catalogue and plan.

CROWN Mandolins & Guitars

at wholesale prices. Free catalogue. Buy of maker. Established 50 years. Violins from $2.75 to $100.00. Send today for catalogue.

☞We allow you to try our instruments before you pay—We send anywhere in the U. S. for inspection.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 377 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO



2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

Bad grocer confesses his badness by selling bad lamp-chimneys.

MACBETH.

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

GREAT DISC PLOW OFFER.



FOR $24.75 we sell the highest grade and best disc sulky plow made (no side draft), lightest draft, strongest, most simple and greatest capacity of any plow made, for old land or stubble, any land where corn or small grain is raised. It plows deeper, pulverizes better and gives about double the capacity of any landside sulky plow made. Will plow a furrow 10 to 16 inches wide, 6 to 10 inches deep, as desired. Don't use the old landside moldboard and share walking or sulky plow, when you can do double the work and do it better with our **New Disc Sulky.**

FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER, for our liberal pay after received offer, our guarantee, cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail a special catalogue, large illustrations and descriptions, and the most wonderfully liberal plow offer ever heard of. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

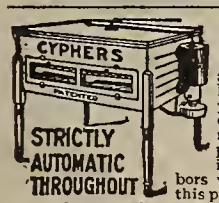
Insure Your Face

against irritation. Keep it smooth and healthy by always using

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp. Write for "The Shavers Guide and How to Dress Correctly."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.



CYPHERS INCUBATORS are guaranteed to hatch more and healthier chicks than any other or your money back. Used and endorsed by 42 Government Experiment Stations. Complete catalog and poultry Guide, 212 pages (8x11) free if you send the address of two neighbors who keep good poultry and name this paper. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.



Easy Money is made with a **HAWKEYE**

Special Incubator

Try it on our 30 days' free trial plan, before you buy it. Start in the poultry business NOW. More money for less work than anything you ever tried. Our free catalogue will guide you to success in poultry raising.

Hawkeye Incubator Co. Box 26, Newton, Ia.

"BEST OF ALL"



That's what users say about the great **PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders**

Our illustrated catalog tells why they are best. It's *free*. Write.

Prairie State Incubator Co., Box 415, Homer City, Pa.



THIS IS IT Incubator Johnson's **OLD TRUSTY**

One of the thousands that went out last year—its first year. Runs itself. 40 Days Free Trial; 5 yrs. guarantee. Book free.

M. M. JOHNSON CO. Clay Center, Neb.

$9,000 Poultry Catalog



40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue.



100 *page Incubator Catalog free.*

Incubators 30 days free trial

J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 12 Delavan, Wis.



YOU WILL TRANSFORM all fertile eggs into strong, healthy chicks by using the **TRIUMPH INCUBATORS.** It is thoroughly tested, built by an experienced poultry breeder, very durable, copper tanks, double walls, automatic regulator, etc. 30 days trial. 40 breeds northern raised, fine poultry. Prices low. Large catalog free;

R. F. NEUBERT, Box 837. MANKATO, MINN.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.**



WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, - $7.25
With Rubber Tires, $15.00. I mfg. wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Top Buggies, $28.75; Harness, $3.60. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. F. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

The Grange

BY MRS. MARY E. LEE

State Farmers' Institute

LAST year all who attended the Ohio State Farmers' Institute at Columbus promised themselves that they would come again and bring others with them. The meetings were so full of suggestion and help in the practical work of the farm that they felt that it was time and money well spent. Each year the attendance has been better than the preceding, and the programs have likewise grown in value. The hearty support that the farmers have given Secretary W. W. Miller in his attempt to make the central meeting one that the farmers could not afford to miss, and his desire to have the best talent obtainable, insures a splendid meeting this year.

People get so used to being urged to attend this or that meeting that they begin to think that it is a habit we have gotten into. Just try this meeting this year, and you will get the habit, too. The same applies to other states. As a rule excellent programs are prepared. Occasionally there is a failure, but the desire on the part of the projectors to do well, and to receive their own approval and that of the farmers they represent, urges them to each year improve.

Those farmers who stay at home do not realize the splendid talent that is being used for the furtherance of the farm industry. At these meetings and kindred ones one will see as distinguished men as in any assembly of an industrial nature.

I would especially urge the young man and woman who are debating whether to follow farming or not, and whose objection to it may be founded on prejudice resulting from farm practices in their own community, to go to his state institute, come in contact with the leaders in agricultural thought, and hear what men who are making a success are doing. Talk to them personally. They will be glad to help you. Why, the talk of Geo. McKerrow, of Wisconsin, at last year's institute would be worth many years of study without the summing up of a life's experiences.

Attend your state institute if you possibly can, and if you are pleased and helped, or not pleased, write and give your reasons.

◈

Honor to Whom Honor is Due

Have you ever thought, you who toil sixteen hours a day to raise a little more corn or to cook a meal with a few more extras, of the place humanity for ages back gives you? Who are gratefully enrolled in the book of the world's great men and women? Is it he who produced the most bushels of corn, miles of railway, or delved deepest into the earth for her treasures, or put the most ruffles on a gown, or spent the most time over the ironing-table? Is it not rather he who has perceived the relations of life, its truth and beauty, and painted it on canvas, sculptured it in marble, expressed it in some cathedral, written it in verse, music or prose, given to others opportunities to enjoy, relieved the mind from the daily grind by subtleties of argument, sought Nature's secrets through patient investigation?

"Count me over earth's chosen heroes:" Zeno, Paul, Plato, Luther, Knox, Newton, Shakespeare, Rembrandt, Raphael, Mendelssohn, Locke, Milton, Dante, Emerson, Solon, Aristotle, Lincoln — and the list might be prolonged to our satisfaction—and they were benefactors, men who served their fellow-men, who were the perceivers and revealers of truth, whose recompense for toil would have elicited the scorn of the "well-to-do." And yet we love them, and build monuments to their memory, and give them honored places at our fireside, and count ourselves most fortunate in being heirs of their labor. True it is that plowing, sowing, reaping, cooking, sewing, counting, the building of railways and the great enterprises that yield food, shelter and raiment to millions, are all essential, have their place in the economy of Nature, cannot be dispensed with, and are to be honored; but the mistake comes when we would make of them all, live as if they were the first essentials, give all our waking hours and best endeavor to their promotion.

It is easier, it is true, to use the hand than the brain. Is it better? Observe Nature. She never errs. She builds mountains and valleys and streams, gives to man all the needed things, covers all with trees and plants and shrubs, and bedecks the gray old world with colorings that defy the artist touch. The useful and the beautiful go hand in hand, and our vice is that we cannot yet perceive the useful in the beautiful.

But Nature never equivocates. She is what she is. She ministers to all, neglects no part. And so should man, a part of Nature's whole, neglect no part. He should be producer of some good and beautiful thing, as well as consumer. Man is not an entire being, but a part of all that surrounds him. Nature furnishes attributes of beauty to the inanimate world, and gives to man the power to extract the beautiful from his surroundings and from the past. Just as the tree gains grace and symmetry and power from the lives of the trees that have lived before, so man must gain the same qualities from those who have lived before. He who gives his richest of his time and strength to what we commonly term "productive enterprise" lives niggardly and selfishly, and reaps the same guerdon that such qualities always bring. But he who nurtures his mental and spiritual nature reaps a rich reward, and the more earnest and generous his devotion, the more bountiful his reward.

Begin by giving one hour each day to mental cultivation. The power gained will enable you to do your work better, and at an economy of effort, so that your productive capacity will be multiplied many fold. But more than this will be gained the power of living as Nature designed you should live—free and independent beings, partaking of the richness of the ages, whose child you are, instead of slaves of the present time and your narrow local cell.

◈

Grange Libraries

Ten dollars will buy twenty-five volumes of some of the best literature published. These books come in series, and are put out by publishers to retail at one dollar, but through any of our big book-houses can be bought for forty cents a volume. There are cheaper editions, but I find the books in the various forty-cent editions the best in print, binding and paper. They will last many hundred readings. They are standard works, the ones most talked about among scholarly people, and to be ignorant of them argues illiteracy. The range of subjects embraces the best that has been said or written upon which the copyright has expired. Many of the agricultural and domestic-science works are yet copyrighted, and will cost more, but every library should have those adapted to the agriculture practised in its community.

No better investment, or one that will yield greater returns, can be made than through the purchase of books. They entertain and instruct youth and age. Happy is the boy or girl who in youth forms the taste for reading good books. It lays the foundation for a happy and fruitful maturity and old age. As we advance in years and understanding the desire for a quiet life increases. We get our greatest joy from reading. And the cultured book-lover loves his old-time book friends, the ones that have come in and sat down with him in hours of trial and anguish. If a fairy should put two wands in my hands, one that would bring one thousand dollars to the one I touched, and the other appreciation of the souls that look out of the windows of books, and I could touch the young men and women as they leave school for active life, I should use the latter, because I know it would bring greater happiness and content than the former gift.

◈

A Correction on a Correction

For Professor Goddard, in the correction of the report on the exhibit at the state fair, read Professor Gossard. While the work of each of the men at the experiment station is related, each has a distinct field. Mr. Gossard is doing much for the farmers of the country in studying the Hessian-fly problem. He has made some interesting discoveries, and thrown light on this vexing matter. Mr. Goddard is experimentalist, and has charge of the Students' Union work in Ohio, of which Mr. Derthick wrote so entertainingly in this paper last winter. The experiments among the farmers under Mr. Goddard's control are throwing light on problems that concern farmers.

◈

National Grange School Committee

Hon. F. A. Derthick, master of Ohio State Grange, introduced a resolution into the National Grange providing that the legislative committee of the grange be constituted a school committee, to investigate the needs of the common schools, and make report at the next session of some definite plan to present for rural-school betterment. The resolution carried, and the members of the committee are Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.; E. B. Norris, Sodus, N. Y., and Governor C. J. Bell, Hardwick, Vt.

McCormick 1905 Calendar Lithographed in 10 Colors

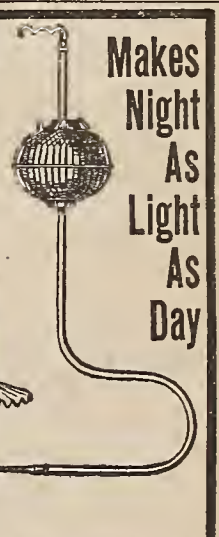
Size, 14 x 21 inches.



Ask the McCormick Agent for this beautiful Calendar

This Splendid 100 Candle Power Lamp

Express Prepaid $4.00



Makes Night As Light As Day

With its use gas or electric lights can well be dispensed with for it is more brilliant than either, yet it costs very much less to operate than a kerosene lamp. **Five cents a week will furnish the gasolene for a 100 candle power light.** The ordinary kerosene lamp is only 16 candle power.

Lasts a lifetime, cannot get out of order. No accident of any kind possible. Simple as A-B-C; clean and odorless.

It will save its cost every season and furnish a light softer and more brilliant than electricity. Suitable for churches, halls, stores or residences. The model shown above will be sent express prepaid to address for $4.00; points west of the Mississippi River 50c extra and $1.00 extra for points west of Denver. Send for free catalogue showing other styles and prices.

A rare chance for Agents. Address

THE CLEVELAND VAPOR LIGHT CO.
78 2d Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET COMPANY PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Manufacturers *of*

Berry Box Material

Made *of* WHITE WOOD or POPLAR

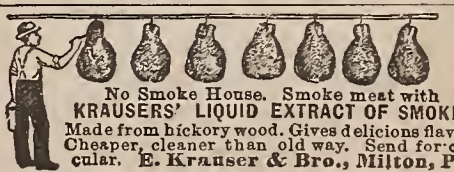
Orders in Car-load Lots Solicited.
Write for Prices.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE illus. catalogue showing latest improvements and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



No Smoke House. Smoke meat with **KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.** Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

GINSENG If you want some information about Ginseng send for "My New Book of Advice." It's free; also my Great Seed Catalogue for 1905.

F. B. MILLS, Box 382, Rose Hill, New York

BOOK FREE **FARM TELEPHONES** How put up, their cost. Why they save money. Write for Free Book. J. Andrae & Sons, 851 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LAMP-CHIMNEY STOVE FOR SICK-ROOM AND NURSERY. Best ever made. By mail 10c. Address O. K. NOVELTY CO., Goshen, Ind.

Deering 1905 Calendar
Lithographed in 10 Colors
Size, 14 x 21 inches.



Ask the Deering agent for this beautiful Calendar

FARM WAGON OFFER.



FOR $36.90 WE SELL THE HIGHEST GRADE HEAVY TWO-HORSE FARM WAGON MADE, complete with double box, drop tongue, spring seat, neckyoke and doubletrees. EVERY WAGON COVERED BY OUR BINDING GUARANTEE.
FOR FREE FARM WAGON CATALOGUE with many illustrations of wagons, all parts, etc., full descriptions, guarantee free trial offer, for explanation why we can sell the best wagon made at about one-half the price others charge, for low freight rate and quick delivery explanation, for the most astonishingly liberal Farm Wagon Offer ever heard of, cut this ad out and send to us, or on a postal card say "Send me your Free Farm Wagon Catalogue," and get all by return mail free, postpaid. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

Imperial Steel Ranges



$13 and up

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Buy direct from the factory, saving the dealer's profit. We guarantee the IMPERIAL to be the best range ever made for the money. If not perfectly satisfactory after six months' trial, IMPERIAL RANGES may be returned and we will refund money and pay freight charges.

Write for complete catalog of all styles and sizes. Address
IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE CO., 68 State St., Cleveland, Ohio

SAVE THE OLD LAMP



You can make it a good lamp by writing for a "SUN" Incandescent Gasoline BURNER

Anybody can fit it to any under-generator lamp

$1.75 Post FREE

We contract for city street lighting, furnishing bond for faithful work. No other concern gives such guarantee because no other concern has the "Sun" Burner. We use same burner indoors. That's why *"SUN" Light is the best Light*

Conforms to insurance underwriters' rules. Write for catalog.
SUN VAPOR LIGHT CO., Box 812, Canton, O.
Burner patented Mar. 10, 1891; Mar. 30, 1897.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM SHOES

Made to stand the hard rubs the farmer gives his shoes. Specially selected hard wear leather. Soles, double fastened by stitching and brass screws. Price $2.00.
Made by Rice & Hutchins, makers of good shoes for over a third of a century.
Send for free catalogues of Old Homestead, Waterking and Hard Knocks Shoes,—all the best for the purpose intended.

AWARDED GRAND PRIZE
at St. Louis Exposition
RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., Boston.

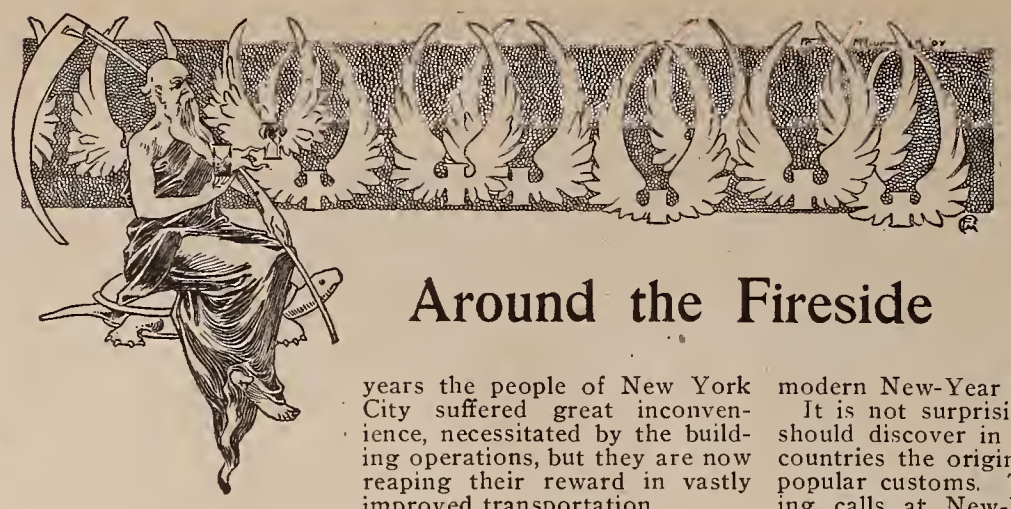


Clean Clothes

100 pieces an hour—all clean with BUSY BEE WASHER. No injury to finest fabrics. It's simple, quick, cheap. *Agents Wanted.* Address
Busy Bee Washer Co., Box K, Erie, Pa.

Traffic Underground

NEW-YEAR IS CELEBRATED IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO BY THE FORMAL OPENING OF SIXTY MILES OF SUBWAY



Around the Fireside

WHILE the digging up and tunneling under of ancient cities of the world goes on unceasingly by archæologists, modern cities are also undergoing a tunneling and undermining, though for a different purpose, that is truly wonderful. We refer to the modern subway operations. New York City has recently opened for traffic a subway twenty-one miles long, and Chicago today (January 1st) formally opens its new subway, which when completed will be sixty miles in length.

There is, however, a striking difference between the Chicago and the New York subways. The former is built about twenty-four feet below the street-surface, and will not be used for passenger traffic, as is the New York subway, but will be used entirely for the handling and transportation of freight. It is estimated that when the greater part of the road is in operation fifty thousand tons will be carried each day on trains of small cars. These are to be drawn by electric locomotives.

The greatest benefit that will come from this freight subway will be enjoyed by the merchants who have their buildings connected with the subway. Instead of the old way of hauling freight from the railroad stations to their doors, their goods will be deposited in their basements, direct from the underground road. Likewise will the coal-deliverics be made and the ashes taken away in cars for the purpose. As there are about four million tons of coal used in the district covered by this subway, it is expected that this new method of delivery will do away with a great many heavy vehicles now on the crowded thoroughfares.

There are two sizes of subway. Along the chief streets the trunk lines are operated. These are eleven feet two and one half inches wide and twelve feet six inches high. The branch lines running off into the intersecting streets are six feet wide and seven feet six inches high. At the street-intersections the track system connects with a three-way switch, permitting the operation of trains east and west, north and south. These and the tunnels throughout are arched and built of cement.

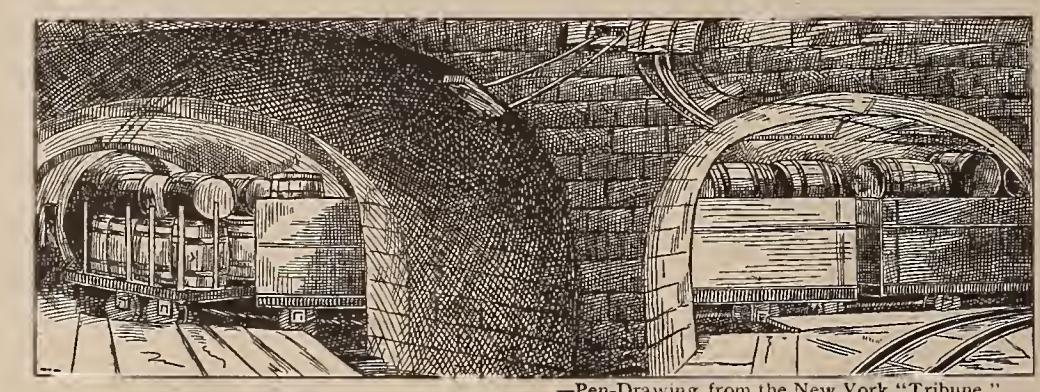
The estimated expenditure upon this great subway is fifty million dollars, and some of the richest financiers in the country are interested in it. Plans for a passenger subway are under consideration. This is to contain about ten miles of double track, and to be completed within about thirty months, at a cost of nearly nineteen million dollars. The proposition is to build it above the freight subway. The plans include a ten-foot walk for passengers to go underground to any station desired and numerous improved conveniences for the traveling public.

The New York passenger subway was opened for business in October last, and was a success from the start, both in point of speedy transportation and convenience and protection from inclement weather. The same fare is charged on the underground cars as that on the surface cars. The construction of this subway was a gigantic proposition. For four years the people of New York City suffered great inconvenience, necessitated by the building operations, but they are now reaping their reward in vastly improved transportation.

The portion of the subway that is now open to the public measures twenty-four miles. The tunnel throughout is brilliantly lighted, and though the illumination makes the tunnel as light as day, there is no blinding glare to distress the eyes and nerves. The stations are all indicated by different colors. However, should a passenger forget the color of the station at which he or she may wish to alight, help may be had from an electric signal that shines forth from the center of the car, showing the name of the approaching stop. There is no calling out of stations by conductors.

The contract price of this wonderful underground system was thirty-five million dollars. Its successful construction was marked by numerous brilliant triumphs in engineering. The genius of one man, however, shines forth with special luster. We refer to John B. McDonald. From McDonald a bond of six million dollars was demanded by New York City before a pick was put into the ground. This contractor was said to have had command of no financial resources at the time, and yet such great faith was attached to him that he obtained the sum demanded in forty-eight hours. Mr. McDonald was born in Ireland, the son of a day-laborer. He was brought to this country when quite young. His school education covered a period of two years in night-school. Though connected with some of the largest public contracts in America, he has never failed in one of them.

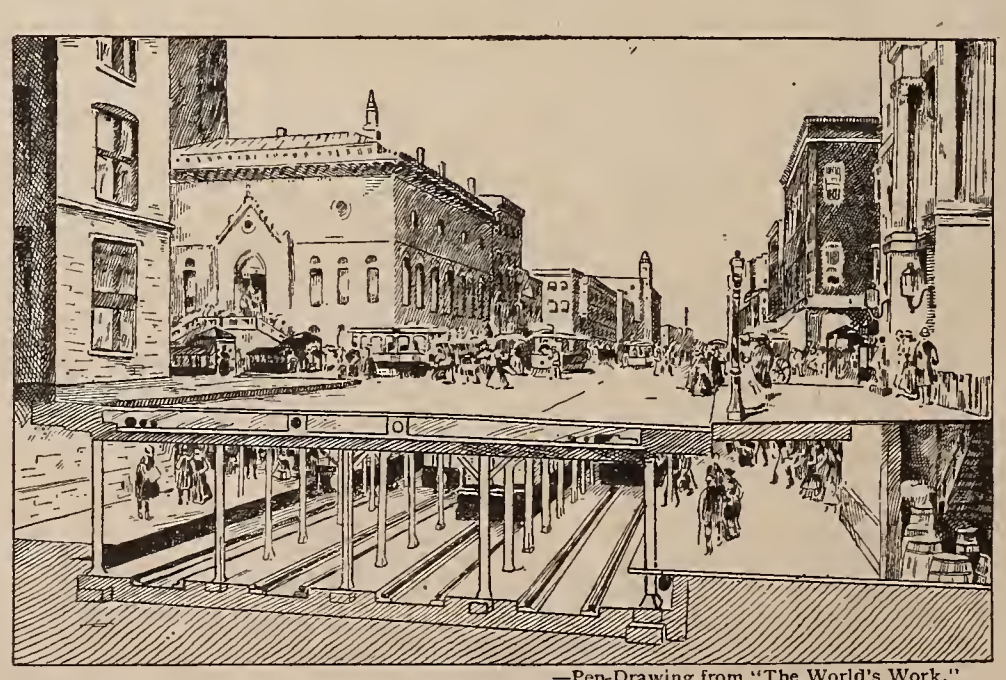
The contract between the operating company, of which August Belmont is the head, and the City of New York is a unique one. By its terms the whole subway, with all rolling-stock in perfect order, becomes the property of the City of New York in fifty years, and before that time the operating company must pay back to the city the thirty-five million dollars advanced it for building the great structure, with five per cent interest, in regular yearly instalments.



—Pen-Drawing from the New York "Tribune."

A FREIGHT-TRAIN IN A TRUNK TUNNEL OF THE CHICAGO SUBWAY

The trunk tunnels are about twice the size of the branch tunnels. They are intersected by the branch tunnels at the points where the streets above intersect



—Pen-Drawing from "The World's Work."

THE SUBWAY AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

New-Year's Customs and Their Origin

When one looks for the source of the modern features of the New-Year celebration, one finds one's self following leads in a dozen different directions, from all of which have come the ideas and customs which have incorporated themselves into our modern New-Year anniversary.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that we should discover in one of the oldest of countries the origin of one of our most popular customs. The practice of making calls at New-Year's originated in China, where calling is a permanent and perennial feature of the great annual holiday, and has been for nobody knows how long. In making New-Year's calls in China, however, some rules obtain which have not been adopted by other lands. The law governing the Chinese practice requires that the inferior shall call and greet his superior on the opening day of the year. High officials, consequently, are at home to their subordinates, children pay their respects to their parents, and pupils to their teachers. Gentlemen never call upon the ladies, but each sex reserves to itself the calling custom. Fortunately for those who have a large calling-list, the time is extended for two weeks. The New-Year's Day visits of the mandarins to the house of the emperor are something to remember. These high functionaries form a procession numbering hundreds, headed by servants carrying images of the gods, and accompanied by a deafening beating of gongs. They form a magnificent spectacle as they pass along attired in gorgeously embroidered vestments heavy with gold.

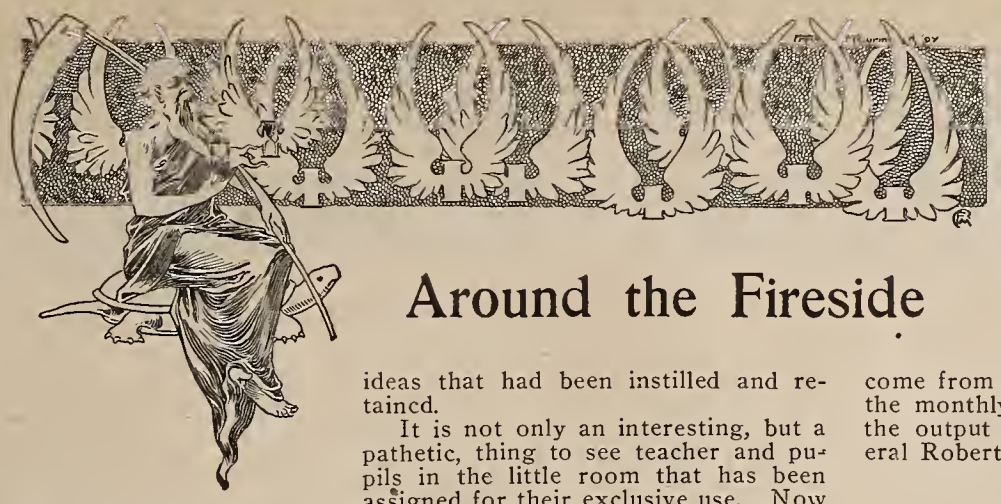
The Chinese have shown us, also, how calls may be made simply by the sending of cards. We have not, however, adopted the Chinese idea of using red pasteboard for these emblematic symbols of the New-Year's amenities, nor of adding to the name a written list of the gifts which we are presenting to friend or acquaintance. It is an interesting sight to see the Chinese going about from house to house on this one great day of the year for them, attired in their conventional silken robes of varied hues, and carrying great bunches of brilliant red visiting-cards in their hands.

The custom of New-Year's salutation also comes from the Chinese, who salute each other with deep courtesies, exclaiming, "Sin-hi! sin-hi!" (May joy be yours!) or "Kung-hi! kung-hi!" (I respectfully wish you joy!)

There is an admirable custom which prevails in China, and in Japan, too, which might prove a source of great advantage to other lands. All accounts are squared up on New-Year's Day—all debts are paid, and all differences are settled. It is said that in the Orient a man will sell all he has so that he may be able to begin the new year with a clean balance-sheet and keep his credit good. There are many who think that Western civilization cannot too quickly incorporate this practical Oriental plan of "turning over a new leaf."

The desire to be first in extending the New-Year greeting is credited as having had its origin in Germany, where a forfeit is exacted from those who are less quick in voicing the good wishes of the season. This idea of precedence in offering the New-Year salutation doubtless came more directly from the British,

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 13]



Around the Fireside

Teaching the Deaf, Dumb and Blind

Miss Delight Rice, a teacher in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, at Delavan, is in the midst of probably the most interesting work that has ever been undertaken by a young woman, certainly the most arduous task that feminine mind and hands have ever assumed in working out the relief of unfortunate women. She is teaching a class of three blind, deaf and dumb girls. Much has been written of the young woman who has had the care and teaching of a single blind, deaf and dumb girl, but here is a teacher, scarcely more than a girl herself, who has had marvelous success in teaching not one, but three, otherwise bright girls. In the schools of the entire United States there are but thirty unfortunates of this class. Here is a bright and faithful young worker who has undertaken one tenth of the work, and up to this time her success has been nothing short of marvelous.

It is an odd coincidence that the three girls in the class are of the same age. Each girl is seventeen years old; their teacher is but twenty-two.

The first blind, deaf and dumb to be taken in the school was Eva Halliday, who was born near Wausau, and has been in the school about two years. She lost her hearing and sight in infancy. In two years she has learned to read, and operate rapidly ordinary type-writing machines. She has also been taught speech, and articulates so that those familiar with her have little difficulty in understanding her. Superintendent Walker of the institution claims that in two years' schooling she has made more rapid progress than has any other blind-deaf student in an equal time.

Annie Johnson lost her sight and hearing when she was twelve years old. She was a bright and ambitious country school-girl when the affliction overtook her. She entered the class last January. She has a vocabulary and a voice resulting from the twelve years of her existence in the full possession of all her senses. The problem of teaching her is quite different from that of teaching Eva Halliday. The former had only to master the point-system used by the blind, and to learn the manipulation of the type-writers. This she has done in the short time that she has been in the school.

The other girl, Minnie Lunck, belongs to the same class of unfortunates as Annie Johnson, having lost the senses when she was much older than Eva Halliday was at the time of her affliction.

Miss Rice comes from Columbus, Ohio, where her parents, who are both blind, reside. She was drilled in this class of work before she came to the Wisconsin institution, but she is constantly finding out new ways to lift the veil from the minds of her pupils. During the last summer she took two of them, Eva and Annie, to the St. Louis Exposition. They were in the big auditorium when Helen Keller was made to speak to an audience that marveled at the wonder. Little by little the Wisconsin teacher managed to convey to her own pupils what was taking place while the great assemblage was breathless in their attention.

The feeling of objects is largely employed by Miss Rice in educating her class. Not long ago she undertook to teach the meaning of the word "ditch" to Eva Halliday. She took the blind girl out on the public highway where a large excavation had been made. The two clambered down to the bottom of it. The blind pupil was made to feel the sides and bottom, the height and width, the earth and rock formation, all the time the teacher continuing to spell into her hand the words that helped the unfortunate girl to form in her mind the character and object of a ditch. On another occasion the word "gull" came up. The blind and deaf girl would have but very infrequent use for the word, even if she would have any at all, but at that time Miss Rice happened to discover floating on the little lake near the institution the body of a mud-hen. In some respects the mud-hen resembles a gull in body-formation. Miss Rice got a boat, rowed out to the floating bird, and secured it, taking Eva with her on the trip. She spent two hours with her pupil when she reached shore. One of the blind girl's hands was taken in her own. The other hands of teacher and pupil went over every inch of the anatomy of the dead bird. Everything, from the beak to the tail-feathers, was explained by feeling, and by spelling the hand-and-finger characters into the hand of the pupil. During the St. Louis visit the painstaking teacher sought out the Liberty Bell, and teacher and pupils felt every inch of it that they could reach. To-day the two girls are able to write out on the type-writing machine a very good description of this prized relic of Revolutionary days.

Miss Rice is now teaching her class the nature and object of "Old Glory." By feeling the flag they are taught to find the locality of stars and stripes, the width of the stripes, and even the alternating colors of the stripes, the color of the field, and the number and shape of the stars. In order that the pupils may have a clear idea of a star, Miss Rice has taught them how to form a star out of sand. In a wooden tray three feet square and four inches deep is a large quantity of sand. She formed a star out of the sand, and had her pupils feel it; then she leveled it down, and instructed them how to form one according to the ideas that had been instilled and retained.

It is not only an interesting, but a pathetic, thing to see teacher and pupils in the little room that has been assigned for their exclusive use. Now and then the teacher will strike a subject that more than usually excites all of the girls. Each will have a hand clinging to that of the teacher, each expending every effort to catch the word-signs that are being spelled into the three trembling hands. One or more fingers may be at the lips of the teacher, eagerly seeking to read what the movements are telling them.

The pride of either of the girls is easily stirred. It delights them to have conveyed to them that they are bright despite the fact that they are deprived of three senses. Some time ago, when the Halliday girl had been in the institution but a short time, a visitor was introduced to her. He wrote a short story for one of the newspapers, and this was read to her by her teacher. About a year and a half after that the same visitor took her hand in his, and the teacher told her who he was, and that he had once written something about her. Instantly the face of the blind girl flushed, and quickly she spelled back, "He is the one who said I was bright."

Every possible effort is being made by Superintendent Walker and Miss Rice to develop the articulation of these three unfortunate wards of a great and noble state. All are learning to talk, despite the great handicap that Nature brought on them. It is the purpose of the superintendent to have all of the teachers of the state see and understand what may be accomplished by persistent, painstaking effort spurred on by a natural love of the work. To that end the class will be present at a forthcoming meeting of the state teachers' association at Milwaukee, when this faithful teacher and her pupils will talk to fellow-workers who have no such obstacles to overcome in spreading the rays of enlightenment throughout a great commonwealth.

J. L. Graff.



Annie Johnson. Miss Rice. Minnie Lunck. Eva Halliday.

◈

Growth of the Rural Free Delivery

ABOUT 28,735 ROUTES ARE NOW IN OPERATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Progress and prosperity have marked every step in the administration of the postal service of the United States during the past year. The extension of free delivery in the rural districts is based chiefly upon the wishes of the people as expressed by petition, and the time and method of its establishment rest largely within the discretion of the Post-Office Department, controlled only by the amount appropriated by Congress for that purpose. In 1897, when the rural service was started on probation, forty thousand dollars was deemed sufficient for its trial. During the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1904, nearly thirteen million dollars was expended for rural free delivery. For the fiscal year upon which we have now entered $20,816,600 has been appropriated for the continuance and extension of the rural-mail service. There were 24,566 rural routes in existence at the end of the fiscal year on June 30th last, 9,446 new routes having been put into operation during the fiscal year. On October 1, 1904, there were 27,135 routes established, and the service was being extended at the rate of about eight hundred routes a month.

Taking four hundred and fifty people as the average number served on each route (a moderate estimate), the rural service in operation October 1, 1904, was bringing the mails within easy reach of the homes of 12,213,750 residents of rural districts. The service grows on what it feeds upon. In some sections of the country the demand exceeds the supply. It follows from this statement that the hopeful anticipations expressed in 1901 that in four years all the available territory in the United States would be practically covered by rural delivery are not so near realization as was then expected. On October 1st last, although more than twenty-seven thousand rural routes had been established up to that date, there were still pending, unacted upon, 3,859 petitions for new rural free-delivery service. By far the larger proportion of these requests come from the Middle Western and Southern states, the monthly income of petitions sometimes equaling the output of services established.—Postmaster-General Robert J. Wynne, in World's Work.

◈

A Baboon Switchman

Have you ever heard of a baboon acting as switch-tender? Such there was recently on one of the South African railroads. "Ceese," as the animal was nicknamed, was owned by a native switchman, who had taught the baboon to turn the switch at different points while the master looked on; but the animal showed such marked intelligence that he soon came to do it alone. The engineer had great confidence in Ceese's ability. It was quite interesting to see Ceese throw a switch, and as the shifting-engine passed, mount the tender. Ceese would probably still be holding his job had it not been for the fact that the officials of the road heard of the baboon's work, and "bounced" the switch-tender, likely for fear patrons of the road might object to placing their safety in the hands of a baboon.

◈

New-Year's Customs and Their Origin

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12]

where the practice of "first footing" has been in vogue, especially in Scotland, since earliest times. Much of the good or ill fortune for the coming year is thought to depend upon the character of the visitor who first enters the household at the dawn of the new year.

On New-Year's eve large companies gather in many Scottish households, and as the clock strikes the mystical hour of twelve, friend greets friend and wishes him a "gude New-Year and mony o' them!" Then the door is unbarred to let the old year out and the new year in, while the men guests go out to call on their acquaintances and to give them the "first foot." Lovers take the opportunity to call upon their sweethearts. This custom in modified forms has taken root in parts of the United States.

The practice of "seeing the old year out" is said to be more prevalent in the United States than anywhere else, but it has its antecedents in other lands. In Germany during the evening preceding New-Year's Day there is prayer at many a family altar until midnight, when the watchman in the church-tower blows his horn to announce the birth of the new year. That is a different form of the custom of watching the old year out which obtains at Frankfort-on-the-Main. On New-Year's eve the whole city keeps a festival with songs, feasting, games and family parties in every house. When the great bell of the cathedral tolls the first stroke of midnight, every house opens wide its windows. People lean from the casements with glass in hand, and from a hundred thousand throats comes the cry, "Prosit Neujahr!" At the last stroke of the bell the windows are closed, and a midnight hush descends upon the city. In Russia at midnight each member of the family salutes every other member with a kiss, beginning with the head of the household, and then retires, each quietly wishing the other a "Happy New-Year."

New-Year cards and gifts originated in Rome, according to the records. Poetic talent was employed to concoct rhymes for dainty bonbons, a custom which is still extant, as evidenced by the candy mottos which children love. From Rome, too, came the custom of making gifts, which began in the votive offerings to heathen gods. New-Year's gifts were continued under the Roman emperors until they were prohibited by Claudius, yet in the early ages the Christian emperors received them, nor did they wholly cease, although condemned by ecclesiastical councils on account of pagan ceremonies at their presentation. The practice of giving and receiving "strenæ" (gifts) for luck at the beginning of the year survives in the French "Jour d'etrennes," and the Scottish "Handsel Monday." In these countries the day is observed by the giving of presents to a greater extent than in any other lands. The practice of gift-giving at New-Year's in America is largely on the increase.

It is to the ancient Romans, also, that we may trace the idea of making New-Year's resolutions. The Romans, it is said, offered sacrifices on New-Year's Day to the deity Janus, for whom the first month in the year was named by Numa Pompilius. On the initial day of January they were exemplary in speech and conduct, deeming it a good augury for the new year. In giving us this custom the old Romans perhaps did us the greatest kindness of all, and it is generally believed to this day that New-Year's is a good time to acquire a larger degree of self-control, to purify thought and action, and to grow into a higher way of conducting one's life, this resolve being more potent when made on New-Year's Day than on any other day of the year.

Jane A. Stewart.

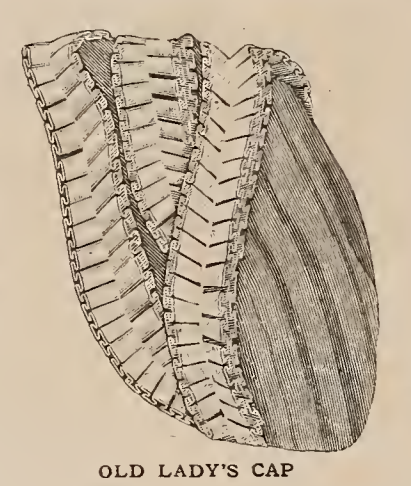
The Housewife

New-Year Reflections

OLD FATHER TIME has rounded out and filled up his last year, and sent it sailing away. Without a pause he plunges into the work of the next—no time to waste over fruitless worry and regret for whatever didn't come out just right in his own estimation. Are we following suit? Or are we idly pining over things which cannot be helped, which are past and gone, and in all probability forgotten by others? Or looking, with our eyes filled with dread, at the possible oncoming swarm of troubles and sorrows?

Just stop a minute. Did all the calamities you expected happen last year? In nine cases out of ten they did not. And in the one case where the anticipated worries did materialize they were not so big, after all, when you look back upon them, were they? The hills seem terribly steep when we climb them, but after we leave them a mile or two behind, on glancing back they have dwindled to half their former size. Suppose life was all tame and smooth, rolling and pleasant. Suppose there were no trials or hills to climb; nothing to put us on our mettle; nothing to bring us new experiences, to broaden us and widen our outlook. What a tasteless, monotonous existence it would be!

You have noticed how winged creatures collect around a light. They cast an occasional shadow, but the light shines all the brighter when they have worn themselves out. The light cannot prevent their coming, but it just shines and shines until they go again. The illnesses and inconveniences, the real and the imaginary troubles, are in much the same position so far as we ourselves are concerned. If we just go ahead, doing what we can despite their bother, eventually conditions will right themselves as nearly as they can in such a human world. No one ever found things just right, I guess; at least, I have not the honor of that person's acquaintance. But the fact remains that "what can't be cured must be endured;" so let's endure without complaining, and without trying in every way that we can to shift the load to some one else's shoulders.



OLD LADY'S CAP

We need not expect to be saints, nor set ourselves up on a pedestal as perfect mortals. But we can treat our neighbors cordially; we can speak as pleasantly to the home folks as to strangers; we can overlook some of the shortcomings of our associates. And we needn't tirade at James for upsetting his coffee, or at little Alice because she got dirt on her white apron. Probably we have upset a dish ourselves at some time in our lives, and mayhap our aprons have had soiled spots on them. Just so the marks are not on our hearts—there is where the real trouble begins.

So let us put aside bickerings and tears as the old year has been pushed aside, and open our hearts and lives wide to receive all the good things which 1905 will surely bring.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

◈

Importance of Good Cooking

Does the woman half of the farming firms settled all over this broad land realize what an important factor she is in successful agriculture? Yes, she knows what a glorious occupation is farming. She has learned the lessons of cheerfulness and contentment with her lot, and that "homekeeping hearts are happiest." She has thoroughly studied the advanced course, too, until all these lessons have been grafted into her life. But while in all these matters she is a true and loyal helpmeet, has she grown with the rapid growth of this period in which we live, and is she therefore a partner upon whom her husband may rely when he reckons upon the firm's success on the farm?

Our country girls and their mothers know how easy it now is to secure clothing of modish make and cut. All their farm papers, and many others, carry a variety of patterns obtainable at a nominal cost, and the material is easily secured. Just so may any woman at will become a good cook and housekeeper. Close to the pattern offers our papers each week or month fairly teem with valuable information for the woman who loves her home and by her intelligent and successful management of it contributes her share to the profitable work centering in that home. We farmers' wives have all learned what a vast and comprehensive knowledge of many things our husbands must possess and gain to be successful agriculturists. The wife of the successful farmer must keep pace with him in this educational work, and in addition she has need for all the womanly accomplishments of the day, one of the most important being the art of cooking.

If a woman is studious and interested, it is wonderful what an amount of reading on cookery she can accomplish even on the busiest of days. If she is ambitious, and realizes the necessity of wisely selected and properly cooked food, she will easily find and read instructive articles on the subject, and as by instinct, quickly pick out new recipes which may suit the needs of her family. She must not think cooking a trouble or drudgery, but a pleasant part of her business life. She must learn that it takes no more time to try some improved form than the old, and while doing this she must anticipate the enjoyment of the new dish by her family when they shall come to the meal, and so she gets her reward. And her husband and her son and the hired man—they regard each of her efforts as another proof of that most excellent quality in woman, a good cook. They are not slow to express their appreciation of her culinary accomplishments, and their words of praise are to her stimulants to greater efforts. And they go out from her table invigorated, in good humor with themselves and their work. Who minds a harvest day's work under such conditions?

I have in mind the case of a farmer who does not enjoy good health. He goes about listless and silent, and appears to be ill-fed and to lack interest in his work or in anything else; he is neither progressive nor successful; latterly he has not been able to secure a man to work for him by the year or the month, and such day-hands as he may persuade to come stay only a short time, sometimes leaving at the close of the first day. His healthy, frolicking boys, craving something which the home table does not give, make raids upon the young apples almost as soon as they take green shape, and these marauding operations upon fruits are continued all through the year. One fall, when the apple crop was short, these boys were seen to eat greedily of raw sweet-potatoes. In this farmer's home is his wife, careless and good-natured, also with variable help or none at all. If one happens in while a meal is being prepared, the secret of this non-success is discovered, for there is untidiness about the room and table, and instead of savory smells there arises from the cook-stove a series of nondescript odors calculated to put to flight even a keen appetite. Yet this poor, deluded woman, whose hands are really very full, thinks she is managing her half of the firm's business to the best of her ability. She is willing—yes, glad—at any time to drop her housework to milk the entire herd of cows, to go to the creamery or on other errands for her husband, but she does not realize the full measure of her important position, and she cannot make practical application of the words of scripture, "This should ye have done, and not have left the other undone." It was that great-hearted woman, Frances E. Willard, who said, "Do everything."

SUE H. MCSPARRAN.

◈

What Some Mothers Tell Their Children

"Come right into the house this minute!" called a mother to her seven-year-old son not long ago, but the boy went on playing without answering. "All right!" she went on, after a minute. "Stay there if you want to, and the black man will get you. He's out looking for more boys."

"Why don't you go and get him?" asked a visitor who does not believe in such stories for little folks.

"Because it isn't necessary," replied the mother. "He'll come fast enough as soon as it gets a little darker. I know you don't think it's right to tell children little fibs, but mothers have to have some weapon, and I don't think harsh measures should ever be employed in dealing with little ones."

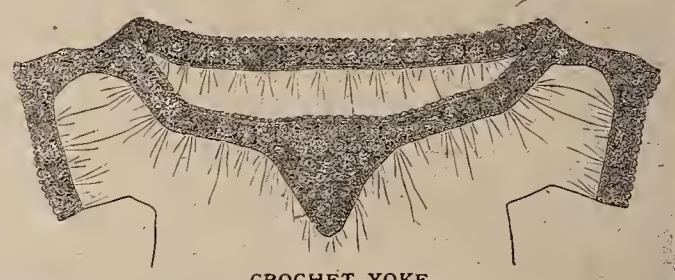
Harsh measures, indeed! A sound spanking would have brought Master Fred in if he refused to heed the call, and would have laid the foundation for future obedience. Going back further into babyhood, the habit of obedience might have been fixed without the spanking; but of the two methods, surely the spanking is the least severe. Think of lying awake nights fearful of seeing some hideous "black man" spring out from the dark corners, and being afraid to set foot out of doors after dusk! That is exactly what many sensitive children are doing night after night all over this country, but mothers will not believe it. A spanking may hurt for a few minutes, but it doesn't work injury for years to come.

Another mother, who calls herself a Christian, tells her little ones fifty times a week that they will not go to heaven if they do thus and so, and according to her idea they lose their chance quite often. To these little folks, bewildered by long scolding, it is as bad to spoil the clean windows as to tell a lie, and they know no distinction between tearing their garments and fighting among themselves except that the former meets swift and sure punishment, and the latter may be overlooked if the mother is busy.

"You are the worst children that ever lived," is on the lips of many mothers, and while they say it they know they are telling a falsehood. These same women will tell of the tricks of the neighbors' children, and wind up with "Well, I know my children are not perfect, but when I see how others do I feel pretty well satisfied, after all."

"If you don't be good you'll get no new dress this winter" is so familiar that we have all heard it. At the proper time the new dress is forthcoming, so the children either conclude they have been good, and their parents do not know what they are talking about, or else, in plain English, set them down as telling deliberate falsehoods. "I used to try to be good when mama told me that," said a clever little girl not long ago, "but I found out that I got just as many dresses anyway, so I didn't bother."

"Here is something nice the doctor left for you," says the mother, as she smilingly approaches with a spoon in her hand. "Take it nice, now!" The unsuspecting baby swallows the bitter dose, and then indignantly sputters and kicks and howls when he discovers the mean trick. He may object to the bitter dose very strenuously if it is explained to him that it is bitter, but he sees the justice of the plan, and can be made to think he is a real soldier by a tactful mother. Even the "Nasty doctor! Gave poor Johnnie such bad medicine!" fails to soothe his ruffled feelings, and he is never deceived more than once. A mother who invariably tells her children the medicine is something nice sighed not long ago as she bewailed the fact that the youngsters will not allow the doctor to come near them. "There is some sort of growth in Mary's throat," she said, "but I can't persuade her to let the doctor examine it!" Of course not. And who is to blame? In that home the doctor stands for monster and enemy, instead of being a wise friend and helper.



CROCHET YOKE

When in doubt tell the truth, and when you are sure you will tell it, too. It is weak and cowardly to purchase present peace at the cost of future trouble, and sooner or later your weak methods will find you out. If your children can be deceived more than once they are not as bright as the majority of youngsters, and are to be pitied. The "little bird" and the "bugaboo" and the "black man," and all the rest of the hobgoblins you bring out so promiscuously, will be your own undoing, and you will have no one to blame for your deceitful, disobedient children but yourself.

HILDA RICHMOND.

◈

Crochet Yoke

In a ring of 6 st make 13 single st, then a row with 1 st between each st of double crochet. Fourth row, make 6 st in each eyelet. One hundred and twenty-five wheels are required. Sew together in shape of yoke, and crochet three rows of plain single st around lower edge, and eyelet for cord and tassels at the upper edge. Finish with a small scallop. Fine linen thread is used. Any size of yoke can be formed by adding more rings.

H. E.



SALTED ALMONDS

For years temperance and reform organizations, believing that many working-men are driven to drink because of bad home cooking and consequent unpalatable meals, have endeavored by various methods to instruct the wives or future wives of these men in the arts of cooking and homemaking. Well might many a farmer's wife or daughter profit by their example, and taking the lesson home, inquire within herself whether some failure or incompetency in her particular branch of the farm's business may not be the direct cause of many things going wrong. The day is past when the term "country fare" was descriptive of plain, and in many respects uninviting, food placed on our farmers' tables. Here, in the home of the spring chicken, the growing and fattening pork and beef, the fresh-water fish, the fresh vegetables, the new-laid eggs and perfect dairy products, there is no reason why the farmer should not have upon his table the best of the fat of the land; and when he does not, surely a woman is responsible.



STUFFED CREAM DATES

◈

Old Lady's Cap

Grandmother's heart can be gladdened by a gift of a new cap, easily made by deft fingers of white tarlatan (or swiss is better), a small amount of floss to overcast the ruches, and ribbon ends.

H. E.

◈

Stuffed Cream Dates

Replace the stones in dates (which remove without breaking fruit apart) with little rolls of white fondant; press together, leaving a line of the white in sight about as wide as a date-seed, and roll in granulated sugar. These and all cream candies should be placed on plates or platters (not buttered) to harden.



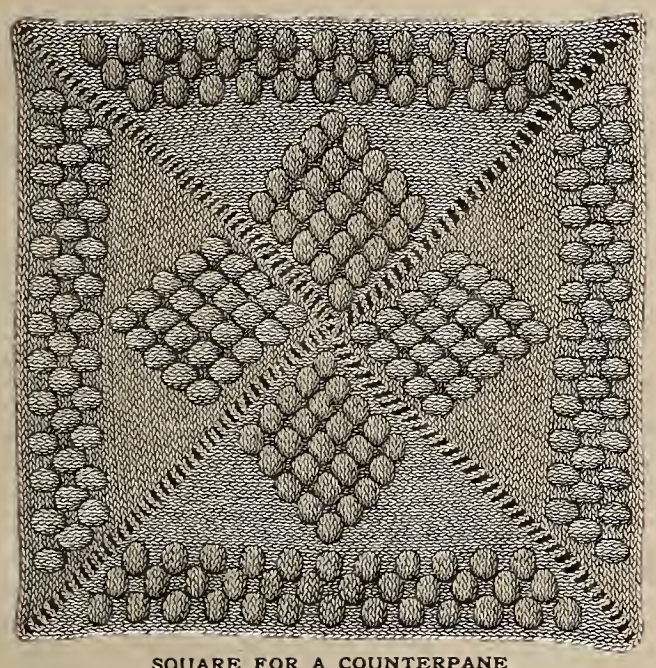
The Housewife

The Scientifically Raised Baby

DESPITE the ill-feigned contempt with which it is being received in many quarters, the scientifically raised baby has come to stay. By the simple law of the survival of the fittest it is demonstrating its title to permanence. In strength, good manners and mentality the child which has been raised according to the rules of modern science makes such a good showing that the cynical ones are left no alternative but to accept it.

The enlightened mother of this twentieth century is quite a step removed from "her mother before her" in the care of babies. The old argument of "what was good enough for me should be good enough for my children" has given place to a wiser and more profitable system. It has become recognized that we can improve upon the methods of our parents, and are in duty bound to do so rather than to follow in their often erroneous ideas.

Of course, there are some things to be regretted if we generally accept the scientifically raised baby, but that cannot be helped. For instance, when we are told that baby must not be rocked in a cradle we are conscious of a great loss of the romance and time-honored traditions hovering about that piece of furniture. The fairy-stories, the lullabies, the precious folk-lore handed down from mother to daughter, in which the cradle figures—all must go before the march



SQUARE FOR A COUNTERPANE

of science. But is there not a proportionate recompense? If baby can just as well be taught to go to sleep lying on springs and mattress, consider what a saving of sleep there is for papa, and how he will appreciate not having to extend his arm beyond the covers and perpetrate a pump-handle motion through the cold winter night.

At any rate the scientists say decisively that rocking is not good for the baby. It is bad for the nerves. It shakes up the infant, and gets it into a state of disquiet which necessitates much more persistent rocking to keep it from tearing loose with a squall. Quiet and repose are of more benefit than rocking or tossing or any motion whatever. If baby is sick, and it is desirable to get it to sleep quickly, a little rocking may be resorted to, but not otherwise. The mama who is trained in the new cult usually puts her baby to sleep by simply holding it in her arms, and changing its position now and then to induce perfect rest. If the child has been lying down, lifting it to a perfectly upright position will quickly induce sleep, and vice versa. The scientifically raised baby is not held up in the arms any oftener than is necessary, although it should be held up at least fifteen or twenty minutes during the day, so as to give it a change of position. How the holding is done is of much importance. It is hard to see how a man should be expected to hold an infant properly. Indeed, it is a woman's work, and one which a mother can ill afford to entrust to her husband, no matter how willing he may be. Remember that the spine of a little child is extremely susceptible of derangement, and it should be touched only by soft and well-trained hands.

Perhaps few who have children realize how important is the selection of a nurse, or the attitude of a mother toward the little one. With a nervous or indecisive mother you may expect the baby to be always cross. The baby, no matter how young, is conscious of a strong and positive will, and yields to it. It is the fretful, testy mother who is found always trying to quiet her child, and usually in vain. As a rule it is best to put the child to sleep on its stomach, for in no other position is the system so well rested. It should lie with its face away from the light. When it has colic, instead of recourse to the old remedies, place it on its stomach, with a small hot-water bag made for the purpose resting against the stomach.

The new-century mother bestows the greatest care on feeding the baby. Scientifically prepared directions are given, showing just how much and what sort of food is suited to the constitution of the particular baby. What would build up one might not agree at all with another. Certain portions of fat are contained in the food, according to the individual case, and the well-trained nurse or mother takes careful observations to note the effect of the food. If it is not well assimilated, the degree of fat is reduced. Cold milk is never given to the modern baby. All its food must be at the warm temperature of the blood. Cow's milk is best, and it is better if the milk from several cows is mixed. The milk from a single cow might be lacking in important qualities, or might contain some injurious element, while if the milk from several cows be mixed, the good qualities of all the samples are combined, and the injurious ones are neutralized.

Babies these days are almost always fed too much, and not given enough water. The common practice among mothers of feeding infants the minute they cry is a mistake. Hundreds of little ones fairly founder from overfeeding.

The baby's mouth and eyes should be washed with borax-water at least once a day; it is well to wash the mouth oftener. It is simply done with a piece of absorbent cotton fastened upon the end of a toothpick and dipped into the saturation. If the eyes are washed thoroughly with this preparation inflammation will be prevented.

The healthy baby should be bathed every day. In bathing, the body should not be exposed. A flannel apron is used to cover the baby while being washed.

The baby's feet should never be allowed to get cold. It should never be kissed on the mouth—no, not even by papa or mama. Of all the practices surrounding the rearing of children, this is the most discouraged by the scientific folk. Kissing communicates disease-germs in an amazing manner, and the baby is more susceptible to them than any other organism.

The baby should not be played with until it is at least three months old. That creates nervousness, and the overstraining of the little one's brain is apt to have a lasting effect. The baby should not be taught tricks. Nothing whatever should be done to force its mind. The greatest mistake is made in trying to make the baby notice things before its mind is strong enough for the effort. It goes without saying that the parents and the scientists are apt to clash on many of these points. Which are correct? S. S. Y.



WASHING THE BABY

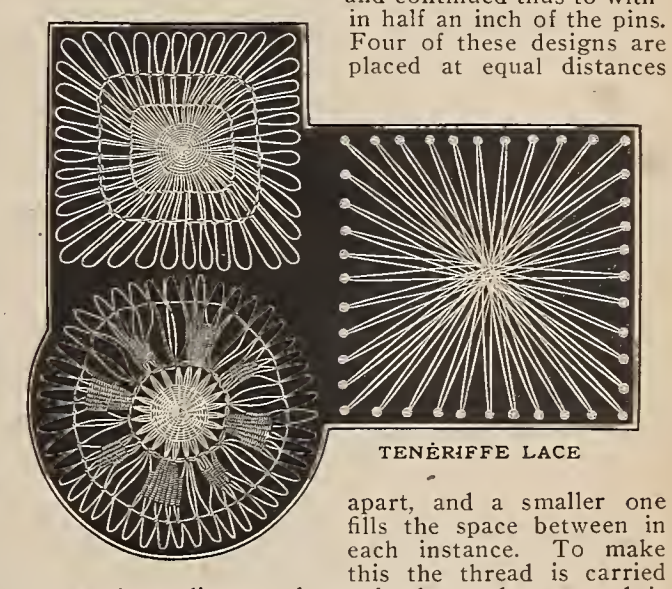
◈

Home-Made Teneriffe Lace

It is true that tablets upon which to construct Teneriffe medallions of various sizes and shapes are sold by dealers in fancy goods, but these are not a necessary adjunct, by any means. Any pincushion somewhat larger than the size desired for the finished medallion will answer. No. 60 white thread is usually sufficiently fine, but the thread must be suitable for such material as the medallions are to adorn.

The Teneriffe square shown in the illustration is of the most simple character. Forty pins are thrust into a pincushion in the form of a square almost two inches across, ten to each side, at equal distance apart. Use short pins, and push them in almost to the head, and place one at the center, also. Now, without breaking the thread from the spool, secure one end about the central pin, and then around one of the corner pins. Now carry it around the pin adjoining the corner diagonally opposite, back to the second from the other corner, and so on, as shown in the diagram, until spokes are formed in every direction by wrapping the thread around all the pins. Always carry the thread around the pin toward the one preceding, as this prevents the spokes from twisting. When all the spokes are in place, break the thread sufficiently long to be convenient in working, thread it into a medium-sized needle, and knot it securely about the spokes at the center, drawing them all together, being careful to catch the first end of the thread where it is fastened about the central pin. After all the spokes are caught together, remove the central pin, and weave the thread in and out of the spokes as in darning until the round has been made six or eight times. Now carry the thread out along one of the spokes for one fourth of an inch, knot it, and proceed around the square, knotting the thread about each spoke. With the thread carried out still further along the spokes a second row is knotted, the three central spokes at each side being knotted each to itself, while all at the corners are divided, the half of one spoke being knotted with the adjoining half of the next one.

The wheel shown is more intricate, and requires a little more time in its construction. Forty-eight pins are set to form a circle two inches in diameter, and one placed in the center, as before. The spokes are then arranged, and the center woven about as in the square. The thread is then carried out for one fourth of an inch on one of the spokes, and two adjoining spokes are knotted together all the way around. The largest designs are then woven on four spokes for a short distance, the weaving then being widened to take in the nearest half of the spoke adjoining either side, and continued thus to within half an inch of the pins. Four of these designs are placed at equal distances



TENERIFFE LACE

apart, and a smaller one fills the space between in each instance. To make this the thread is carried out a short distance from the knotted row, and is woven about four spokes for one fourth of an inch, then about the two central ones, and is completed by dropping the outer halves of these spokes, and weaving only on the two remaining threads for an equal distance. A row is now knotted all around the wheel midway between the woven devices and the pins, one half of each spoke being joined to the nearest half of the next one. ◈ MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

Square for a Counterpane

Dexter cotton No. 10 is used in making these blocks, which are about eleven inches square. A border may consist of half-blocks sewn on to form points, and can be prettily finished with a deep fringe of the cotton tied on.

Puff-stitch—In making these puffs the work must all be done on the right side and through the back of the stitches. Begin at the right-hand edge of the work, and make 1 ch; make 3 s c in the previous row; throw the yarn over the hook, push the hook up under the lower front part of the fourth st in the row before the previous one, and bring a loop down through it; throw the yarn over the hook, and draw through 2 st, leaving the st drawn from the last s c on the hook; throw the yarn over the hook, and draw a loop down through as before; then throw the yarn over, work through 2 st, over again, and through 2 more st, thus making a d c; make 3 more d c in the same st, always leaving the st drawn from the s c on the hook. Throw the thread over, and draw through the s c st and the other one on the hook. Omit, or pass the st under the puff; begin with the one next to it, and make three s c; then begin the next puff.

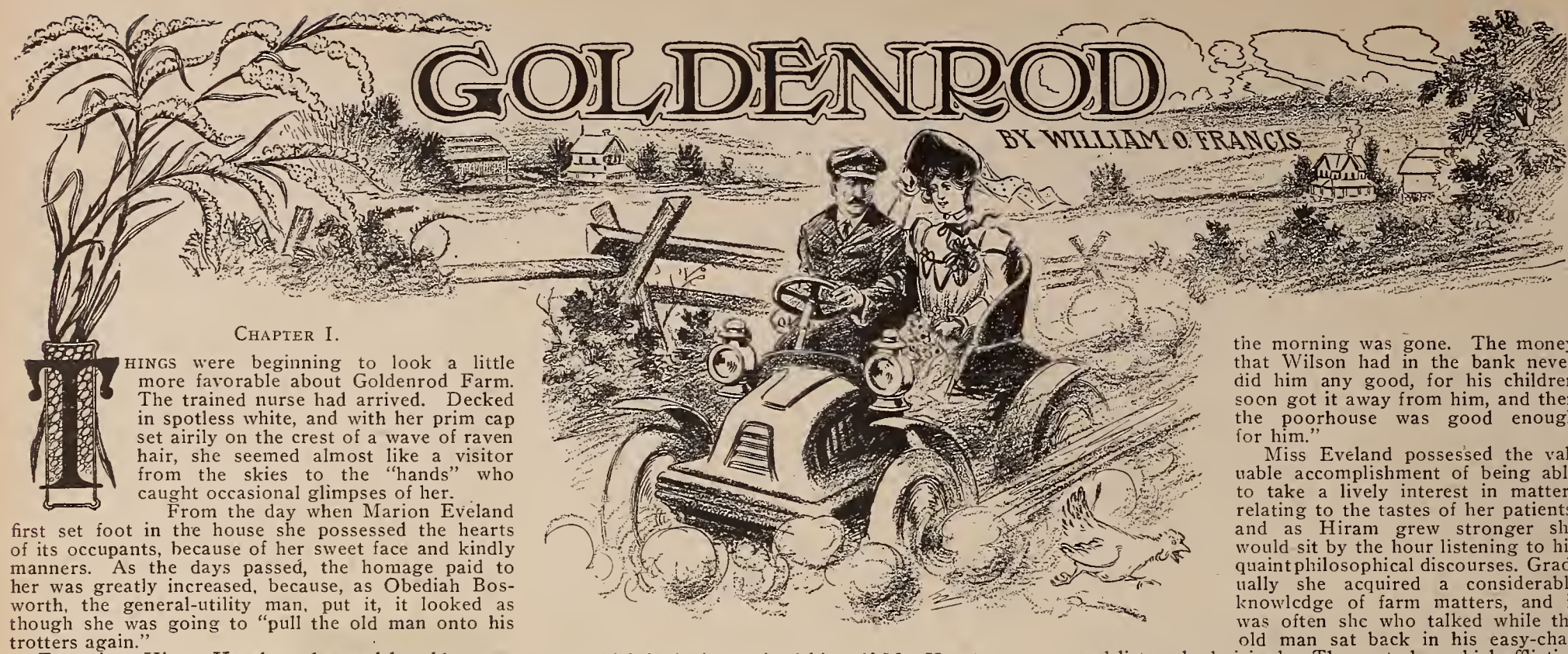
Work a plain s c in the back part of every st (except those of the puff) in the row last made.

Next row—Make s c and puff-stitches the same as before, arranging them so that the puffs will alternate.

To work the square—Make a ch of 12 st, and join to form a ring. Make 2 ch, skip 2, make 2 s c in third st, 2 ch, skip 2, 2 s c in next st, 2 ch, skip 2, 2 s c in next st, 2 ch, skip 2, 1 s c in each of next two st, and 2 in next one; 2 ch, skip 1, 1 s c in each of next two st, and 2 in next; 2 ch, *skip 1, 1 in each of next two and 2 in next, and repeat once more from *; 2 ch, *skip 1, 1 in each of next four and 2 in next one, and repeat three times more from last *; *2 ch, 1 s c in each of next three, then 1 puff, 1 s c in each of next two, and 2 in next one; repeat three times more from last *. Then make one row of s c and ch of 2, widening at the left side of each section by making two singles in the last one underneath. Follow these instructions until the square is thirty rows wide from the center, arranging all the puffs as in illustration. In making half-squares for border, cotton must be broken at the end of every row.—Delineator.

GOLDENROD

BY WILLIAM O. FRANCIS



CHAPTER I.

THINGS were beginning to look a little more favorable about Goldenrod Farm. The trained nurse had arrived. Decked in spotless white, and with her prim cap set airily on the crest of a wave of raven hair, she seemed almost like a visitor from the skies to the "hands" who caught occasional glimpses of her.

From the day when Marion Eveland first set foot in the house she possessed the hearts of its occupants, because of her sweet face and kindly manners. As the days passed, the homage paid to her was greatly increased, because, as Obediah Bosworth, the general-utility man, put it, it looked as though she was going to "pull the old man onto his trotters again."

Ever since Hiram Hazelett, the wealthy old owner of Goldenrod Farm, had taken to his bed, early in the spring, the household had been in a stew. At normal times a place where fun and turbulence reigned, this exigency had cast about it something of the atmosphere of a tomb. In the first place, every one under that roof loved the old gentleman, and was pained at his illness. But the attitude of "Aunt Rachel" was the dominant factor in casting a gloom over the place. Now and then, even when the old man was critically ill, there was a tendency on the part of one or another of the hands to crack a joke or speak above a whisper. Such grave misdemeanors never failed to elicit sound reproof from the august personage who had established herself in charge, and when the men withdrew a short distance from the house to converse in the moonlight under an apple-tree they were greeted upon their return with the scornful reprimand, "Nice lot you all are, to go off an' carouse that way when him that is givin' you your bread an' butter lies in the valley o' the shadder."

Rachel was a kindly soul, and had a warm spot in her ample heart for every person about Goldenrod Farm, but she always insisted upon regulating the conduct of the others, and her methods were usually spiced with the asperity which is a perquisite of spinsterhood. Her ambition to govern was equaled only by her inordinate propensity to sandwich biblical quotations in with her conversation.

Rachel Walker had known Hiram Hazelett since they were boy and girl together, and somehow she had never known another man who came so close to her ideal, and so had remained single. It was one of her dearest girl friends who captured the prize, but Rachel never gave up the secret of her love, and remained loyal to her girl friend through all the forty years of her married life. It was she who helped to soothe the last hours of Mrs. Hazelett, and who nobly acceded to her dying request to "stay and take care of Hiram."

Goldenrod was one of those Pennsylvania farms which have become so common in late years, where science supplants drudgery with profitable results, and where the principal advantages of a city residence are combined with the simplicity and natural grandeur of a country mansion. When Mr. Hazelett and his young bride settled there the place was little better than a wilderness. They hewed out the clearing, constructed their crude dwelling, and for many years eked a scanty existence out of the soil in the "old way," because there was no better way then. But Hiram was progressive, and always attended the grange-meetings, and when scientific farming was talked of he was one of the first to see and profit by its advantages. He put the few hundred dollars which he had saved into improved machinery, hired men to operate it, and then watched the enterprise grow. He had toiled long enough with his hand, now he would see what he could do with his brains. The details of his progress do not concern this tale, but the result was Goldenrod, and Hiram felt that he had done well.

The mansion stood on a slight prominence, surrounded by shade-trees, and with a beautiful expanse of well-kept lawn stretching down to the picket fence in front. At the rear was the orchard, and still further back was the forest. Almost as far as the eye could reach on either side were the fields. A narrow lane, across which the trees bent and kissed each other, wound up from the main highway a quarter of a mile below. At the end of the lane, a little beyond the picket fence, stood the great red barn, and back of the barn was a goodly inclosure for the cows.

The farm-house was not the one in which Hiram and his wife had lived during their long, hard struggle with poverty. When success had come they had constructed a dwelling after the pattern which they had so long carried in their fancy. It was frame, two stories, and consisted of twelve rooms. The most noticeable feature about the architecture from the outside was the great number of bay-windows, wings and pieces of fancy cornice-work. Ivy and morning-glory vines trailed over a large portion of the walls. A deep porch extended across the entire front. There was a pretty cupola over the main part of the house. As one walked through the lawn in June, the month when the trained nurse arrived to take care of Mr. Hazelett, one caught the delightful scent of roses from a score of bushes, and encountered a flower-bed every few rods.

The interior was plainly but comfortably furnished. Even the rooms occupied by the hired hands were large, airy and cheerful. By a little water-works system which he had contrived himself Mr. Hazelett supplied the kitchen and bath-room and the barn. Goldenrod was connected by telephone with the village and other farms of the county, mail was delivered every morning and afternoon by the R. F. D. carrier, and there were lacking very few of the advantages possessed by the prosperous city resident.

Hiram Hazelett was not one of those persons who as soon as they have won some success in money-making matters look down upon their erstwhile companions and helpers. The only difference that the possession of wealth had made in him was a sensible desire to enjoy the world's goods in a moderate way. He did not go in for luxuries, but availed himself of all the essentials to comfortable living. And the advantages which he had acquired by the change in his condition were also placed, in so far as was feasible, within the reach of his servants. All in that household ate at the same table and of the same fare. He would have no one working for him who was not, in his opinion, fit to be a member of his own family, and he treated them all as such. In the evenings he enjoyed the same pastimes as his hired men, and he often "fiddled" while his own servants and those from neighboring farms danced on the polished hard-wood floor of the dining-room. In the matter of work he never found it desirable to be arbitrary as to the hours or character of service required, for he knew that in return for kind treatment each employee could be depended upon to do his level best at the critical time. He always paid his help the highest current wages, which he considered nothing more than sound business principle. Occasionally in the neighborhood of Goldenrod Farm there was a murderous assault by tramps, or a robbery, and the farmers were often left in the lurch at harvest-time by a desertion of employees. None of these troubles ever occurred at Goldenrod, for no tramp was ever hired there, and those who were employed liked their treatment too well to desert. Hiram believed the hiring of tramps one of the most dangerous things a farmer could do.

"Take the case of Sam Wilson," he used to say. "See how he planned and schemed to get his work done cheaper than any one else. He and his poor little wife just worked their fingers off picking stones and weeds and doing the farm-work without help. They were piling up a little money all right, and both thought they were happy on that account. They brought up their children schoolmarms and clerks and that sort of thing rather than have them take up advanced farming and help to make their old age happy. And as soon as the boys and girls got to the city, how much did they think of how the old folks were back there working their lives away? But I started in to tell about this cheap-labor business. When harvest-time came around every year, and those old folks couldn't do all the work alone, they would give in to hiring a man, maybe. But would they take in some decent young fellow of the neighborhood, and pay him the standard wages to do the square thing? No; that wasn't their style. If there was no hand about the neighborhood who was so reduced by poverty that he would work for half nothing, they would wait till some hobo came along, and set him to work. Now, I ain't saying but there are some tramps willing to do the square thing for square treatment, but they're mighty scarce. But even if Wilsons got such a chap, they would trail at his heels and nag him—sort of afraid they wouldn't get enough out of him. Then they would keep eternally reminding him of how they had lifted him out of the mire, and fattened him up on salt pork and corn-meal, and that sort of thing, and that naturally would make him sulk. But Mrs. Wilson would try to cheer the hobo up at night, when he was tired and out of sorts, by reading the Scriptures and lecturing him as he sat scowling on the old hard-bottom chair back in the chimney-corner.

"One night she read one of her pious lectures to a poor, crack-brained, underfed fellow who sat brooding in the corner where the shadow was so deep that she couldn't see the savage look on his degenerate face. Well, after she had finished, and the tramp had begun to hope that he would be allowed to go to bed, in comes Wilson, and tells that he is going to town on a little business before sunup. He ordered the new man to go out and get the horses and wagon ready for the trip, and then be prepared to hitch up at 3:30 in the morning. The hobo did as he was told, and then went to bed. That night Mrs. Wilson was murdered in her bed, and her husband was so done up that he didn't come to for twenty-four hours, and the little pile of money which he was to take to the bank in the morning was gone. The money that Wilson had in the bank never did him any good, for his children soon got it away from him, and then the poorhouse was good enough for him."

Miss Eveland possessed the valuable accomplishment of being able to take a lively interest in matters relating to the tastes of her patients, and as Hiram grew stronger she would sit by the hour listening to his quaint philosophical discourses. Gradually she acquired a considerable knowledge of farm matters, and it was often she who talked while the old man sat back in his easy-chair and listened admiringly. The acute bronchial affliction which had caused Hiram to take to his bed was soon conquered, but he was still very weak and afflicted with asthma, and it was decided that the nurse should stay at the farm indefinitely. The prospect of a summer in the country was quite pleasing to her.

◈

CHAPTER II.

Marion sat reading to Mr. Hazelett in the sun-parlor up-stairs. He had improved sufficiently to walk over there and sit in a great easy-chair near the window, where he could watch the birds flitting past or the men working over in the fields, and at the same time listen to the nurse talking or reading. Despite his recent illness, there was always on his face a sunny expression, which showed even through his gray beard. His lips had a persistent way of continually springing apart, showing two rows of very white and even teeth—something unusual for a man of sixty-five. His head was slightly bald in front, but he had still a profusion of hair, which was sprinkled freely with gray. His hands had grown rather thin, and his cheek-bones protruded noticeably, but his manner was energetic, and his jolly blue eyes sparkled with unimpaired brilliancy. He was smoking a brier pipe, and amusing himself by puffing clouds of smoke at a spider which was weaving a web against the shutter outside the open window. His eyes blinked constantly from the glints of sunlight that reached him through the apple-tree foliage. It was apparent to Marion, who, unobserved, stole occasional glances at him, that his mind was preoccupied, and that he was not listening to a word she was reading.

The book from which she was reading was Huxley's "Science and Education." She had started with works on advanced farming, but they had not seemed to interest the old man. Then she had tried a work on political economy, with the same result. "What can I read to this old man that will be appreciated?" she asked herself. She was a trained elocutionist, and knew that the trouble was not in the rendition. She knew that he was a man of considerable intelligence and of means, and could not see why he did not like books dealing with economics and business matters. She tried humorous readings, and found that they did not hit the mark. Then in desperation she returned to serious works. Mr. Hazelett never admitted that he was displeased with a book, but neither did he make those comments which would be expected of one who was interested.

She closed the book gently, and just sat still and waited. It was several seconds before he noticed that she had quit reading. Then he stopped the pipe short half-way to his mouth, and looked at her inquiringly.

"I don't think you care to hear me read from these deep books," she said. "Is there anything that you would like better?"

"Well, nurse, I can't just tell you the names of the books I'd like to hear, but—ah—um—don't you think you could find some love-stories?"

He blurted the last part of the sentence out with the impetuosity of a bashful swain who has finally found nerve enough to pop the question, and the quick color mounted to his face and forehead. When he saw the surprised look on the girl's face he went on to explain. "You see, nurse, when I was a boy, and sparking, I never had time to read novels and find out how other lovers went at it—in fact, I never found time to do it in after-life. Now I'm in a fix where I have to sit still, and I'd sort of like to hear some real good love-stories. Maybe I'll live to do more courting, and if so I must learn the ins and outs."

He burst into a merry guffaw, and she also laughed heartily.

Marion was a great student of human nature. "Who would ever suppose," she asked herself, "that I should find such an odd type for study here as an old man, almost with a leg in the grave, who still thinks of courting?" Aloud she said, "I have looked your library over pretty carefully, and don't think it contains a single love-story, but I'll go down to the village and lay in a stock."

Hiram suggested that he have Obe hitch up and drive her down, but she declined. "The morning is so lovely that I'll just run down the road to the village," she said. "The air and exercise will do me good, and I shall enjoy it better if I can run into the woods to pick some flowers now and then." After donning a light pink summer dress and pinning on a leghorn hat, she tripped gaily down the path, humming a lively air, and soon she had branched from the path into the

main road. A colony of "brown-eyed Susans," nodding gently in the slight breeze, attracted her attention, and she stepped aside a few rods to pick some of them. She was startled a few moments later by a voice coming from the road. The voice was rich and clear, but there was a suggestion of teasing in it. "Oh, if I were only an artist!" it said.

Marion turned swiftly, and encountered Doctor Welfling. She had met him a few times at the farm, where he was attending Mr. Hazelett, but their conversations had been brief and conventional. She had often wondered whether he was so sedate and dignified in private life as he appeared in his professional capacity. She had also remarked to herself that his reserved demeanor was not quite in keeping with his appearance, for he was young and handsome, and should be a social favorite. She was surprised to hear him speak in such a familiar and jocular way, but was not displeased. She turned her face smilingly toward where he sat laughing in his pretty little automobile, and said, "Why, how is that, Doctor?"

"Because," he said, "then I could paint what I am now looking at. I should inscribe it 'A Flower Among Flowers,' and I am sure that if I did justice to it my reputation would be made."

"Well, you may not be a painter, but you surely are an artist when it comes to flattery," was her quiet reply. Then, without giving him a chance to answer, she held up the few flowers which she had picked, and said, "Aren't they beautiful? Whoever it was that gave them the name of 'brown-eyed Susan,' I am sure they could not have been named more appropriately. I can see in their sweet yellow petals and large brown pollen the modest face of a country girl, and from the pathetic way in which they sway about and lift up their eyes it seems as though each one has a sad story to tell." Then, as though to put away the sentimental thoughts which the flowers had inspired, she said, brightly, "It is fortunate that you came and aroused me from my reverie, Doctor. I had started to town on an errand for Mr. Hazelett, and had almost forgotten about it."

"How fortunate for me, too!" was his rejoinder. "I am on my way to town myself, and I shall have the pleasure of taking you along in my automobile, may I not?"

"Oh, that will be just grand!" the girl cried in delight. "Mr. Hazelett wanted me to have Obe hitch up and drive me down, and I declined, but I could never refuse a ride in an automobile."

Marion had not the slightest hesitancy about accompanying Doctor Welfling; it seemed as though she had known him for years. Soon they were speeding along the country road in a manner which heightened the buoyant feeling in the girl's veins. "I feel as though I had just been born," she cried, enthusiastically, as the red machine sped on and on, past rail fences and farm-houses, and fields where the hands stopped their horses or desisted in their work long enough to wave their great straw hats at the gay young couple. Here and there a chicken ran into the road and narrowly escaped being run over, and again a barking dog, running alongside, and trying to jump at the occupants, added a touch of excitement. Again the machine would pass out of the inhabited sections, and through a clump of woods, and here the excitement would be superseded by romance and poetry. The doctor was an excellent chauffeur, and managed to steer clear of every obstacle, even when going so fast that the "chunk, chunk" in the gasolene-cells grew into a continuous tattoo.

The young couple made a striking appearance, and many a farmer or traveler stopped to gaze admiringly after them. The girl might have been twenty-two, or she might have been twenty-five, but surely not more than that. Her form was tall and willowy, her cheeks plump and rosy, and from her brown eyes, shaded by long lashes, there emanated a magnetic expression which was calculated to draw people to her and make them love her. Her cheeks were bewitchingly dimpled, and when she smiled it could be seen that her teeth were remarkably even and pearly.

Doctor Welfling was an excellent specimen of physique. He was not over twenty-eight, but in experience and acquirements had far exceeded his age. His high forehead was surmounted by a very well-shaped head of black hair; a black mustache, curled whimsically at the ends, shaded, but did not hide, a pair of lips which were formed almost like a woman's. He was one of those persons who smile more with their eyes than their lips, and who are consequently thought to be smileless until one learns to know them well.

"How delightfully your machine runs!" said Marion. "What do you call it?"

"'Go-Devil,'" he replied, with a laugh. "Don't you think it appropriate?"

She admitted that it was. They were just entering the village, when a girl, apparently about twenty years of age, and pretty, passed them, going in the opposite direction. She was afoot, and was walking in the path beside the road. Marion recognized her, and waved her handkerchief at her. Doctor Welfling politely but coolly doffed his hat, and then hastily applied his whole attention to the running of the machine.

"That was Mattie Atherhold," Marion remarked. "How I wish we were going her way, so we could take her in!"

Her companion remained silent, and thinking he had not caught her remark, Marion dismissed the subject, and went on talking of something else. Neither looked back. If they had they might have seen a sight which would have set them to thinking. Mattie Atherhold was standing stock-still in the road, looking with savage eyes after the machine, which had shot a cloud of dust into her face. Her fingers were clenched desperately; her lips were white. She was saying—aloud, for there was no one near to hear—"You have him now, but you shall not keep him; my time is coming!"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

◈

Out of the Past

BY ELIZABETH R. LUPLOW

"Hello, old fellow; dreaming?" And entering Gordon's room without the ceremony of knocking, Joe Ashby was astonished to find his usually jovial friend deep in an old arm-chair, lazily watching the flames curl about what once had been a picture and a bundle of old letters carefully tied.

"I'm sorry if I've intruded," he began again.

"All right, old fellow, come ahead. Where did you hail from?" answered Gordon, noticing his friend's evening dress.

"Why, from Tom Prentiss' wedding. Why didn't you appear?"

"I'm a little off to-night, Joe, so I concluded to keep my gloomy self at home. I suppose it was the usual thing—a crush, and a lot of swell girls, with the empty nothings to be said that one usually hears. Poor old Tom!"

"Rather a dubious congratulation for a new bridegroom. Tom certainly appeared up to the mark, and Mildred Daxam is without doubt the swellest, prettiest and richest girl this season. By the way, I heard once that you were a school-mate of hers. Is that so?"

Gordon leaned back in his chair, and lazily watched the rings of smoke that curled about his head. By some bond of sympathy his friend, noticing his abstraction, remained silent. Laughing abruptly as if by way of apology, Gordon began, "You'll doubtless think me a sentimental fool, Joe, mooning over a picture and some old letters, but I'll be honest to-night, and tell you what has never passed my lips before. No, I know you didn't intend to be inquisitive," as he saw his friend about to interrupt, "so let me go on while I feel in the mood. I'll not mention places, and so forth, but it all happened years ago, when I was at the university and she at the seminary. We met at one of the hops, and to make a long story short, it was a case of love at first sight. I went away to college, and she to travel with her parents. We were secretly engaged, and had sworn to be true to each other for all time to come, and for a year or more our correspondence never flagged. After that her letters began to grow shorter and fewer, until I was not surprised at receiving one in which she said we were both so young at the time of our engagement, and was sure I would thank her for her wisdom in later years, would always remain my true friend, and so on. Of course, I released her, for I wanted a loving wife, and not one who was such from a sense of duty. It was not hard to guess her reasons, for in these days a fellow has to have a pretty big bank-account to marry. Love in a cottage is out of date, and she sold herself for a higher price than I could command. It's been a pretty hard pull, old fellow, but I've burned incense at the altar for the last time, and the next time we meet she'll never imagine that the jovial Charlie Gordon was once her quondam lover. Come on, let's go to the club."

"Just one question, Gord, and forgive me for asking. Her name was—"

"Mildred Daxam."

◈

Free with January 15th Issue

With each copy of the January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE another beautiful art supplement will be sent. We believe that it will be more beautiful than any of the previous picture supplements. If your subscription is about to expire, or has expired, send in your renewal promptly, so as not to miss this beautiful picture supplement. It will please you sure. The little yellow address label will show you when your subscription expires.

AMERICAN BEAUTY CALENDAR—FREE

FREE This beautiful Calendar will be mailed FREE to any one who will send only TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at 25 cents each. Or it may be secured by adding only ten cents, to cover cost of postage, wrapping, etc., to the regular yearly subscription price of Farm and Fireside when sending in your subscription; or by adding ten cents to any offers in which Farm and Fireside is included. The calendar is not sold alone at any price—only in connection with subscriptions.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST DESIRABLE, THE MOST ARTISTIC AND VALUABLE CALENDAR OF THE SEASON



SEE THE ROLL

ROLL PANEL EFFECT

Copyright, 1903, by American Lithographic Co.

REDUCED ILLUSTRATION ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift.

A Magnificent Work of Art

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

This Calendar

is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ARE YOU SICK?

If so, where?
Headache?
Dry, hacking cough?
Foul tongue?
Loss of appetite?
Lack of energy?
Pain in stomach?
Bowels?
General weakness?

These are but a few of the signs of indigestion.

Some others are: Wind in the stomach or bowels; constipation or diarrhea; pale complexion; spots before the eyes; dizziness; loss of flesh; irritability; sleeplessness; nervousness.

All these symptoms will plague and torment you, and will never permanently leave you, once you suffer from them; only are sure in time to get worse if not treated by the best known scientific method of cure—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

These curative tablets are composed of ingredients which modern knowledge of the true inward processes of digestion approve of as forming the best, safest, surest and most scientific combination of medicinal drugs that can be used to relieve all the conditions of ill health brought on by this much-dreaded disorder.

A disease so "protean," or changeable in its manifestations, assuming so many forms, characterized by so many different symptoms that more times than not it is mistaken for some other disease altogether, and the poor patient may die, or at best allow the seeds of permanent, chronic sickness to germinate and take root in his system.

So it is a real danger we ask you to avoid when we say, "In case of doubt, take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Even if disordered digestion is not the real cause of your sickness (which probably, though, it is), yet your digestion is nearly certain to be out of order, and if allowed to remain so will seriously complicate your sickness for you.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, then, will be sure to do you good, and will not interfere with any other medicine you may be taking.

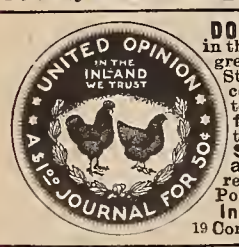
They will help to make your food make you strong, and thus, if in no other way, help you back to health by helping your system to throw off disease like a healthy duck shakes water off its back.

Shake off your sickness with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

I Turned Out $30[27]



worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $5.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you **Free—No Experience Required.** Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. **Heavy Plate—latest process.** No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. **LET US START YOU.** Write today for Catalog, Agency and Offer. Address **F. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.**



DOLLARS AND DOLLARS in the poultry business. Profits greater today than ever before. Start right and your success is certain. The Inland with 54 to 100 pages a month is the **finest** paper published and tells how to make poultry pay **Sample copy for the asking.** Subscribe now and receive Book, "Plans for Poultry Houses," **FREE.** **Inland Poultry Journal Co.,** 19 Cord Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE GOLD WATCH & RING



An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 yrs. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Zambesi Diamond Ring, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send you the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us $2, and we will positively send you both the watch and the ring, also a chain. Address **BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.**

STAMMERING

"How to Stop Stammering" is a book that's worth its weight in gold. Contains sufficient information to untie the stammerer's tongue. Why spend a large sum of money for institutional treatment when this tells all? Send money-order for $2.00, and a cloth-bound copy of this book will be mailed you. **M. L. HATFIELD, 150 Eleventh Street, Portland, Oregon**

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

IT PAYS men with small capital to give Public Exhibitions with a **Magic Lantern, Stereopticon** or **Moving Picture Outfit.** Catalogue **free.** **McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.**

I'm glad I came to this warm land. It's healthy. Cheap lands furnish grazing for stock all winter. Write to me and I'll tell you more. W. Giles, Swann Station, North Carolina.

$24 WEEKLY for man with rig to introduce Royal Stock and Poultry Remedies. Year's contract. We mean business and furnish best of references. **Dept. B 4, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.**

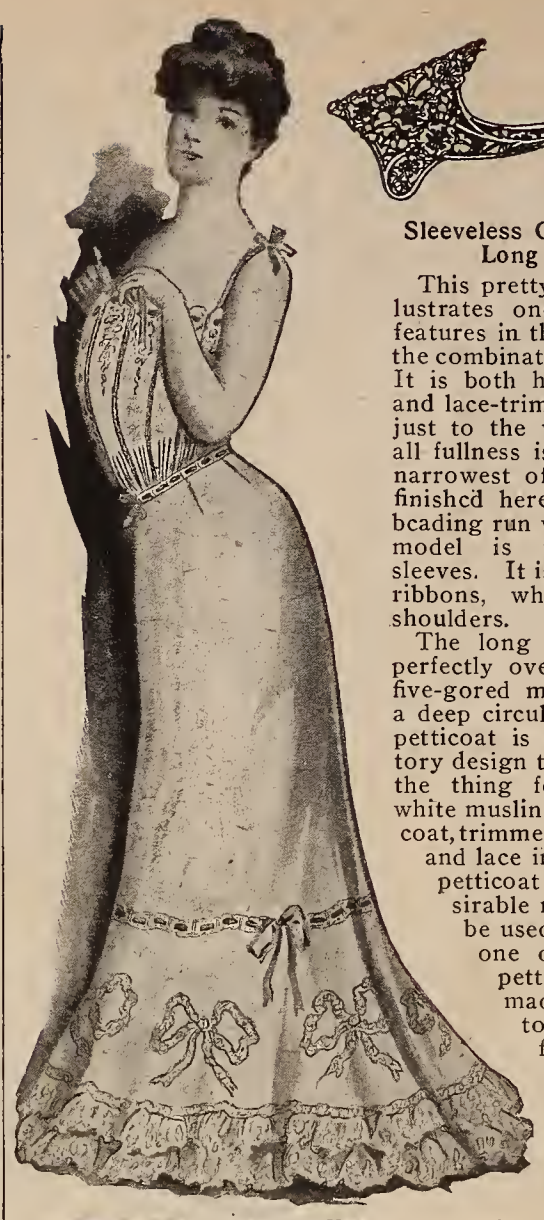
For Good Farms close to Memphis, Tenn., with good water, climate and good local market the year round write **German-American Realty Co., Ernst A. Meyer, Mgr., Room 422, Scimitar Building, Memphis, Tennessee.**

$18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Goods. JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. 116, Parsons, Kans.

LADY AGENTS WANTED. OUTFIT FREE. Address Central Art Co., Dept. A, Ashland, Ky.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. BYRON FIELD & CO., 182 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

How to Dress



SLEEVELESS CORSET-COVER AND LONG PETTICOAT

Sleeveless Corset-Cover and Long Petticoat

This pretty corset-cover illustrates one of the newest features in the new lingerie—the combination of trimmings. It is both hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed. It reaches just to the waist-line, where all fullness is confined in the narrowest of plaits, and it is finishcd here with a narrow bcading run with ribbon. This model is made without sleeves. It is held in place by ribbons, which tie on the shoulders.

The long petticoat, fitting perfectly over the hips, is a five-gored model, made with a deep circular flounce. This petticoat is a most satisfactory design to copy. It is just the thing for an elaborate white muslin or cambric petticoat, trimmed with lace ruffles and lace insets. For a silk petticoat it is also a desirable model, and could be used equally well for one of the very new petticoats which are made with a Jersey top and a deep silk flounce. The pattern for the Sleeveless Corset-Cover, No. 224, is cut for 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.



TUCKED CORSET-COVER AND CIRCULAR FRENCH DRAWERS

figure. This pretty model is laid in fine tucks in the front. It is trimmed about the neck with a hand-embroidered ruffle of the material. Over this ruffle, in front, revers add to its daintiness, and they are joined with a soft rosette of wash baby-ribbon. The lower part of the chemise is cut sufficiently full to make it a good substitute for a short petticoat. The back is plain. The pattern for the Chemise, No. 223, is cut for 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.

◈

Diaper-Drawers

Antiseptic absorbent diapering is one of the best materials to use for these sensible little diaper-drawers; or, if mother prefers, non-nettle flannel may be used. This is the flannel with such a smooth surface that it is impossible to irritate baby's soft skin. The diaper-drawers fasten in front by tying with narrow tapes. The pattern for the Diaper-Drawers, No. 217, is cut in one size only.

◈

Dutch Coiffure Popular

Things Dutch are all the go with the smart girl this winter. Surely there's a contradictory statement for you, for a mode that has been referred to as Dutch has from time immemorial always been synonymous with dowdy.

For the past year she has been surfeited with things Japanese, but the geisha-girl, so it seems, is no longer to be an inspiration. It's Holland, instead of Japan, to which she is now looking for something new. So far it is not the fashions of the Hollanders she is copying, but just a simple little Dutch way of arranging her hair. And let me whisper to you right here that though the Dutch coiffure is the very newest thing in hair-dressing in New York, yet it is only the very pretty girls who have so far adopted it. The correctly arranged pompadour has always had a way of improving the appearance of the average girl. It was so easy to vary its size to harmonize with the contour of the face, and its youth-giving qualities were really worth considering. But with the new Dutch coiffure it is just the opposite. Let the plain girl beware of it, for its simplicity will only intensify her plainness; but if she is pretty, and with just a touch of quaintness in her style, she'll look twice as pretty wearing her hair in the new Dutch style.

She must part her hair in the middle, to begin with, and then braid each half of it. The braids must then be brought close together at the nape of the neck, crossed and drawn up, encircling the crown of the head, and fastening one under the other.



LOW-NECK NIGHTGOWN

Tucked Corset-Cover and Circular French Drawers

SINCE slimness is the vogue of the day, the corset-cover which clings to the figure is the one most in fashion. This dainty model is cut on lines to dispense with all unnecessary fullness. It is made of fine lawn, and the lower portion in front is laid in the finest of fine tucks, shaping it prettily to the form. The back is plain and tight-fitting. Lace medallions make a dainty trimming for the front of the waist, and narrow lace outlines the low-cut neck and the strap-sleeves. In place of the lace frill which trims the neck and sleeves, lace beading run with ribbon may be used.

The most practical of the underwear novelties this year is the circular French drawers. They are cut on such wide lines at the bottom that they make it possible for a woman to dispense with wearing a short petticoat, as they satisfactorily take its place. Then they are cut to fit the hips with the same smoothness as the most approved imported petticoats. At the waist-line they are finished with a bias band, through which a drawstring is run. The slight fullness on the hips is taken in with darts. The drawers



LADIES' CHEMISE

may be trimmed elaborately or plainly, as one's taste may dictate. A very pretty finish would be a tucked and lace-edged ruffle for each leg of the drawers, which should be headed with ribbon-run beading. Fine lonsdale cambric or nainsook will be found to be the best materials to use for these drawers. The pattern for the Tucked Corset-Cover, No. 221, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the French Drawers, No. 222, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

The pattern for the Long Petticoat, No. 225, is cut for 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

◈

Low-Neck Nightgown

This fine cambric nightgown is the successor of the high-necked, long-sleeved, plain muslin night-dress which was quite good enough to wear in the days of long ago. The upper part of the gown is laid in fine tucks, and may be trimmed with lace or embroidery medallions. The neck is cut in a slight V in front. The pattern for the Low-Neck Nightgown, No. 439, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.

◈

Ladies' Chemise

The chemise is more fashionable this season than it has been for many a long year. However, it is the chemise cut on new and improved lines. It is so made that it adds very little to the size of the



DIAPER-DRAWERS

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new winter catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



Prize Puzzles

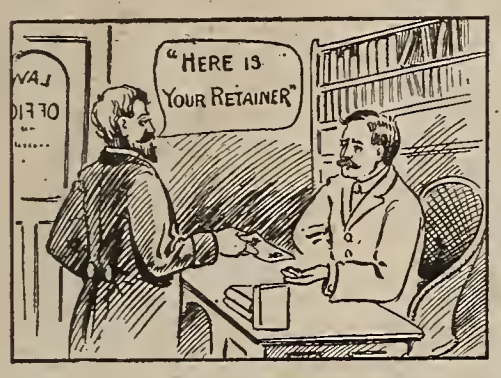
TO BE SEEN IN THE BARN

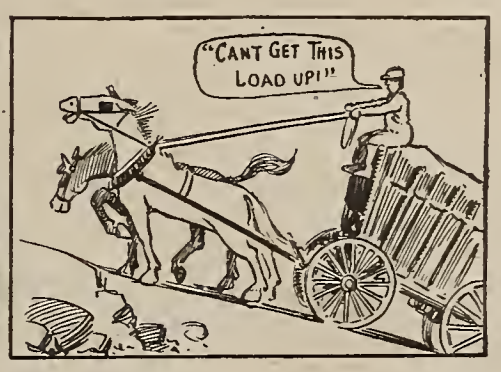
When You Go There to do the Chores, Just Notice the Things Indicated by the Pictures Below

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the First Girl, First Boy, First Woman and First Man from Whom We Receive Correct Lists. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before January 15th.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a book, "Samantha at Saratoga," will be given for the first correct list that is received from each state and territory. This means a book for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct list from each state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all of our readers, wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the books will be given to the persons sending the second correct lists, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.





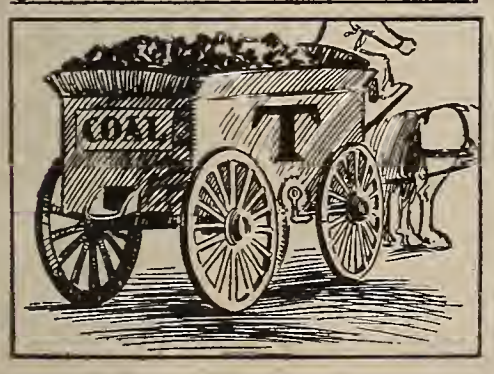
1.



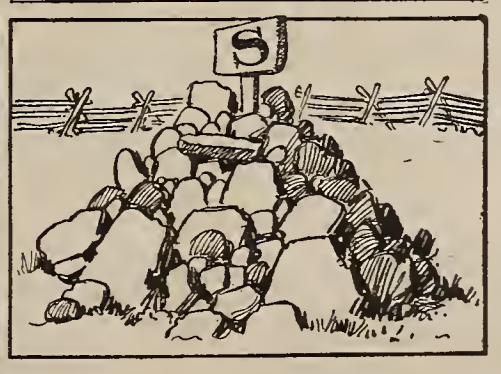
2.



3



4.



5

6.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE DECEMBER 1st ISSUE

1—China. 2—Ceylon.
3—Queensland. 4—Madagascar.
5—Greece. 6—Chili.

◈

Prize Awards

Cash prizes of two dollars were awarded as follows:

Girl's prize—Nettie Service, Washington.
Boy's prize—Herman A. Baker, Rhode Island.
Woman's prize—Mrs. L. F. Channon, District of Columbia.
Man's prize—Charles H. Tarbell, New Hampshire.

As a consolation prize a book, "The Life of Admiral Dewey," is awarded to each of the following persons, whose lists were the first to reach us from their respective states:

Alabama—Mrs. E. A. White.
California—Earl Rhoads.
Canada—R. L. Taylor. Lizzie McFarlane.
Colorado—Mrs. E. L. Kinsell.
Connecticut—Mrs. Ella M. Gaylord.
Illinois—Claire Cudney.
Indiana—Estella Hodson.
Indian Territory—Paul Parrott.
Iowa—Mrs. R. S. Hopkins.
Kansas—Mrs. Melvia M. S. Stoddard.
Kentucky—Harvey Parker, Jr.
Louisiana—Miss Mary E. Dundas.
Maine—Hollis E. Rowe.
Massachusetts—Cora R. Bassett.
Michigan—Mrs. Gertrude Tripp.
Minnesota—Hattie Freeman.
Missouri—Mrs. Elizabeth King.
Montana—Mrs. Arthur L. Sheperd.
Nebraska—Azuba McDonald.
Nevada—Mrs. Hattie Rhodes.
New Jersey—James Roberyson.
New York—Mary Howard.
North Carolina—W. E. Wright.
Ohio—E. K. Hynes.
Oklahoma—Nina Hunsberger.
Oregon—Charles Christy.
Pennsylvania—I. F. Tillinghast.
Rhode Island—Mrs. James Fogarty.
South Dakota—Mrs. M. F. Bartlett.
Tennessee—Mrs. Hannah M. Fornum.
Vermont—Mrs. A. L. Johnson.
Virginia—Geo. L. Gurton.
Washington—C. S. Lloyd.
West Virginia—Alice M. Dyke.
Wisconsin—Blanche Plumb.

Answers to "Nosegay of Rare Flowers" and Charades printed in December 1st issue:

1. Ixia.
2. Orchid.
3. Lupin.
4. Pentstemon.
5. Heliotrope.
6. Nemophila.
7. Acanthus.
8. Lobelia.
9. Datura.
10. Arum.
11. Verbena.
12. Anemone.

Charade No. 1—"Spain;" spa-in.
Charade No. 2—"Heart;" he-art.

Best Offer and Best Fence

We are making to farmers the best and most liberal offer ever made on high grade fence. We will state our offer here in plain words and leave you to be the judge.

***First*—The Price** we make the farmer on **Advance Fence** is the lowest and most satisfactory, because it includes **freight** to your station. There is no guess work or disappointment about the price, no large freight bill to pay, no extras. We quote you a **laid down** price at your station—and **that's** the **price.** We have saved others as much as 15 cents a rod. Get our price and figure out how much we can save you.

***Second*—We allow 30 Days' FREE TRIAL** on **Advance Fence.** Put the fence up when it arrives, and give it any test you wish. Climb over it. Let the stock run against it. Do this thirty days. Then if it disappoints you in any way, return it, and we will refund your money and pay freight back.

***Third*—We Ship Direct From Factory to You.** No jobber or dealer to make a profit out of you. We were the **very first** fence makers to sell direct to the user. This economical method of marketing enables us to save our customers thousands of dollars.

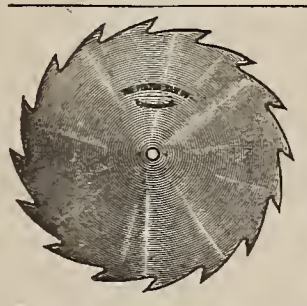
***Fourth*—We Offer You 26 Styles of Fence** to choose from. This enables you to make a wise selection. The largest dealer carries no such line of sizes and styles. Don't buy what you don't want just because a dealer wants to sell it to you. We fit you out **perfectly,** for hogs, poultry, stock, garden or field.



Advance Fence is scientifically constructed of best galvanized steel wire. The top and bottom selvage are double strength. The stay wire is continuous, being twisted with the selvage from one stay to the next and wrapped twice around each line wire as it passes across the fence. The slight crimp at the intersection of the stay with the strand wire prevents the stay from slipping, and also provides for expansion and contraction. There are no loose ends, as in fences with cut stay wires **Advance Fence** is the superior fence, without regard to price. You couldn't buy a better made fence though you paid more money.

Get **our free Fence Book** and study fence construction.
You will be a better judge of fence after reading it.

Advance Fence Co., 2346 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



WONDERFUL SAW OFFER

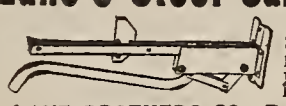
WE SELL THE HIGHEST GRADE CIRCULAR SAWS MADE IN THE WORLD AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE PRICES CHARGED BY OTHERS.

48 cents for a 4-inch Circular Rip. **$7.33** for a 30-inch Circular Rip. All sizes from 4 to 66 inches at astonishingly low prices. **For Saw Mills, Wood Workers** and **Wood Cutters** of all kinds we have something wonderful to offer in **Circular Saws, also everything in big or little BAND SAWS, ONE and TWO MEN CROSSCUT SAWS.** Every kind of a saw made offered under our binding guarantee and new and exceptional offers at **PRICES NEVER BEFORE KNOWN.**

OUR OFFER. Before you buy a saw of any kind, anywhere, at any price, cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free, our very latest **Special Saw Catalogue,** lower prices than were ever before known, such an offer on Saws as was never before known. Address,

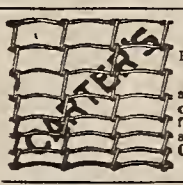
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Lane's Steel Carriage Jack



No cast metal, no wood. Strong, light and compact. Double lift bar, powerful compound levers. Ask any dealer.

LANE BROTHERS CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



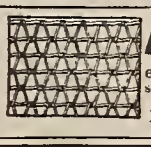
WIRE FENCE

Build your own fence and save money. Use **COILED STEEL SPRING WIRE** and our **Woven Wire Fence Machine.** Our catalogue tells how to get a fence at cost of wire only. It's free. We sell Coiled Wire at wholesale.

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO.,
Box 29 Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

THREE MILLION TREES

Apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, quince, etc. All budded from bearing stock and hence "Bred for Bearing." Guaranteed true to name and variety. All sold direct to the grower at low prices. Write for large, beautifully illustrated catalogue. We mail it FREE. **West Mich. Nurseries, Box 11, Benton Harbor, Mich.**



FENCE

STRONGEST MADE, Bull-strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 15. Winchester, Indiana.

OWN A FARM

Pay Only $1 Per Acre Down and 10c. Per Acre Per Month



AFTER A FEW YEARS A COMFORTABLE HOME

GOOD SOIL FINE CLIMATE PURE WATER

These lands are in the Park Region of Central Minnesota—10,000 acres to select from—raising wheat, corn, oats, rye, and the finest vegetables you ever saw. Clover grows without reseeding; a perfect dairy and sheep country, with the markets of Minneapolis and Duluth near at hand. Don't pay rent any longer. You can own a farm. This land now sells for $7.00 an acre.

You can begin with 40 acres; but if you can pay more, you should take 80 or 160 acres; 80 acres would cost you $80 cash and $8 a month. Why not begin to-day, if you want a farm? Cut out the Coupon, write your name and address, and I will send you the booklet that will tell you how.

If you want to buy an improved farm, tell me how much you have to invest, and I will submit a list to select from.

FRANKLIN BENNER
539 Bank of Commerce Building
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY, OR SEND POSTAL-CARD

Franklin Benner,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Send me your booklet telling how I can buy a farm in the timber country of Minnesota, worth $7.00 an acre, by paying $1.00 an acre cash and 10 cents an acre monthly, as advertised in the FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Name .....
Address .....
(Cut this Coupon out and mail to-day)

The Young People

Three Boys and Their Ambition

BY FRANK H. SWEET

CHAPTER VI.

"NO," GLOOMILY, "you haven't influence enough to get supplies hurried along. I'd like a blanket to keep off some of this Montauk chill and fog, and I wouldn't be apt to refuse a pair of shoes to keep my feet off the ground. But never mind. Don't think I'm finding fault. I ain't. There's lots worse off than me, and my turn'll come, all right. Will you be 'round again?"

"Yes, we'll be over to-morrow, and we'll bring you some chowder, and perhaps some baked fish."

As they left the camp, Len turned to his companions. "I've given up going to school this year, boys," he began.

"So have we," they said promptly.

"About how much have we?—apiece, I mean," Len went on.

"Two hundred, with what's owed us," answered Emmet, who had acted as treasurer.

"Well, if you boys don't object, I think I'll send half of mine home. Father may not be able to work much with one arm, you know, and the other half we can use in buying blankets and things."

"That's what Seth and I are going to do with ours," said Emmet, composedly. "You had better go to New London this afternoon for another load; you are the best buyer. We will try clamming and fishing again, to be ready for another chowder."

The next morning the chowder was taken directly to Pete Hawkins and his companions, and with it was distributed some jellies and fruit, and several blankets and pairs of shoes. As he received his, Pete Hawkins looked curiously at Len. "You are to blame for this, I reckon?" he inquired.

"I helped make the chowder," Len answered, modestly.

"Huh! Well, I'll tell the boys about it at home. We lumbermen don't forget such things."

The rest of the supplies were turned over to their friend the captain for distribution. He understood the needs of the camp better than they. This done, and promising him a kettle of chowder for the next day, the boys hurried back to dig more clams and catch more fish. In the afternoon Seth again headed their boat for New London.

A week passed in this manner, and then another and another, and by that time the camp had recovered from its destitution. The sick were now in hospitals, and the well were supplied with comforts in clothing and food. Many had been sent home, and more were being sent every day. A few more weeks, and Camp Wikoff would have vanished.

One morning, after distributing their chowder and bidding good-by to their friend the captain, who was to leave that day, the boys stopped at a little hillock which overlooked the camp, and sat down. Their last dollar had been expended, and the camp had no further need of them. It was time to hold a council of war.

"Well, fellows, what is it?" asked Len, rather soberly. "Stick on at the cabin, ship on board one of the smacks that Seth spoke of, or what? We've come to the cross-roads."

"If the fishing was good I'd vote for the cabin," Seth answered, "but it isn't. I'm afraid we'd hardly more than make a living here this winter. And besides, it wouldn't be very pleasant on this point in cold weather. I vote we go to Gloucester and ship on some vessel."

"I haven't any plan to offer," said Emmet, reflectively. "Rockbridge County, Virginia, is about the only place I'm posted on, and that isn't in the market. Hello, who's that coming?"

Several mounted officers were riding toward them from the camp. "Going over the sand-ridges to reconnoiter," hazarded Len.

But no, the horsemen came directly toward them, and as they drew near they recognized one as the captain of whom they had just taken leave. Two of the others were also familiar to them as officers they had seen about the camp. The fourth was a stranger, and they noticed his companions paid him marked deference. At a few yards' distance the rest halted, allowing this man to come forward alone. "Good-morning, boys," he said, as he stopped directly in front of them. "There are some interesting stories being told about you in camp, and in behalf of the soldiers I wish to tender you my thanks. They have assured me the chowder was delicious, and no less so because it was made by boys who are trying to earn their education. May I ask what your plans are?"

"We haven't anything definite yet," Seth answered, wondering who he was. "The only plan that seems worth trying is to ship on a fishing-smack for a year, or until we can earn enough for our schooling."



COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

A MORNING WELCOME

"Too much good material wasted," negatived the man, decidedly. "The government will do better for you than that. How would you like West Point?"

Their eyes opened in amazement. "Better than anything in the world," Len began, impetuously. Then his countenance fell. "But we don't know any Congressman to appoint us even if we could pass the examination."

The man smiled. "Never mind the Congressman in this case," he said, "and as for the examination, a friend of yours has been telling me something of your mental and physical qualifications. There will be no trouble about that. So you really think you would like West Point and all that it implies?"

The wondering delight of their faces would have answered him even without the impetuous, almost unintelligible words that strove to express their feelings.

"Very well. Then we will consider it settled. You had better remain here until you hear from me."

As he rode away, two of the officers joined him. The captain lingered for a moment.

"Allow me to congratulate you, boys," he said, genially. "You will be a credit to the government."

"Thank you!" they responded in unison, and then Len added, excitedly, "Who is he?"

The captain looked at him curiously. "Don't you know?" he said. "Well, I don't believe I will tell. You will find out by night. Only you need have no misgivings about West Point. With him as sponsor, there will be no trouble."

[THE END]

◈

Boy Farmers

There are about one hundred and thirty farms in the very heart of New York City. These farms are from six to eight feet square, and are in the neighborhood of DeWitt Clinton Park. The farmers, who are children, do not own their farms, they being the property of the city. This little community of farmers is superintended by the DeWitt Clinton Park Association, of which Mrs. Henry Parsons is president. Mrs. Parsons herself has raised in the city a family of seven children, and has realized from her own experience the need city children have of healthful, outdoor exercise, and their ignorance of how the simplest things are grown. Last year, through her influence, the city authorities plowed up a large tract of ground in DeWitt Clinton Park, and divided it into plots about six by eight feet in dimensions. These were portioned out among hundreds of children who were clamoring for a chance to become farmers. It is surprising the quantity of potatoes, peas, beets, beans, carrots and radishes raised on these little farms. It is said there are about twenty applicants for every little piece of ground, and something more than two hundred names of would-be farmers are enrolled upon the waiting-list. The work has been singularly successful in improving the moral and physical condition of the children of the neighborhood. Mrs. Parsons says, "The closer we live to Nature, the nearer we are to God, and the precocious child of the city needs the softening, simplifying influence of closer contact with the earth."

Speaking of young farmers, we recall that at Noblesville, Ind., the public schools are doing something to teach the boys farming. John F. Haines, superintendent of county schools, offered every boy who would grow a patch of corn enough seed to plant four hundred hills, and told them that there would be five prizes, coming from the township trustees. Each contestant was to bring in twelve ears of corn, and two competent judges were to score the entries. Ninety-three boys entered the contest, representing every section of the county, and it is fair to say that all the boys for miles around are taking a great interest in the best method of growing corn.

W. B. Otwell, president of the farmers' institute of Macoupin County, Ill., persuaded the county institute to offer a prize for the best ten ears of corn grown by the farmer boys of his county, each boy who made application to receive a package of selected seed. The prize was a bicycle. The prize-winner proved to be the fourteen-year-old son of a poor widow inhabiting a little prairie-cabin. Then Mr. Otwell conceived the idea of extending the contest to the boys of the state, and of showing at St. Louis the corn they produced. A one-thousand-dollar Holstein cow was offered as first prize, and other prizes, such as wagons, plows and windmills, were added. Seventeen thousand boys wrote for seed and information. Two farm-wagons would not contain all the letters. In the Illinois section of the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair was a mountain of huge yellow ears of corn, made up of little symmetrical pyramids of ten ears each. Before each pyramid was the photograph of the Illinois farmer boy whose corn it was.—American Boy.

The Young People

The New-Year

NEW-YEAR'S is generally regarded as the young people's holiday, and where the solemn midnight watches are not attended in the churches, a merry gathering is usually planned to take place. These evenings, when not spent in dancing or cards, are usually given up to some of the popular games, music and recitations. Hallowe'en charms are also frequently tried, and are supposed to be quite as powerful and prophetic on the last night of the year as on the eve of November first. The old custom of opening the front doors and gathering at the threshold to speed the old year out and welcome the new one in at the solemn midnight hour is a beautiful one, and appropriate even for the merriest gathering. Guests may then quietly disperse to their own homes, making their adieus and New-Year's greetings at the same time.

A simple but delicious supper is usually served, to be ended a few minutes before the clock strikes midnight, the hour which brings the death of the old year, with all of its mingled joys and sorrows, and the birth of the new one, whose mysteries, strive as we may, our keenest "prophetic vision" is mercifully powerless to pierce. Yet hope ever illumines the portals of each opening year, and across its threshold we step with willing feet, shutting out as much as possible the sorrows, failures and disappointments of the past.

Let us hope that as we go forward with chastened hearts and higher aims our past shortcomings and mistakes shall be the finger-posts to guide us right, and that the year just born will bring the glad fruition of every righteous hope, and the assurance that as far as has been in our power we have lived up to the higher standards and better resolutions the dawning of each year should bring to every one of us.

MARY FOSTER SNIDER.



"WISHING YOU A 'HAPPY NEW-YEAR'"

◈

Puss in the Street-Car

This game may be played by any odd number of children, and is full of excitement and good-natured exercise of their motor activities.

Place as many chairs in two rows, facing each other, as there are players, less one, who is "Pussy" and is without a seat. Provide books, papers or magazines for the occupants of the seats to read, or pretend to, while Pussy stands watching her opportunity to scramble for the first vacancy, as is done daily in real life. She calls off streets, avenues and stations in distinct tones, putting as much time between calls as she pleases, so as to catch the unwary and spring for their seats.

At the "street" calls all seats must be vacated, each passenger going out through the aisle, and reëntering the "car" from the opening at the other end of the aisle. Each player must find a seat on the opposite side from that he at first occupied. Whoever gets left in the scramble is the next Pussy.

At the "avenue" calls there is no rising nor leaving of seats; but the unwary or over-anxious player will often get caught, when any one else is at liberty to take his place, including the Pussy, while the one who is so caught must pay a forfeit. she must pay a fine for each time that she is compelled to succeed herself.

As any game that involves forfeits calls for penalties, a list of a few amusing ones is appended:

1. Walk through the woods with your best friend. The "walk" involves the placing of the companions at opposite ends of the room, while they ask each other if they like certain things. For every "yes" each advances a step toward the other. For each "no" they retreat two steps. When they come together, because of the number of things each has found that the other one of them likes, they shake hands formally, say "Thank you for your pleasant company to-day," and go back to their places in the game.

2. Make a sugar-bowl on the wall, and put two (or any number) of lumps in it. The sugar-bowl is made by placing a hand on the wall, and reaching the head under the arm to meet the head of the other person, lightly bumping foreheads, each bump being a lump — though no bump should be hard enough to raise a real lump.

3. Speak a piece. No excuses can be allowed, and if the one who owes the forfeit cannot remember a piece he must make up a speech for himself upon some subject to be chosen for him by the players. Allow three minutes only for him to "think up" his oration.

4. Stand in the corner, with your back to the audience, and sing "Yankee Doodle." Insist upon the singing, for no matter how poor it may be, it is as incumbent upon the offender to sing as upon one in real life to serve his sentence. If the offender has neither voice, ear nor practice, he will furnish all the more amusement.

5. Write a funny rhyme inside of five minutes.

6. Dance a jig in your stocking-feet. S.



AN UNWELCOME NEW-YEAR GREETING

◈

"If I Wuz President"

"If I wuz only President,"
Said little Billie Searles,
"I wouldn't 'low no schools ter start,
Exceptin' fer the girls.
They ain't no use ter edercate
A kid with any sense—
He'll learn hisself. They's something wrong
With all our Presidents.

"Now, what's the use o' breakin' in
On all a feller's fun,
An' pen 'im up in school jes' when
The nuttin'-time's begun?
An' what's the use ter load 'im down
With things like 'rithmetics?
He'd great deal ruther be outdoors,
A-fishin' in the cricks.

"Now, what's the use o' grammar? Pshaw!
They ain't none I kin see;
An' as fer spellin'—why, it comes
Jes' natural fer me.
I wisht thet I wus runnin' things—
You bet yer bottom cent
They wouldn't be no schools fer boys
If I wuz President."

—Kansas City Star.

Plano 1905 Calendar
Lithographed in 10 Colors
Size, 14 x 21 inches.



Ask the Plano agent for this beautiful Calendar

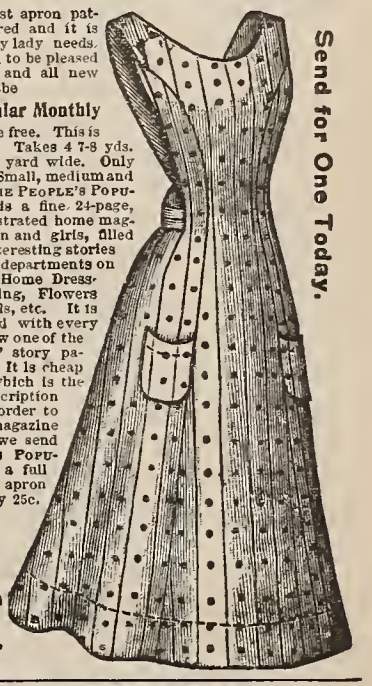
APRON PATTERN FREE!

This is the best apron pattern ever offered and it is something every lady needs. You cannot fail to be pleased with this one and all new subscribers to the

People's Popular Monthly

will receive one free. This is a prize pattern. Takes 4 7-8 yds. of material one yard wide. Only two buttons. Small, medium and large size. THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY is a fine 24-page, beautifully illustrated home magazine for women and girls, filled with bright, interesting stories and well edited departments on Fancy Work, Home Dressmaking, Cooking, Flowers Chats With Girls, etc. It is being improved with every issue and is now one of the most "popular" story papers published. It is cheap at fifty cents, which is the regular subscription price, but in order to introduce our magazine to new readers we send THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY a full year and the apron pattern for only 25c. Address,

PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY,
166 Manhat'n Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.



Send for One Today.



Did you ever see 5 straight or circular rows of Pansies side by side, each a different color? If so, you know that the effect is charming. Did you ever see Childs' Giant Pansies, marvels in beauty and true to color? If not, you have not seen the best.

As a Trial Offer we will for 10 cts. mail 5 Pkts. Giant **Pansies, Snow White, Coal Black, Cardinal Red, Pure Yellow, Azure Blue;** also Five Pkts. **New Giant Sweet Peas** for **10 cts.,** White, Pink, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow; also Five Pkts. new early flowering **Carnation Pinks** for **10 cts.,** Scarlet, White, Pink, Red and Striped—

or All 15 Pkts. for 25 cts.

Our Catalogue for 1905—Greatest Book of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits. 148 pages, 500 illustrations, many plates—will be **mailed Free.** Scores of Great Novelties.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N.Y.

SLIGHTLY USED FURNITURE



from the **INSIDE INN** and ten other leading World's Fair hotels

AT ONE-FOURTH COST

Iron Beds, 50c; Dressers, $2.50; Extension Tables, $3.50; Chairs, 25c; Sheets, 10c; 9x12 Rugs, $5.00; and everything in proportion. All good as new.

Our Big Warehouse Is Overflowing Room must be made to handle our contracts. The greatest Bargain Clearing Sale ever held. Complete Catalogue sent FREE. Dept. H. E.

LANGAN & TAYLOR, St. Louis, Mo.



PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book **"How to Obtain a Patent"** and **"What to Invent"** sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys
964 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. **INTERNATIONAL MFG. CO., Parsons, Kan.**

The Winter Outdoor Sports

Their Growing Popularity Both at Home and Abroad

WINTER is no longer a season for crouching over the fire, for avoiding the outdoors, for complaining of the terrors of the weather. People are learning that winter has its open-air joys as well as summer or spring, and that it offers a peculiar exhilaration to those who are abroad. Winter sports are becoming as popular and as varied as the sports of other seasons, and give a greater sense of adventure. Foremost among the people who have introduced winter sports are the nations of the North, and of these the Norwegians with their skee-running may be said to take first place. In these countries, where the snow lies on the ground from fall until spring, and where roads are difficult to break, some method of locomotion was necessary, and in the skee they solved the problem. It is a long, narrow, flat strip of wood, curved at the tip; the foot rests on it a little forward of the middle. This long shoe resting on the snow bears up the runner, and enables him to practically walk on the snow's surface—indeed, to move with great rapidity. After their practical side comes the sport of skee running and jumping. The Scandinavians both at home and in America hold skee-meetings. Here upon some hillside a course is laid out, and the contestants, after running a certain distance, leap from a small obstruction, and sail off through space, their jumps sometimes reaching a hundred feet.

A sport similar to skeeing is snow-shoeing. The snow-shoe presents a netted surface to the snow, and the walker cannot move so rapidly as upon skees. It is used by hunters in Canada, and there are now a large number of snow-shoe clubs in the cities of the North.

Skating of course is our popular sport, one sacred to the small boy of the States, but of late years indulged in more extensively by older people. In Holland and Germany it is an institution, and everybody, old and young, troops to the small lakes in the city parks or to the rivers and canals, and goes in for skating with might and main.

In Canada and the cities of our Northern states, among the most popular celebrations are the ice carnivals. Here great palaces of ice are erected, which glow and change in the sunshine or the firelight like rainbow castles. Processions are formed in which floats carry the various deities—the North Wind, the Ice King, the Snow Queen, and so on.

A sport which combines amusement with dash and danger is ice-yachting. The great Hudson River is the chief theater for such sailing, and ice-yachts are a common feature upon it after the water has frozen over for the winter. The ice-yacht is a framework resting upon three runners, carrying a broad sail. The speed which these yachts attain is marvelous; like the breath of the north wind they glide over the frozen surface faster than railway-trains.



A HIGH JUMP AT A SKEE-MEETING

The Scotch have a sport called curling. It is the beloved game of all true Scotchmen, and they have carried it with them wherever they have gone into far countries. The game consists in sliding stones over an ice course to a certain position at the end. It requires skill and strength.

The games of the youngsters are, after all, the best known and the most widely appreciated. The big boys play hockey, a variation on the ice of the game known to young Westerners as "shinny," and the littlest boys and girls make snow men and build snow houses.—Arthur Hoyt.



DELIGHTS OF CHILDHOOD

Pointers for Skaters

With the proper kind of skates in hand, the shoes are the next consideration. Shoes that are too high bind the muscles of the calf, and interfere with their free play.

Dress warm for skating, as the body is forced against freezing atmosphere, and the cold air is bound to penetrate thin clothing.

For racing, a blade about seventeen inches long, with a flat runner, is mostly used.

The training for speed-skating requires careful attention to the wind and the stomach. It is claimed that heavy pastry and greasy foods are very hard on the stomach, while a smoker stands but little chance in a test of wind.

Fancy skating is perhaps the most popular on the indoor ice-skating rinks. For this sport an entirely different skate is needed than that for racing. For the fancy work the blade should be one and one half inches longer than the shoe, and the back even with the back of the foot. Practice and headwork are two great essentials in acquiring proficiency in fancy skating.

A Picture for All

With the January 15th issue we will send a beautiful picture supplement, which we believe is the best yet. Of course, if you allow your subscription to run out you will not receive it. Please attend to this important matter at once, and we will consider it a very great favor.

Champion 1905 Calendar
Lithographed in 10 Colors
Size, 14 x 21 inches.



Ask the Champion agent for this beautiful Calendar

MARLIN



For quail, partridge or trap work the new

Marlin 16 Gauge Repeating Shotgun

is the ideal gun, and the lightest (6½ lbs.) and smallest efficient repeater made. It is not a 16 barrel on a 12 action, but a very fast handling, finely balanced gun of great accuracy. Our cylinder bore gun for brush shooting has no equal.

The full choked barrels are bored for either smokeless or black powders, and take heavy loads. They target better than 240 pellets in a 30 inch circle at 35 yards, using one ounce 7½ chilled shot. You ought to know this gun. Write for full catalogue description. 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Fire Arms Co.
141 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Are Your Hands Tied

because you cannot advance in your present occupation? Do you desire to qualify to earn a good salary through the I. C. S.? You can become a Show-Card Writer, Advertisement Writer, Newspaper Illustrator, Mechanical Draughtsman, Architectural Draughtsman, Surveyor, Stenographer or Book-keeper. If you can read and write and will study in your spare time as we direct, we guarantee to qualify you for a good-paying position. Write for "1001 Stories of Success," stating what you want to become.

INTERNATIONAL CORRES. SCHOOLS,
Box 870 Scranton, Pa.

FANNING MILL OFFER.



OUR OFFER. Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you by return mail, postpaid a special catalogue, illustrating and fully describing the best Fanning Mill made. We will name you a special offer price, less than one-half the price usually charged for such mills. We will explain our FREE TRIAL PLAN, our pay after received terms, our binding guarantee. You will get the most astonishingly liberal Fanning Mill Offer ever heard of. If you could use a fanning mill at any price, on any terms, then don't fail to cut this ad. out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, free, postpaid.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

HELP WANTED Men and women in each State to travel, distribute samples, advertise and carry on our business. Salary $18 per week. $3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. E2, Atlas Block, Chicago.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 384 Springfield, Ill.

Sunday Reading

Where Nervous Prostration is Unknown

THE women of Japan, in contrast to their Occidental sisters, have long been noted for their perfect poise and self-possession. Their placidity under what would ordinarily be considered trying circumstances has surprised American tourists. The meaning of the term "nervous prostration" is unknown. Japanese physicians are rarely rich.

An explanation of this happy state of affairs has been made by a returned traveler. "To begin with," says he, "there is never any change in fashions, so the Japanese woman has no worries at all on that score. Then, housekeeping is greatly simplified, so the Japanese housekeeper is hurt by none of the jars and frets that rag the nerves and prematurely age her Western sister. The Japanese house contains no draperies, no dust-traps in the shape of superfluous ornaments. People put off their shoes on entering the house, so no mud and dirt are brought in. Japanese women have no heart-burnings over euchre-prizes and 'bridge' stakes. They never have to compose club-papers on subjects concerning which they know nothing. They never sit up nights planning how they may outshine their rivals in dress at some social affair. They do not bother their brains with schemes for marrying their daughters to rich foreigners. They never have to give eight-course dinners with two-course pocketbooks. They live simple, happy, peaceful domestic lives, and live them long."

While we should be sorry to see American women restrict their lives to the narrow sphere of the Japanese, there is no doubt that three fourths of their nervous worry is caused by "trying to do too much." Simplicity is the key-note of sanity and health, and American men, as well as women, may well profit by the example of the happy Japanese.—Housekeeper.

◈

The Genius of Work

Alexander Hamilton once said, "Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly—day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings; my mind becomes pervaded with it. What men call genius is only the fruit of labor and thought."

It is the capacity to labor, after all, that gives success in life, rather than particularly bright faculties to start with. The ability to work is a quality capable of indefinite improvement. The more we work, the more we can work. Whatever the calling, success will never be achieved unless the best thought is given to it. We should turn the matter over in our mind, and decide upon the best steps to pursue, then deliberately and calmly take up the work in detail. Rushing and blustering over anything is a sign of weakness rather than of power. There is little dispatch in such labor. True genius is always composed and apparently at leisure. The busiest men in the nation are those who have time to attend to every new project that comes up which rightly demands their attention. Have you really learned to work, boys—to think with all your might over your business, and then put forth your best strokes? If not, do not flatter yourselves that your "genius" will mark your way in the world for you. It is not of the right cut; it has not the ring of the true metal. The flattery of foolish friends has been the ruin of many a bright boy who, if he had been taught to do faithful, steady work with brain or hand, might have written his name high in the world's records. C. M. GINTHER.



GROUP OF JAPANESE WOMEN

◈

The Squeak of Grandmother's Shoe

BY IDA ALLEN GRAVES

I am dreaming to-night of days long gone by,
When life held but pleasure and joy;
Of days filled with sunshine, of laughter and mirth,
When I was my grandmother's boy.

But there's one recollection that's dearer than all
As from childhood to manhood I grew,
And in memory's casket I placed it with care—
'Tis the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

How well I remember (can time fly so fast?)
When all childhood's ills o'er me flew,
All pain would soon cease, and repose surely come,
With the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

When some task she would set in garden or shed,
I obeyed, but with book hid from view;
'Twas with twinges of conscience I listened intent
For the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

When to manhood I grew and to business went forth,
And life in the city was new,
No sound was e'er welcomed with such sincere delight
As the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

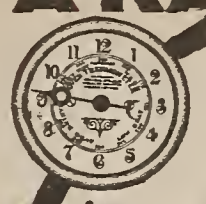
When later I chose a companion for life,
And to the farm for our honeymoon flew,
'Twas with trembling anxiety I listened then
For the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

When dark clouds hovered o'er and business seemed lost,
And winds of adversity blew,
I realized then that help ne'er failed to come
With the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

Ah, sad, sad indeed, was the day, long since gone,
When I stood by that loved form, and knew
That we'd listen in vain for that sound to return—
The squeak of grandmother's shoe.

And our one solemn prayer at the close of each day
Is that when with life's striving we're through,
May our greeting at heaven's bright portals above
Be the squeak of grandmother's shoe.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU



Oven Thermometer

We will send you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a

360 Days Approval Test.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way, return it at our expense. No quibble nor trouble. We guarantee under a $20,000 bond that there is no better stove or range made than the Kalamazoo, and we save you from 20% to 40% because we give you

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We have exceptional facilities for manufacturing; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world, and we are the only actual manufacturers who sell the entire product direct to the user by mail. If you want the best procurable article at a big saving, we know we can satisfy you.

Send Postal for Free Catalogue No. 183

describing full line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds for all domestic purposes and for all kinds fuel. All of the highest quality, built with special reference to long life and economy of fuel. All blacked, polished and ready for immediate use.

All cook stoves and ranges equipped with patented oven thermometer. It save fuel and makes baking easy.



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Investigate our offer and save money.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

GIVEN AWAY



A WATCH WITHOUT COST

FOR SELLING 20 FAST SELLING ARTICLES

Mention whether Ladies' or Gent's size is desired.

WATCH, Stem Winding and Set, beautifully finished in 14-k Gold; guarantee sent with every watch. American movement, dust-proof case. Runs 30 to 36 hours with one winding. Has hour, minute and second hands. Fully timed and regulated. Given for the sale of 20 Fast selling articles. You probably know of people who have sold goods to earn a watch, which, when received, was not as promised; but they were forced to keep it. You don't have to keep our watch; if not satisfactory, return it and get $2.00, all the money paid. We want you to sell our goods. To each one of our agents who sells twenty of our fast-selling Articles at ten cents each, we are offering an

AMERICAN WATCH in GOLD finished Case.

Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, and is accompanied with our guarantee for 20 years. Think of it—a genuine **American Style Movement Watch in Gold finished Case and Guaranteed for 20 years.** Never was such an opportunity offered to any one wishing a first-class, reliable timepiece. These watches are brand new, without a scratch or tarnish on them, but just as they leave the workmen's hands, oiled, adjusted, and timed ready for instant wear. The movement is an American style, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these watches you will always have the correct time in your possession. Just the watch for railroad men or those who need a very close timer. The new 1905 Thin Model. This is the watch you can secure **WITHOUT ONE CENT OF EXPENSE** if you sell 20 of our fast-selling articles at 10 cents each. Simply send your name and address, and we will send you the 20 articles postpaid. When sold, send us the $2.00, and we will send you the handsome Gold Finished Watch. We trust you and will take back what you cannot sell. **A $50.00 SOLID GOLD WATCH** for you, or we will pay you **$50.00 Spot Cash** to buy a **SOLID GOLD** Watch from your own jeweler, if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim. We intend by our **liberality** to rapidly introduce our goods. **Now is your chance** to get a fine watch without spending a cent and you will never regret having helped to introduce our goods. Here is an advertisement that is fair and square, and, as we said before, we will **pay you $50.00 in cash** to buy a **Solid Gold Watch** from your own jeweler, if you find that the watch we send you is not exactly what we claim. We propose to give away these watches simply to advertise our business. No catch-words in this advertisement. **We mean just what we say.** You require no capital while working for us. We will send your watch as soon as you send us the money for the goods. Mention whether you want ladies' or gent's size. Our 10-cent Offer: **Cut this out, enclose 10 cents, and we will send you the Watch, by express, C. O. D., with the 20 fast-selling Articles, subject to examination.** You can examine it at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and such as never offered or bought by anyone for less than double the price spot cash, you can then pay the express agent the balance, $1.90 and express charges

COPY OF GUARANTEE WHICH IS SENT WITH EACH WATCH.

First.—Guaranteed to be in perfect condition when it leaves factory.
Second.—Guaranteed to be correct in material and workmanship.
Third.—We will make repairs not necessitated by carelessness or abuse during one year from the date of receipt, free of charge.
Fourth.—On receipt of this watch you are at liberty to show it to your jeweler, and if you and he do not think it worth more than $2.00, the amount we get for the **20 Fast Selling Articles**, return it to us and we will send you $2.00 in cash without further questions.

SAFE DEPOSIT WATCH CO. 19 Warren St., New York.

$5 PRICE EXPLAINED

FOR $5.00 TO $8.00 SEWING MACHINES SIMILAR to the MACHINE ILLUSTRATED hereon, have been widely advertised. How sewing machines can be offered at these prices and why we can sell the HIGHEST GRADE Sewing Machines made in the world at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our new big free Special Sewing Machine Catalogue. Cut this advertisement out and send it to us and you will receive, by return mail, free, postpaid, our new big free Sewing Machine Catalogue, showing the most complete assortment of the highest grade Sewing Machines made in the world, all shown in large handsome halftone and colored illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make. With the Big Free Catalogue you will receive THE MOST ASTONISHINGLY LIBERAL Sewing Machine offer ever heard of, a new and marvelous proposition. How others can offer sewing machines at $5.00 to $8.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we can ship your machine the day we receive your order, how we make the freight charges so very low (next to nothing). YOU WILL GET OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER, SAFE AND PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEE, 20-year Binding Quality Guarantee, you will get our very latest Sewing Machine Offer.



INSTALLMENT, PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN EXPLAINED. How new sewing machines are exchanged for old ones, all fully explained when you write for Our Free SEWING MACHINE CATALOGUE. HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A SEWING MACHINE? If you have don't fail to cut this advertisement out today and mail to us. If you can't use a sewing machine at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this advertisement. Don't buy any kind of a sewing machine at any price, for cash, on time or on installments, or don't trade your old machine for a new one until you get our Big New Sewing Machine Catalogue FREE, with all our new offers, with everything explained, ALL FREE FOR THE ASKING. We will tell you something about sewing machines you ought to know. WRITE TODAY, and be sure to mention this paper. DO IT NOW. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

It never pays

SIMPSON EDDYSTONE

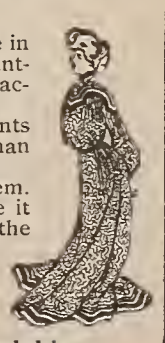
to use poor material for making clothes. A trifle more in the beginning means better quality, more wear, finer printing, faster colors, prettier patterns, and greater satisfaction as long as the dress lasts.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints fill all these requirements and give the individuality to a dress that every woman appreciates.

Our ideas of quality are high and we live up to them. Every piece of prints is thoroughly inspected before it leaves our hands. This is why our calicoes have been the **standard of the United States for fifty years.**

Great variety of patterns in Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Silver-Greys, Light Indigo Blues, Shepherd Plaids.

Sold by all first-class dealers.



Sole Makers, The Eddystone Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia



TELEPHONES

and line material for

FARMERS' LINES

So simple you can build your own line. Instruction book and price list free.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co., 71 Central Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

RICH LANDS IN TENNESSEE

Suitable for raising Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, Hay, Grasses, Vegetables, Fine Stock, etc., are now selling from

$5 to $20 AN ACRE

Climate the best in the world, with conditions of health unsurpassed. For free literature write H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, N. C. & St. L. Ry., Nashville, Tenn. Dept. S.

PERFECTION DYE

FAST BLACK for WOOL, FAST BLACK for SILK, and FAST BLACK for COTTON or MIXED GOODS are new, patented dyes that are specially made to produce deep, rich, non-crocking, non-fading colors. Their use is **Easy** and results are **Sure.** A large package by mail 10 cents, three for 25 cents, or six (any colors wanted) for 40 cents. *Catalogue of 70 popular colors with Dye-Book and Shade-Cards FREE. Address,*

W. Cushing & Co., Dept. W, Foxcroft, Me.

MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform anyone addicted to COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM, of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address

MRS. MARY D. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.



As the prosecuting attorney arose to address the jury, Wilson was brought into the court-room alive

My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

By GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS
A Law Student in Lincoln and Herndon's Office from 1845 to 1847

A SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL

Some time in the middle 40's Mr. Lincoln served as attorney for the defense in a murder trial of the most sensational nature, and not long after I came to the office he received a letter from a newspaper publisher in Quincy, Illinois, requesting an authoritative account of the case, for the satisfaction of the wide-spread interest it had excited. Mr. Lincoln complied, and after reading aloud what he had written, handed the sheets to me to read. His report was almost as terse as an abstract to be laid before the Supreme Court, being substantially as follows:

"Two brothers, with a friend named Wilson, came to visit a third brother living in Springfield. In due time they left, or were supposed to have left, for their respective homes in another part of the state. Several weeks later a letter was received asking the whereabouts of Wilson. Next came detectives, who reported that Wilson was missing, and it was feared he had been murdered for his money, a considerable amount of which, in gold, he was known to have carried on his person. Their investigations developed the fact that the third (the Springfield) brother had recently paid off some old debts in gold; when questioned, the young man frankly admitted the fact, but claimed he had borrowed a limited amount from Wilson, to secure relief from the pressure of certain creditors. The detectives did not accept this explanation, and having satisfied themselves that Wilson had last been seen in the company of the three brothers, they caused the arrest of all three, and had them placed in the Sangamon County jail. Their next step was to prove, if possible, that the missing Wilson had been made away with. Failing in every effort in this direction, they had the brothers examined individually, in the hope of obtaining a confession from one or more of them.

"One of the brothers was weak-minded, and to him misrepresentations were made as to what the other two had said, with strong intimations they had told on him. He was informed that if he would give the true story he should have exemption from trial, but otherwise was sure to be hung. Wrought upon in this and other ways, he was induced to turn state's evidence, and to say that, on their last day in Springfield, the three brothers and Wilson had gone for a walk on the road leading to Hickox Mill; that they killed Wilson and hid the body in a hazel-patch by the roadside until after dark, when they went out with a buggy, got the body, and sank it in the mill-pond. The pond was dragged without result, though wheel-tracks into the pond were noted, as also the trampled condition of the hazel-patch. Then it was argued the body might have been removed and buried by the Springfield brother; at any rate, the failure to find it could not affect the case, as the confession met fully every requirement of the law.

LINCOLN'S ACCOUNT CONCLUDED—THE DENOUEMENT

"The attorney for the defense," continued Lincoln's account, "gave no credence to the confession. He believed Wilson to be still alive. He had ascertained that the missing man was subject to spells of insanity, and while in that condition had twice before wandered long distances from home. He caused searching-parties to be sent out. The day of trial came, but still no Wilson. The brother who had confessed told his story on the witness-stand, and in rebuttal the defense could only introduce testimony to the previous good character of the accused. The trial was short. As the prosecuting attorney arose to address the jury, he was delayed by a commotion at the door. Wilson was brought into the court-room alive. Acquittal of the two brothers followed without question."

Copyright, 1903, by The Crowell Publishing Company.

This report would scarcely have passed muster with a managing editor of to-day, so many were the "catchy" points left out. It made no mention of how like bedlam the court-room became, nor how the attorney for the defense was cheered; nor how the two defendants rushed into each other's arms and wept like children; nor how the sheriff, fearing for the safety of the perjured brother, conducted him swiftly out and double-locked him inside the jail; nor yet how Mr. Lincoln had defended the two men without price, and not only so, but out of his own means had defrayed all the expenses of the searching-parties.

Wilson, when fully restored to health, substantiated everything the Springfield brother had said about the borrowed money. As for the weak-minded state's evidence, he escaped without punishment, the court sharing the general opinion that, considering his mental infirmity, he was more sinned against than sinning.

ODD METHODS WITH COURT-DISTURBERS

Despite the crudeness of pioneer civilization, the majesty of the law was inflexibly upheld, and its processes gone through with in an orderly manner. The most common annoyance in the court-room came in the form of loud talking and braggadocio from spectators half seas over. Judge Wilson, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, having such a case to deal with one day, ordered the sheriff to place the offender in jail, and keep him there until sober. Afterward the Judge remembered that particular county had no jail, so immediately on adjournment of court he went to the sheriff and asked what disposition had been made of the man. "Come out and see, Judge," was the laconic reply, and the sheriff led the way to the woods close by, where the prisoner was found with a rope around his body just under the armpits; two stout saplings had been bent over, and to the top of each an end of the rope had been fastened, the man's weight serving to balance the uplifting power of the two saplings, and thus he had been left, his feet resting lightly on the ground. The Judge ordered him released, whereupon he rushed to where his horse was tied, and started off, begging the sheriff not to let his wife know about it.

In another county a jail of logs had been planned, but for some reason had been left unfinished when at the height of five or six feet, with neither door nor roof. Into this pen a similar offender was hoisted and left to his own meditations. On his way to the tavern for supper Judge Wilson happened to pass by, and was surprised to hear some one calling, "Jedge, oh Jedge!" Turning about, he recognized the infractor of the court's dignity perched on the topmost log at one corner of the pen. "I want to get home," pleaded the man. "Don't you think I have been here long enough, Jedge?" "Yes, you can get down and 'git.'" This was language the backwoodsman understood; down he clambered, and struck out for horse and home. He had really been free to make his escape at any time; but, rough as he was, he felt he was justly under the ban of the law, and he made it a point of honor not to shirk the punishment.

LINCOLN'S CHARITIES OF HEART AND HAND

Mr. Lincoln's mind was logical to the last degree, but his heart was more a woman's than a man's. He was not rich, even by the standard of those days, and his benefactions, compared with the amounts some of the great capitalists of to-day occasionally set aside for benevolence, would seem absolutely insignificant. But in proportion to his means his giving was munificent, and best of all, his heart went with it. However, he never talked about these things, nor did his manner, in carrying out the most generous purpose, ever show the slightest self-consciousness; he seemed to regard everything of this kind as a matter of course.

He was, by habit, the friend of the widow and the fatherless, and while, at this distance of time, it would not be practicable to particularize his charities, I well remember Mr. Herndon's oft-repeated murmurings on this score. "Lincoln wouldn't have a dollar to bless himself with," he used to say, "if some one else didn't look out for him. He never can say 'No' to any one who puts up a poor mouth, but will hand out the last dollar he has, sometimes when he needs it himself, and needs it badly." So far, however, from Mr. Lincoln's kindness being inconsiderate, it was a thoroughly regulated principle. His judgment and his unswerving integrity alike stood guard over it. Several times during the Civil War this was brought home to me afresh in conversations with a customer of mine in Cincinnati, a Kentucky lady nearly related to Mrs. Lincoln. This lady, though of ardent secession sympathies, was a great admirer of President Lincoln, and well she might be, for he had repeatedly favored her family in a protective way, yet always in such manner as to avoid injury to the Union cause.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON TRAVELING THE CIRCUIT

Mr. Lincoln was not given to complaining. As I look back over it, the equanimity with which he accepted the rougher features of traveling the circuit seems astonishing. Chief among these features were the wretched hotel accommodations. The taverns, invariably so called, were almost always cheerless and uncomfortable. All sold whisky and other liquors at a bar alongside the rude office. The food, though commonly of good material, was often badly cooked and poorly served. The "transient" of those days could not be sure of finding his hostelry so much as waterproof; more than once I have slept with tiny eddies of snow drifting in upon my bed. The furniture in the guest-chamber rarely comprised more than the bedstead, one or two split-bottom chairs, and possibly a spittoon. The bedding was usually abundant, perchance the bedbugs superabundant. The guests performed their ablutions in a tin basin on the back porch, or on a bench out by the well in the yard, using soft soap, if any soap at all, and wiping on a crash towel that late risers were sure to find too wet for effective service. I distinctly remember washing at the well one morning when the thermometer was thirty degrees below zero, the water freezing on the basin-side as it dropped from my hands. It was either this or postponing the rite to another day. As might be expected, tavern charges were ridiculously low.

During spring thaws the roads throughout a large part of Illinois and Indiana became practically impassable. Along the trace road between Louisville and St. Louis, following the old buffalo and Indian trail across the Wabash bottoms, I have seen the mail carried in a queensware-crate mounted on the axle of two front wagon-wheels with four horses hitched to it, and even thus sixteen hours were spent in making as many miles. It was common for wagoners to take rails along, to pry their wheels out of the mud.

How primitive rural society was when Abraham Lincoln began his circuit rounds is well and pleasingly indicated by the then prevailing hospitality. In case one was delayed, and no tavern within reach, he could depend on finding entertainment for himself and feed for his horse at the next farm-house that he came to. All was free, unless you insisted the next morning on making payment, when the host, if at all up in pioneer etiquette, would say, "Stranger, your company is pay enough!" while on your part there would indeed be the feeling of having been pumped dry. Nearly always there were half a dozen children scampering about the house, so your plan was to slip a quarter into the hand of the nearest. On departing, you were invariably asked to take a drop of whisky, and if you declined, would be told you did not know what was good; at the same time, your declination never gave offense.

LINCOLN MISCELLANIES

Mr. Lincoln's indifference respecting dress was equaled by his indifference respecting money. His wants were few and simple, and as long as he had enough to supply them for the present he seemed to have no use for money, except to give it away or lend it, often with no expectation of return, to those in need of it. He preferred plain food, and a very moderate amount satisfied him. Of liquor he often said he did not know the taste, nor did he use tobacco in any form.

He had a decided fondness for chess and checkers, though no games of any kind were permitted at the office. In playing either, his method was to act on the defensive until the game had reached a stage where an aggressive policy was clearly indicated. He liked tenpins, also, and occasionally he indulged in them. Whatever may have been his youthful tastes in regard to hunting and fishing, at this period both sports were ignored.

From his mother, a woman of superior endowments, he inherited a melancholy that was ineradicable, though it became less marked after his marriage. The angle of incidence is the same as that of reflection; day and night, taking the year through, divide the twenty-four hours equally. Lincoln was gifted with an extraordinary sense of humor, and necessarily he must know its counterpart of gloom. It was my good fortune to see in him very much more of the bright side than the dark. When in repose or in deep contemplation, his face even then wore a sad, or more correctly a far-away, expression, that made one long to wake him up, as it were, and bring him back to his accustomed geniality and winning smile. I never heard his partner or any one else in Springfield refer to his occasional blue spells, and am very sure he got altogether more of merriment than of moping out of life. It took me no great time to learn that a very slight thing would break up his brooding.

He liked to read the Bible, and in his way he was a religious man, though not a church-member. At the period in question his position seemed to be that he shrank from subscribing in full to any of the creeds that were known to him; he would not make a pretense of doing that, and could not force himself to it as a duty. His character as a total abstainer being well known, he was often called on to make temperance addresses, yet he did not join any temperance society. It is significant that he never belonged to a fraternal order, nor to a secret society of any kind.

ROUTINE LIFE IN LINCOLN'S OFFICE

Lincoln and Herndon's office consisted of one large room on the second floor of the building in which was the post-office. Across the hall, and directly over the post-office, the clerk of the United States District Court held forth. The furniture, nearly all of it in a more or less dilapidated condition, comprised one small desk and a table, both of them quite plain, a sofa, or lounge, with raised head at one end, and half a dozen wooden chairs. Over the desk a few shelves had been inclosed; this was the office bookcase, holding a set of Blackstone, Kent's Commentaries, Chitty's Pleadings and a very moderate number of other books. There was a fine law library in the Capitol Building, and to this the attorneys of the city enjoyed free access at all times. The floor in our office was almost never scrubbed, and the sweeping was done by the clerk.

As was the case with all the Springfield lawyers of any note, nearly all of Lincoln's practice as an advocate was on the circuit. This was before the days of railroads and great corporations. Suits of magnitude were unknown, and fees were small. Late in his career as a practising attorney, Mr. Lincoln is said to have received one fee of two thousand dollars; if so, the case, which concerned a patent on the McCormick reaper, must have been very much the most lucrative one that he ever had. In the office, where lay my little round of duties, it was usually such petty work as the drawing up of unimportant deeds, mortgages and contracts. To be actually present at a trial was a rare treat for a Springfield law student.

The prevailing notion seems to be that Lincoln spent a large part of his time in spinning yarns. Undoubtedly he did tell a great many stories, with never a poor one among them. But they were not told in the office. An attorney's "den" is about the last place for genial humor; for, except to peculiarly constituted minds, the law is a dry and uninteresting study. In a lawyer's office, moreover, the tendency to believe in total depravity is depressingly strong, such is the somber light in which human nature frequently shows itself in the confidings of client to counsel. It was on the circuit—at the hotels, or sometimes in the court-room itself—that Lincoln's stories were usually gotten off. At the office we heard less of them than did the street-gamins outside. There the talk ran on points of law, mankind in general, current politics, and little else.

THE RACE FOR CONGRESS IN 1846

Illinois was long a Democratic state, but it contained one Congressional District almost as stanchly Whig as Daniel Webster's own state of Massachusetts. This was the so-called Sangamon District, which in the 40's contained more than an ample supply of congressional timber, including John J. Hardin, afterward killed in the Mexican War; Edward D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, in the Civil War; Abraham Lincoln, a recognized leader; and Judge Stephen D. Logan, Lincoln's law partner from 1841 to 1843—all men of ability and all Whigs. To avoid strife, they agreed among themselves that if elected each would serve but one term and leave the field open for the next, and each became, in the order above mentioned, the Whig nominee. The conferences of these and other Whig leaders, when not mere casual street meetings, were generally held in the Law Library rooms in the State House; none of them (unless it was Hardin, who resided in Jacksonville) had an office with chairs enough to accommodate the most modest caucus.

When Mr. Lincoln, in 1846, made up his mind to stand for the nomination, the duty fell to me of writing letters, at his dictation, to influential men in the different counties, down to even obscure precincts. Finding the task not only burdensome, but slow, I suggested the use of a printed circular letter, but the proposal was vetoed offhand. A printed letter, he said, would not have nearly the same effect; a written one had the stamp of personality, was more flattering to the recipient, and would tell altogether more in assuring his good-will, if not his support. So for several days the clerk was kept busy in writing more letters. Young and inexperienced as I was, I could not help noticing how shrewdly they were put together, no two exactly alike. He approached each correspondent in a different way, and I soon reached the conclusion that the necessity he felt for doing this was his weightiest reason, after all, for discarding type.

Discussing one day the chances for his nomination, I expressed myself with some warmth to the effect that, as rival aspirants were using so much unfairness, there was small encouragement for us to proceed any further unless we were willing to adopt similar tactics. Without the least sign of disconcertment, he replied. "Gibson, I want to be nominated. I should like very much to go to Congress; but unless I can get there by fair means I shall not go. If it depends on some other course, I will stay at home." That settled it, of course.

LINCOLN A CONGRESSMAN

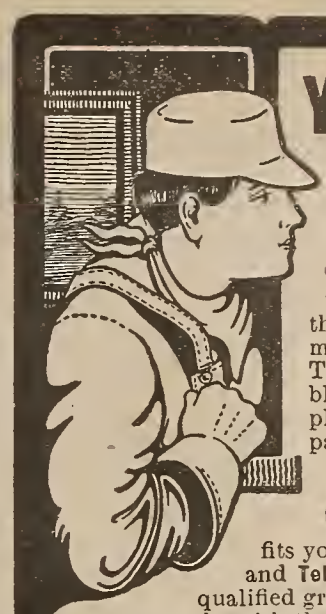
Lincoln received the nomination, and when the time came was elected by a majority of more than fifteen hundred (three times the usual Whig majority of the district), and great was the rejoicing in our office. Lincoln's opponent in this campaign was the noted pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright. I never saw the two men together, nor do I recall any stump-speaking incident of more than passing interest. The last time I saw Peter Cartwright he was exchanging confidences, in his peculiar fortissimo, with one of his late partizans, both of them berating one Wright for being an Abolitionist. I remember the desire was expressed to slap Wright's jaws, with the avowed intention to do just that thing if the chance ever offered.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

◈

Will You Miss It?

You will if you allow your subscription to expire. We mean the January 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, with grand art supplement. Look at the little yellow address label. Please be prompt with your renewal, as we do not want you to miss a single issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE.



YOUNG MEN WANTED

To Qualify for

Railway Brakemen, Firemen and Telegraphers

The railway service offers unlimited possibilities to ambitious, industrious young men. Most of the men at the head of the great railways commenced at the foot of the ladder and worked up. The demand for young men who will prove valuable assistants to these men, is far ahead of the supply. Do you want to fill one of these positions at paying wages, with golden opportunities to advance?

THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

fits young men, by mail, for **Railway Brakemen, Firemen and Telegraphers,** and assists in procuring positions for qualified graduates, wherein they earn from $60.00 to $125.00 a month, with the possibility of increasing it to $175.00 to $200.00 a month. Instructors are practical railroad men of years of experience. Our instruction is practical, thorough, profitable; and is endorsed by the general managers of the leading great railway systems, who look to us to supply them with well-trained young men for the many positions now open. Young men, we need you and you need our school. Write for catalogue and **begin at once.** You are needed **now.** Address

The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Dept. B, Freeport, Ill.



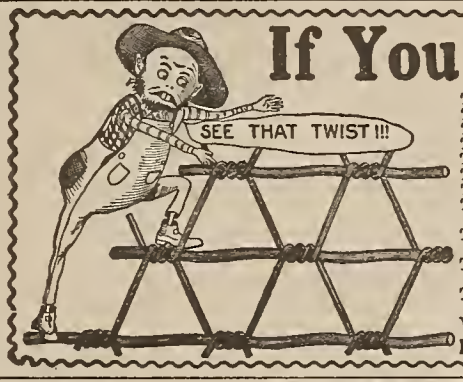
$21.00 PRICE EXPLAINED

$21.00 FOR $21.00 TO $23.00 TOP BUGGIES, similar to one illustrated, HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVERTISED. also ROAD WAGONS at $14.00 to $17.00, SURREYS at $34.00 to $38.00.

HOW BUGGIES can be offered at these prices and why we can sell buggies and all other vehicles at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our FOUR BIG FREE VEHICLE CATALOGUES. Cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, Free, Postpaid, FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES showing the most complete line of everything in Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Vehicles of all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and Saddlery, all shown in large handsome half-tone illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make.

WITH THE FOUR FREE CATALOGUES you will receive the most astonishing Buggy Offer ever heard of, a new and astonishing proposition. How others can offer top buggies at $21.00 to $23.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggies the day we receive your order. Our Free Trial Offer. Our Pay After Received Terms. Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the FOUR FREE CATALOGUES.

HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY? If you have, don't fail to cut this ad. out today and mail to us. If you can't use a Top Buggy at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this annonncement. Don't buy any kind of a buggy until after you cut this ad. out and send to us and get the Four Big Free Catalogues, the most liberal offer, the very latest proposition, everything explained, all free for the asking. Write today. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.



If You Want a FENCE

That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire.
That is Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion,
That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion,
That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal,
That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs,
That staples to the posts as you would nail a board,
That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces,
That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain,
That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station,
That you can examine at your railroad station and return if it displeases you in any particular,
That you can erect and Use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money,
Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address,
KITSELMAN BROS, Box 272, MUNCIE, INDIANA.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

A Cure for Blood, Nerve and Stomach Troubles

READ OUR OFFER WE WILL SEND to every one who writes us, a full-sized fifty cent box of CELERY BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS, by mail post-paid, which contains fifteen days' treatment, to be paid for within twenty days after receipt, **providing it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk; you lose nothing. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. CELERY BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS are for weak and run-down people; cures nervousness, dyspepsia, stomach troubles and all disorders arising from impure blood.

Weigh yourself before taking the tablets. Write to-day.

HIGGINS DRUG COMPANY, 60 Arcade, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BUY TESTED SEEDS

Whether you have a small garden, a large farm, or just a flower bed, it will pay you to send a postal card for our large

Free Illustrated Catalogue for 1905.

It gives full information regarding the growth, care and culture of every seed we list. *Liberal Premiums free.* Write to-day. HOLMES SEED CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Vest Pocket Fertilizer

You can carry enough of the right fertilizer in your vest pocket to double Alfalfa or other crops. The right kind is

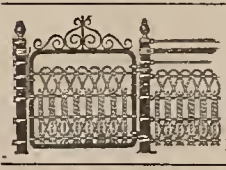
Nitro-Culture

Simply add food gathering germs to water, soak seeds and sow. Crop will be doubled—land greatly enriched. $2 enough for acre. Results guaranteed or money back. Write for Catalog G2

NATIONAL NITRO-CULTURE CO., West Chester, Pa.

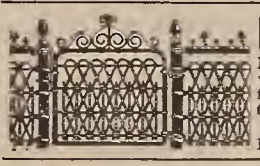
THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 15. Send for it. It is FREE.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO.



LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free. KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 322. Muncie, Indiana.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 403, Winchester, Ind.

WELL DRILLS

With one of Loomis' late-improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money-earning Well-Drilling Machinery made in America. Address

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, Ohio



Hunters' & Trappers' Guide A $5000 BOOK

300 pages, cloth bound, illustrating all Fur Animals. All about trapping, Trappers' Secrets, all kinds of traps, decoys, etc. Price, $1.50. To hide and fur shippers, $1. We buy Raw Furs, Hides. Price List free. ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 112, Minneapolis, Minn.

We Wish You a Happy New-Year

A Few Facts About the Making of Farm and Fireside, the Greatest Journal of Its Kind in the World, Together with a Description of the New Thirty-Thousand-Dollar Press Recently Installed for the Printing of this Paper Exclusively

ANOTHER cycle of time has rolled around, and to the patrons, readers and friends of FARM AND FIRESIDE we send New-Year greeting.

We desire to say to all those who have stood by FARM AND FIRESIDE in the many or a few years of its history that we have ever been thankful for the support and encouragement that has come, generously and plenteously, to us from time to time.

Long years of association with our friends and patrons has seemingly bound us into one great family, and the result, we trust, has been such as to tend to the greatest possible mutual benefit. As we have appreciated your great and hearty support during all this time, so we hope you are not unmindful of our earnest and sincere efforts to set forth in the columns of FARM AND FIRESIDE such material as would instruct, aid and entertain the great army of agriculturists and all patrons of this paper, or whosoever's eyes it might come under.

The idea of improvement is ever uppermost in our minds, and with your help and good-will we shall add to and improve these pages, and continue to give to the public the greatest farm and family journal in the world at any price.

May the coming year bring to each and every one of you a measure of health, prosperity and goodness full to overflowing.

Past, Present and Future

Comparatively few of the hundreds of thousands of FARM AND FIRESIDE readers know of the magnitude of the operation entailed in the production of even a single issue of this paper, and we have thought, therefore, that it would be more or less satisfaction to the three hundred and fifty thousand and more good American agriculturists who purchase the paper to acquaint them to a degree with a few inside facts concerning the making of this greatest of farm and family journals.

FARM AND FIRESIDE has not been unlike many men who have won success from humble origin. Its history and success have not been meteoric, but by honesty of purpose and perseverance it has scaled the ladder of prosperity, and occupied its lofty and respected position among the great world journals of its kind.

Its success it has shared with its readers and patrons in the way of improved service and reduced subscription price. And this coöperative idea will ever be carried out. If FARM AND FIRESIDE's measure of success shall continue, then shall the management of this journal give to the American farmers and all patrons of this paper a heaping half of the measure. The best is not too good for it, and acting along certain well-defined lines, it is the intention of the management during the coming year to spend many thousands of dollars in securing and presenting through its columns the very best news and material that it is possible to obtain. There will be no retrograde movement. Every department will be improved.

Its Remarkably Low Price

FARM AND FIRESIDE is surely the greatest proposition of its kind in the world. Think of it—twenty-five cents a year for this big semi-monthly journal! Twenty-four issues choke-full of the world's best practical farm news, legal and medical advice, good pure fiction, special illustrated features, entertaining pictures and stories for the young folks, pages especially prepared and illustrated for the housewives, and many other special departments carefully selected and presented for the enjoyment and instruction of every member of the home, all for twenty-five cents.



IN 1877 ONLY ONE ROOM IN THE ABOVE BUILDING WAS NECESSARY TO PUBLISH THE FIRST EDITION OF FARM AND FIRESIDE

Isn't it wonderful? Have you ever stopped to think what a fund of pleasure, information and entertainment a little quarter of a dollar is bringing to your farm and fireside the whole year round? If you ever do—and we believe most patrons of our paper do realize what a big return they are getting for their money—then will you speak a word to your neighbor in behalf of FARM AND FIRESIDE? If you appreciate our efforts to give to the public the best possible farm and family journal at the lowest possible price, will you not, then, give us a substantial recognition in the way of one, two or more new subscriptions?

But for the installation of modern presses, labor-saving machinery, and the adoption of systems that enable the production of the paper at a somewhat less cost than previously, it would not be possible to give to the world a journal such as FARM AND FIRESIDE is to-day at the wonderfully low subscription price asked. The reduced price simply means that thousands of dollars saved yearly in the production of the paper is turned into the pockets of our friends and patrons in the way of reduced price of subscription.

We trust that FARM AND FIRESIDE in its present form is pleasing you. We hope to make it more pleasing. It shall be our aim to add to and improve each and every department of the paper, and thus continue to present an absolutely unapproachable publication of its kind—a paper for all the people, and especially the agriculturists.

More Than Twenty-Seven Years Old

Away back in 1877 the foundation of this paper was laid in a single little room of an unpretentious building, a picture of which is printed on this page. In less than two years the subscriptions came in so rapidly that larger quarters were necessary. In 1881 the present beautiful home was commenced. It first had a frontage of only one hundred feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. Ten years later more room was required to meet the demands of increased business, and fifty feet was added to the front, the depth, basement and stories to correspond with the rest of the building. The year 1903 found even those large quarters too small, when the present home, the largest, greatest and most thoroughly equipped publishing-plant owned, occupied and operated by any farm journal in the world, was completed.

In the building of this business, in addition to honesty of purpose and a square deal to all, system and harmony were found to be two great essentials. To-day both prevail throughout the establishment to an extent found in few publishing-houses in the world. There is no lost motion. The long way of doing a thing will not suffice when a short way will answer, yet with all the stupendous amount of detail work carried on from day to day, the whole moves along with no confusion, and with the seeming regularity of clockwork.

Has Its Own Post-Office

The daily mail of FARM AND FIRESIDE is tremendous, and a large force of nimble-fingered young ladies is employed in opening and sorting mail, much of which goes to the subscription department, which requires at times one hundred employees alone to care for new subscriptions, renewals and changes.

FARM AND FIRESIDE has a branch post-office, where government employees weigh the bags of mail and send them direct to the trains. The amount of mail weighed by these employees runs as high as sixteen tons in one day.

It is not possible for us to detail the various processes followed in the production of FARM AND FIRESIDE. However, with the necessity for increased



THIS BUILDING IS OWNED AND OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE PUBLISHERS OF FARM AND FIRESIDE. IT IS BUILT OF RED PRESSED BRICK, WITH WHITE STONE TRIMMINGS, 200 BY 75 FEET. TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING BUSINESS A LARGE ADDITION WAS BUILT DURING 1902-03

THE PUBLISHERS OF FARM AND FIRESIDE OWN THEIR OWN BUILDING AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING MANY MAMMOTH PRINTING-PRESSES, TYPESETTING-MACHINES, ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY, ENGRAVING, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ART DEPARTMENTS

facilities in all departments, necessitated by FARM AND FIRESIDE's marvelous growth, the question of speedier and greater press-facilities had to be met. The solution was found in the recent installation of the latest type of improved Hoe multiple web-perfecting press, guaranteed to be capable of as fine printing as can be done on any cylinder newspaper-press in the world.

The New Thirty-Thousand-Dollar Press

The addition of this new press means much to patrons of the paper. It will enable the editors to more profusely illustrate the various departments, and insures the placing of the paper in the hands of readers in improved form and more promptly.

This great multiple web-perfecting press was especially designed and built for FARM AND FIRESIDE by R. Hoe & Co., at a cost of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000). In its construction are incorporated the very latest and best improvements known to modern press-builders. It is the finest and best press ever used to print an agricultural journal.

Each of the two presses comprising the machine contains two plate-cylinders, and each cylinder carries sixteen forms, or page-plates, showing that one revolution of the press will print two complete papers of thirty-two pages each. The guaranteed capacity an hour of this giant machine is seventeen thousand complete issues of thirty-two pages, printed, stitched, folded, counted and delivered.

Most presses of its kind have only what is known as "two-roller distribution." This press has "four-roller distribution." By distribution we mean a proper spreading of the ink for inking the plates, the idea of increasing the number of such rollers being to get the best possible results on the printed and finished pages of the paper. In all, the press has thirty-six composition rollers and eight iron rollers. The press is equipped with the latest improved fountains, tapeless folders, improved "V" brakes, margin-roll adjusters, automatic spring tension-rollers, etc.

Feeding the Large Rolls of Paper

The extreme width of paper the press will print is sixty-four inches. Two rolls of this width are fed from each side of the machine, and the sheets are so cut, turned and manipulated in their course through the press that by the time they reach what is known as the "folder," but one fold is necessary to complete the finished paper. Just before the paper encounters the final fold, an improved wire-stitching device binds the sheets securely at two places. In other words, a sheet of paper sixty-four inches wide is fed into the press at one end, and comes out the other a finely printed, stitched, folded and counted copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE, all ready for the mailing-clerks to stamp-address and send to the post-office.

Starting and Stopping the Giant Machine

Most presses are propelled by power transmitted from belts. This machine has a direct-connected motor of forty-five horse-power of the Westinghouse pattern. At various and convenient points on the frame of the press are electric signals, so that when running at its highest speed the press can be stopped, as in case of accident, from any point within fifteen seconds. The press contains throughout the very best of the modern electrical appliances for controlling the running of the press at any required speed, starting and stopping at the will of the operator.

Among the important new features is an improved offsetting device, which does away with the smudgy appearance usually seen on newspapers. Too, the press is constructed on the theory of hard packing, which enables the handling of fine half-tone cuts, an advantage not enjoyed by the ordinary newspaper.

In order to provide for possible future needs, the press is equipped with a color-cover device, on which a separate kind and color of paper or ink can be run independently of the body of the work.

The weight of the press is fifty tons.

Facts in Brief About Farm and Fireside

In order that our readers may the more readily comprehend the size, capabilities and growth of FARM AND FIRESIDE, the following facts are set forth in short meter:

The average circulation during 1903 was 325,670.

The total circulation for the year 1903 was 7,816,100.

The average circulation during 1904 was 335,562.

The total circulation for the year 1904 was 8,053,500.

About eight hundred dollars is paid to the revenue of the goverment for postage each issue.

About one thousand mail-sacks are used to ship one issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE alone, to say nothing of the thousands and thousands of letters, circulars and other printed matter sent out each week.

There are about three hundred people employed in the FARM AND FIRESIDE building, while hundreds of writers from all parts of the world contribute to the columns of the paper.

The rolls of paper used for printing FARM AND FIRESIDE weigh from eight hundred to fifteen hundred pounds, and the strip of paper on each roll is about four miles long.

Papers of either sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-eight or thirty-two pages can be printed on the new press.

It requires about eighty thousand pounds of white paper to print an issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE of the present size.

About fifteen hundred pounds, or four barrels, of ink are used each issue.

There is also an electrical hoisting device, which receives the papers from the press, and delivers them automatically onto the tables in the mailing-room, on the floor above.

The cost of white paper for one issue is about three thousand dollars.

It requires seven hundred thousand inches of wire to stitch an ordinary issue.

FARM AND FIRESIDE conducts a pattern department, which supplies its patrons with the latest-style patterns of all manner of dress at the nominal price of ten cents for each pattern. High-priced designers and cutters are regularly employed for the purpose.

The Scott press on which FARM AND FIRESIDE had been printed for many years has a capacity of sixty-five hundred copies an hour.

In a recent issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE there were one hundred and forty-five different things advertised, each one of which was useful to or a necessity for some reader.

There is an average of about ten thousand pieces of first-class mail matter received each week by FARM AND FIRESIDE alone.

There are nineteen and five ninths square feet of paper in one of our thirty-two-page papers. The paper in an edition of 356,400 copies contains 6,969,600 square feet—enough to carpet one hundred and sixty acres, a quarter-section of land.

The paper required for this issue of nearly three hundred and eighty thousand copies would carpet one hundred and seventy acres of land, a good-sized farm.

The home of FARM AND FIRESIDE is two hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide, and has a floor space of sixty thousand square feet, every foot of which is utilized at this time. It is a red pressed-brick building of four stories.

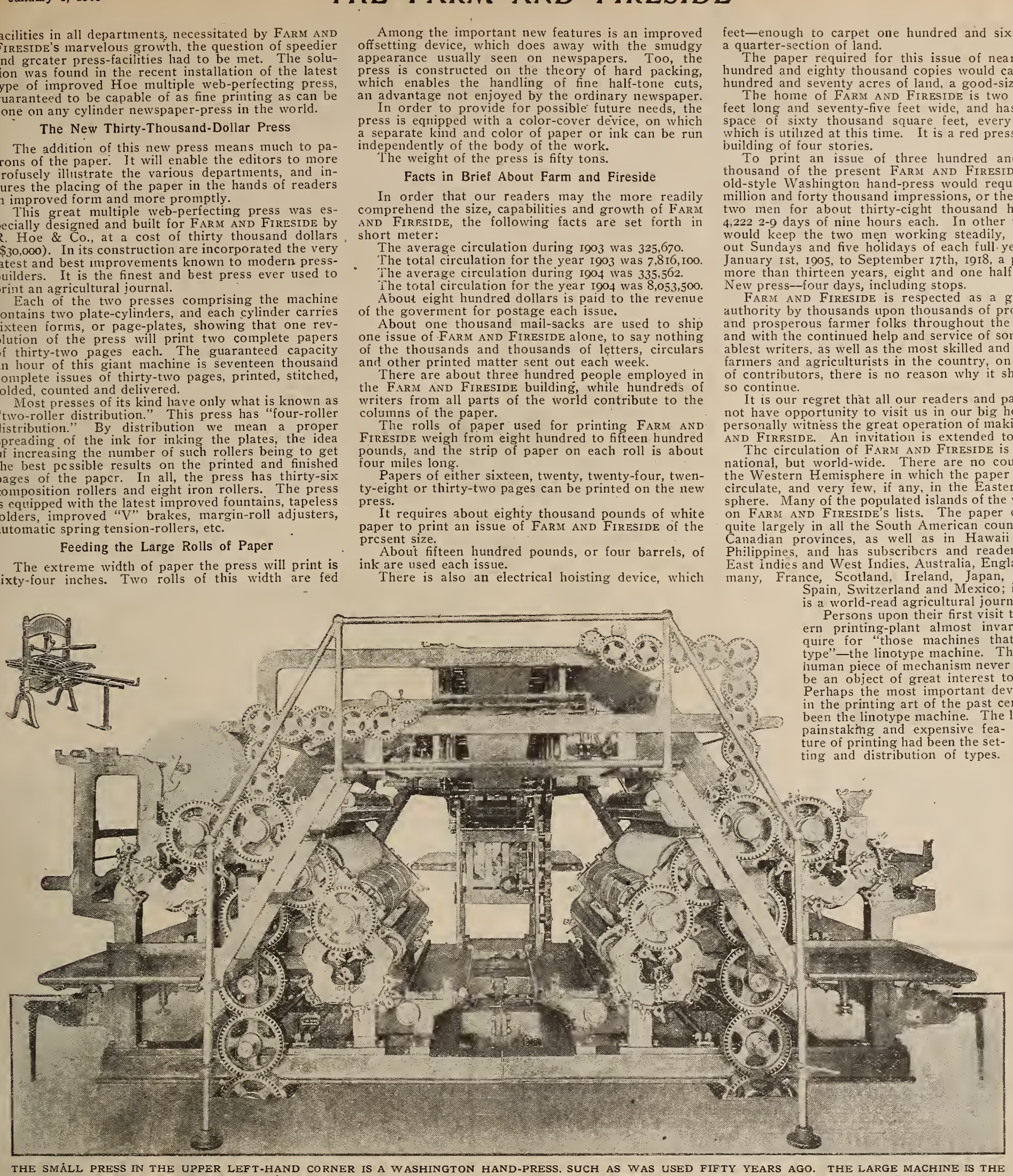
To print an issue of three hundred and eighty thousand of the present FARM AND FIRESIDE on an old-style Washington hand-press would require three million and forty thousand impressions, or the work of two men for about thirty-eight thousand hours, or 4,222 2-9 days of nine hours each. In other words, it would keep the two men working steadily, counting out Sundays and five holidays of each full year, from January 1st, 1905, to September 17th, 1918, a period of more than thirteen years, eight and one half months. New press—four days, including stops.

FARM AND FIRESIDE is respected as a guide and authority by thousands upon thousands of progressive and prosperous farmer folks throughout the country, and with the continued help and service of some of the ablest writers, as well as the most skilled and practical farmers and agriculturists in the country, on the staff of contributors, there is no reason why it should not so continue.

It is our regret that all our readers and patrons do not have opportunity to visit us in our big home, and personally witness the great operation of making FARM AND FIRESIDE. An invitation is extended to you all.

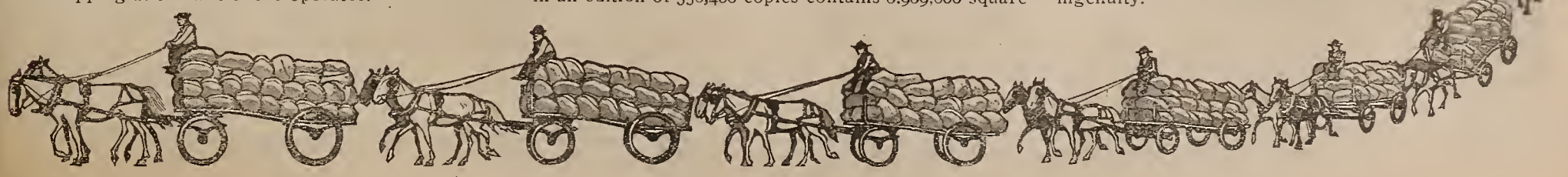
The circulation of FARM AND FIRESIDE is not only national, but world-wide. There are no countries in the Western Hemisphere in which the paper does not circulate, and very few, if any, in the Eastern Hemisphere. Many of the populated islands of the world are on FARM AND FIRESIDE's lists. The paper circulates quite largely in all the South American countries and Canadian provinces, as well as in Hawaii and the Philippines, and has subscribers and readers in the East Indies and West Indies, Australia, England, Germany, France, Scotland, Ireland, Japan, Jamaica, Spain, Switzerland and Mexico; in fact, it is a world-read agricultural journal.

Persons upon their first visit to a modern printing-plant almost invariably inquire for "those machines that set the type"—the linotype machine. This almost human piece of mechanism never ceases to be an object of great interest to visitors. Perhaps the most important development in the printing art of the past century has been the linotype machine. The laborious, painstaking and expensive feature of printing had been the setting and distribution of types.



THE SMALL PRESS IN THE UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER IS A WASHINGTON HAND-PRESS, SUCH AS WAS USED FIFTY YEARS AGO. THE LARGE MACHINE IS THE LATEST NEW ROTARY, ELECTROTYPE, WEB-PERFECTING, THIRTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR PRESS BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR FARM AND FIRESIDE

With the success of the Mergenthaler linotype in 1886 came a revolution in the "art preservative," as the new invention automatically formed its own type by casting a whole line of it at a time. FARM AND FIRESIDE is equipped with a battery of these machines, all of which are manipulated by skilled and deft-fingered operators. A Mergenthaler linotype machine is about five feet square, weighs one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds and is composed of about four thousand different pieces. Three thousand dollars is the price of each machine. When the machine was first patented it was not regarded by printers as practical. It proved otherwise, however. The machine is practically the product of the brain of a single man, Ottmar Mergenthaler, an ingenious and indefatigable inventor, at that time living in Baltimore, but now deceased. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in perfecting the machine before any practical results were obtained, but to-day it stands as one of the greatest triumphs of human ingenuity.



FOR TWENTY YEARS

Not an Unusual Instance

"I used Pyramid Pile Cure, and have not had any trouble since. I have been a sufferer with piles for twenty years. I think it is the best remedy on earth for piles. Hoping this may help others to use this remedy," Mrs. J. D. Teller, R. F. D. 20, Sparta, Mich.

It is a singular fact that although many women suffer from piles, or hemorrhoids, they frequently do not have proper treatment because of a delicacy women have in mentioning such a subject. Especially is this the case with those who have no husband or brother in whom they can confide; and a physician is seldom consulted until the pain and agony incident to piles becomes unbearable.

Thousands of women have suffered even longer than did Mrs. Teller, always experiencing slight or temporary relief, if any, from the various remedies used, and finally settling down to the conviction that a cure in their cases was impossible. Pyramid Pile Cure has come as a boon to all such, as it seldom, if ever, fails to effect a permanent cure. It is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package, or will be mailed by the makers to any address upon receipt of price. Absolute secrecy is guaranteed, and no name is ever used without the consent of the writer.

It is suggested that those interested write to Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book describing the causes and cure of piles, as it is sent free for the asking.



Frau Ampt's Testimony

How she was cured of

Cancer

Aurora, Ind., June 29, 1904.
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—I am glad to be able to testify as to the merits of your Cancer Cure, for to-day I am entirely well of my cancer of the breast, thanks to your Combination Oil Cure. Any one wishing to hear from me will be promptly answered. Yours respectfully,
MRS. GEORGE AMPT, Aurora, Ind.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office of the originator, Dr. D. M. BYE Co., Drawer 505, Dept. Z, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cataracts and Sore Eyes Cured

Prof. Herman T. Schlegel, the noted eye specialist, 801 Mackinaw Bldg., Chicago, is sending to any sufferer from sore, weak eyes, cataract or granulated eyelids, absolutely free, a trial treatment of a most remarkable remedy. It is a harmless, painless, soothing and healing preparation that gives instant relief and absolute cure to all aches, pains and burning of the eyes from inflammation, strain or granulated lids. If you are a sufferer, send for a trial treatment. It costs you nothing, and will convince you.

TELEPHONES

FOR FARMERS' LINES

Build your own lines. Inexpensive and simple. We will tell you how. Book of Instructions free. C N 302

THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.
154 St. Clair St. Cleveland, Ohio.

RICE & HUTCHINS' EDUCATOR SHOE

LETS THE CHILD'S FOOT GROW AS IT SHOULD

Send for free booklet telling how.
BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE
or RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., BOSTON.

This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARBER & CO., F58, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

LADIES: For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY Bloomington, Ill. Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

Wit and Humor

"A Brick"

HE—"I don't think your brother John likes me."

She—"Oh, I'm sure he does. Why, he told me to-day you were a regular brick; he went further, in fact, and said you were a regular gold brick."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Not Without Experience

First barber—"Whew! that barnstormer must be a bad actor!"

Second barber—"Why?"

First barber—"When I asked him if he wanted an egg shampoo he jumped right out of the chair and made for the door."—Detroit Free Press.



WINTER IN BIRDVILLE
Willie Bird—"Want the snow shoveled off your sidewalk, ma'am?"

Money Saved at Funeral

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, tells of a thrifty negro who presented himself at the ticket-office of a Memphis railway-station and inquired what would be the charge of transporting a corpse "to Birmingham and return." Receiving the desired information, he next inquired what would be the cost of a round-trip ticket for himself. The tariff schedule was quoted, and the ticket-agent then said, "I'd like to know what you want of a round-trip rate on a corpse?"

The negro had no disposition to be mysterious, and said, "Well, boss, it's dis yere way: Mah wife Melinda, she's daid. She had a whole raft ob folks ober in Alabama, an' if I invite dem to de funeral dey's sure to camp on me fo' a month. So I'm goin' to take de body ober to Birmingham so dey'll know she's daid. an' den I'll bring it back hyah fo' de funeral."

◈

Careless

Among the many good stories told by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, is the following:

A gentleman in the South was one day in conversation with a Yankee who had brought letters of introduction from a friend in the North, when it transpired that the Northerner was a veteran of the Civil War.

"Yes," said the Yankee, "I was a participant in the late unpleasantness. You see this?" he added, pointing to a scar on his face. "I got that at the second battle of Bull Run."

"How in the world did you get hit in the face at the battle of Bull Run?" mischievously asked the Southerner.

"Oh," responded the Yankee, with the utmost nonchalance, "I suppose I got careless, and looked back."—Harper's Weekly.

◈

Had Time to Spare

George Washington, colored, had been so often punished for robbing hen-roosts without showing signs of reformation that the citizens decided to give him notice to leave. So George was found, and brought before a special committee of twelve, standing in front of the post-office. His imagination conjured all sorts of dangers, and he was trembling like a leaf.

"George," said the mayor, sternly, "you have just twelve hours to get out of town."

George's teeth chattered.

"Well, have you anything to say to it?" inquired the mayor, sternly.

"Nothin', boss," said George, "'cep'in' you gemmens kin jes' gib me credit fo' 'leven hours an' fifty-nine minutes!"

And he was off like a streak.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Generosity

"Want some money, do ye?" said the kind old lady. "Now, I wonder ef ye deserve it. What would ye do with a penny ef I gev it to ye?"

"Lady," replied the polite beggar, "yer kindness would touch me so dat I'd buy a postal-card wid de money an' write ye a note o' thanks."—Catholic Standard and Times.



WHY, OF COURSE
She—"He married his stenographer, and then met with reverses."
He—"Ah, I see—he used to dictate to her, now she dictates to him."

An "Auto" Idyl

The automobile-owner crawled
With haste into his car,
And said good-by, for he was called
To travel fast and far.

He grasped the steering-wheel with glee,
And gave the clutch a yank,
And then, with objurgations, he
Climbed down again to crank.

Again he mounted to the seat
Prepared like wind to fly.
Yet there he lingered in the street—
The water-tank was dry.

He filled the tank; it seemed a cinch.
Once more he starts to chauff.
Behold, he does not move an inch—
The differential's off.

In rage he toils with might and main
Till he is faint and weak;
Again he starts—and stops again;
The tire has sprung a leak.

The shades of night are falling fast,
But joy illumes his brow;
He shoots ahead—his trouble's past,
Pray, who can catch him now?

And yet around the corner we
May find this same machine;
Its owner is not there, for he
Has gone for gasolene.
—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

◈

If You Don't Believe It, Try It

Mabel—"I wish I knew some way to make George forget me, for I can never marry him."

Henry—"Have you tried lending him money?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

◈

Doin' 'Rithmetic

I saw a new game played on a groceryman last evening which proved to me that the average American boy is certainly up to snuff. The youngster in question ran into the crowded store, and yelled to the proprietor, "Say, take this, will yer?"

"Certainly, my little man."

"Three pounds of your forty-cent candy, four pounds of sugar at six cents, five pounds of those twenty-five-cent figs, and two dozen of them twenty-five-cent oranges. Got all dat?"

"Yes."

"Well, how much does it come to?"

"Just three dollars and nineteen cents."

"T'anks; dat's me 'rithmetic fer to-morrow."—Albany Journal.

Wit and Humor

Successful Effort

THE head of a matrimonial combine glanced at a bill from his wife's dressmaker.

"When I proposed to you, less than two years ago," he said, "I was rather wild, and you said you considered it your duty to marry me for the purpose of making something out of me, did you not?"

"Yes, John," answered the wife.

"Well," he continued, "your efforts have not been in vain. You have succeeded."

"I'm so glad," she said. "What have I made of you, dear?"

Once more he glanced at the bill. "A pauper," he replied, with a deep sigh.—Chicago News.

Fair Maids of Nippon

This advertisement was clipped from a Japanese paper:

"I am a very pretty girl. My hair is as wavy as a cloud. My complexion has the brilliancy and softness of a flower. My expression is as mobile as the leaf of the weeping-willow. My brown eyes are like two crescents of the moon. I have enough worldly goods to pass happily through life with my husband, hand in hand, gazing at the flowers by day and the moon by night. If this should meet the eye of a man who is intelligent, amiable and of good address, I will be his for life, and repose with him later in a tomb of red marble."

The publication of such announcements in the columns of Japanese journals is reported to be common, but this is not surprising when we remember that the maidens of fair Nippon have not as yet become generally employed as saleswomen, "typists," stenographers, cashiers, school-teachers and post-office clerks. We can assure American heiresses that there is no general movement on the part of Japanese girls to buy up the visible supply of foreign titles. Even the alluring proposition concerning the tomb of red marble is not likely to draw trade away from this country. European noblemen who desire to realize on their titles continue to look upon ours as the only field that is worth working. What a Japanese girl considers "enough worldly goods to enable her to pass through life with her husband, hand in hand, gazing at the flowers by day and the moon by night," probably wouldn't be sufficient in fact to equip an ordinary feudal palace with an electric-lighting plant or anything better than an old-fashioned zinc bath-tub. There remains one line of progress in which America has nothing whatever to fear from Japan.—Record-Herald.



HIS IDEA—A CINCH

First Tramp—"Say, Ragsy, do you fear death?"
Second Tramp—"Naw; I once heard a preacher say that death was one long-continued sleep."

Slow at Chores

President Palmer of the world's fair committee of 1893, in one of his speeches at that time, told a story about a boy whose father was a stern man, and who used the boy very harshly at times. One night he sent the boy to the wood-pile to get a backlog. The boy went out, but he did not get the backlog, for he took that time to run away.

Ten years later he came back, after many voyages. He felt sure that he had not been a dutiful son, so he thought he would go home and see his old father and beg his forgiveness. As he neared the old familiar place his eyes filled with tears. The thought occurred to him to look in at the window, and there sat his father in the same old place, just as he used to sit so long ago. The old scene rose to the son's mind, and going around to the wood-pile, he picked up a backlog, and putting it on his shoulder, he walked in the house with it, saying, "Dad, here's the backlog."

The old man looked up, and said, calmly, "Well, Bill, you've been a good while about it."—Kansas City Journal.



A DIFFERENCE

She—"You never hear any more about the red-headed girl and the white horse."

He—"No; I guess the white horses have died."

She—"It's more likely the girls have dyed."

Confused

"What broke up the ladies' debating society?"

"The leading member was told to prepare an essay on the yellow peril. She did so, and the opening sentence read, 'Yellow apparel is very trying to most complexions.' "—Washington Star.

A Picture for All

With the January 15th issue we will send a beautiful picture supplement, which we believe is the best yet. Of course, if you allow your subscription to run out you will not receive it. Please attend to this important matter at once,

MAGAZINE BARGAINS

Farm and Fireside may be added to any order for 25 cents additional

PEOPLE are reading more magazines now than ever before in the history of the magazine-publishing business. For many years one magazine was sufficient for an entire family, but of late it is no uncommon thing to find at least half a dozen of the best and most popular magazines in a single home. This has been brought about largely by the leading magazines clubbing together at a price that places them within reach of all. The offers in this advertisement are the lowest and most advantageous made by any publisher this season, provided the orders are sent direct to FARM AND FIRESIDE, and will save you money or double its purchasing power. All magazines are for one year, and may be new or renewal, to the same or different addresses, and if possible begin with the current number. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION must be included in every order.

Our Leading Offers

(ALL MAGAZINES ARE FOR ONE YEAR)

The Cosmopolitan (one year) $1.00
Either Harper's Bazar, Leslie's, Pearson's or any other magazine of Class A (see below) may be substituted for the Cosmopolitan.
Woman's Home Companion (one year) 1.00
Total $2.00
Our price **$1.50** for both



(*Agents write for commission*)

The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra

Leslie's Monthly Magazine (one year) . . $1.00
Harper's Bazar (one year) 1.00
Any magazine of Class A (see below) may be substituted for either Leslie's Monthly or Harper's Bazar.
Woman's Home Companion (one year) . . 1.00
Total $3.00
Our price **$2.00** for the three

(*Agents write for commission*)

The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra



Leslie's Monthly Magazine . $1.00
Either The American Boy, Harper's Bazar or any one of Class A (see below) may be substituted for Leslie's.
Woman's Home Companion 1.00
Total $2.00
Our price **$1.50** for both

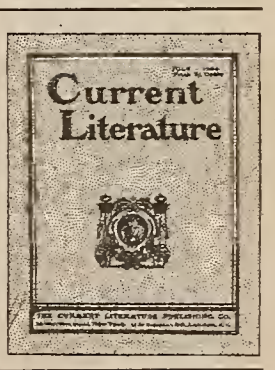
(*Agents write for commission*)

The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra

CLASS "A" MAGAZINES:
Each $1.00 a year: Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, Harper's Bazar, Leslie's Monthly, Pictorial Review, The American Boy, Little Folks, Recreation, The Criterion, Amateur Sportsman, Twentieth Century Home.

CLASS "B" MAGAZINES:
Outing, Art Interchange, Lippincott's Magazine, Smart Set, Current Literature, The Independent.
¶ The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra.

Current Literature . $3.00
Either Lippincott's Magazine, Art Interchange, Smart Set, Outing or The Independent may be substituted for Current Literature.
Woman's Home Companion 1.00
Total $4.00
Our price **$2.75** for both



(*Agents write for commission*)

The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra

The Etude—Musical Journal (one year) . . $1.50
Toilettes—Fashions (one year) 2.00
Woman's Home Companion (one year) . . 1.00
Total $4.50
Our price **$3.25** for the three

(*Agents write for commission*)

A GENERAL OFFER—Select the Magazines You Want

Woman's Home Companion (one year) . $1.00
Any One Magazine of Class B (see above) 2.00 or 3.00
Any One Magazine of Class A (see above) 1.00
Total $5.00
Our price **$3.25** for the three

(*Agents write for commission*)

The American Beauty Calendar, 1905, may be added to any order for 10 cents extra

All orders must be sent direct to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

New Painless Dentistry

PROFESSOR REDARD, of Geneva, has discovered a new anesthetic, by which a tooth may be painlessly extracted with none of the after-effects of ether and chloroform. Finding that the nervous system is influenced by colored light, the professor experimented with each in turn, and perceived that blue has an extraordinarily soothing effect on the nerves. The practical result of his discovery was that by shutting the patient in a dark room, and exposing his eyes to a blue light of sixteen candle-power for three minutes, he lost all sense of pain, although at the same time retaining his senses.

◈

The Athletic Woman

The athletic woman has come to stay. She has created a new standard of physical perfection, and has shown how all who wish may attain to it. No longer can a woman say that she "can't help" her stooping shoulders, narrow chest and weak, flabby muscles. She can remedy such defects. She can send the rosy blood to her sallow cheeks, and make it stay there. She can fill up the hollows in her neck and develop her bust by simply learning appropriate exercises and practising them for at least twenty minutes every day. The results are so well worth this small amount of exertion that it is surprising how few women avail themselves of so inexpensive a method of securing health and well-being for themselves.

◈

The Patient Brain

The brain is one of the most patient and industrious organs of the body. It can be induced by good treatment to perform prodigies of labor. Few realize its capabilities and endurance. But it is sensitive. It will not long brook abuse. It briskly responds to the whip at first, but if the lash is laid on too hard and often it balks. It insists upon having plenty of good red blood when it works hard; and good red blood is made from wheat and roast beef, not from pie à la mode, lobster salad and cocaine or whisky. The most essential thing for the man who works with his brain is plenty of sleep. Only in sleep does the brain find the rest and refreshment that are necessary to maintain its vigor and integrity.

◈

New York Subway Air

Much has been written of late of the air in the new subway. Complaints of foul air have filled the daily press, and a new disease, called "subwayitis," has been discovered, whose chief symptoms are nausea and headache. The prognosis of this disease is, however, good, and it will probably disappear when those who patronize the road get accustomed to the conditions. The ventilation of the subway is reasonably good, and we doubt not that the defects in the system will be discovered and removed. Naturally bacteria will lurk where there is dampness, but we have never heard that the farmer boy who spent hours in the cellar sprouting potatoes found any other bacteria except those that hovered over the cider-barrel, and which did not seem to affect him as much as the cider. Those who are troubled with bacteriophobia have one consolation—they do not have to ride in the subway.—Medical Century.

◈

Cold Feet and Indigestion

Coldness of feet and limbs is almost invariably an evidence of indigestion. The coldness is due not to the weakness of the heart or feebleness of circulation, as is generally supposed, but to the contraction of the small arteries, preventing blood from entering the parts. There is generally an irritation of the abdominal sympathetic nerve-centers which control the circulation of the lower extremities. This difficulty is not to be removed by exercise or by any special application to the limbs, but by removal of the causes of irritation. This may be a prolapsed stomach or chronic indigestion. Hot and cold foot-baths are valuable. These act not simply on the feet and limbs, but by reflex action affect beneficially the abdominal sympathetic centers which are in a diseased condition. Rubbing of the feet and legs is also an excellent method of overcoming spasm of the blood-vessels, thus preserving the normal circulation. The rubbing should be from the feet toward the body. The surface should be well lubricated with vaseline. To avoid irritation of the skin, care should also be taken to clothe the limbs very warmly. Often this is necessary even in the summer season.—London Health.

The $50,000,000 World's Fair

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis 1904.

The most wonderful the world ever saw, purchased by the Chicago House Wrecking Company. The dismantling of this exposition is the most gigantic undertaking of modern days. Millions of dollars of material for sale by us at prices that mean an enormous saving to purchasers. Now is the time to put into execution your long contemplated improvements. Buy quick because the prices we offer this material at will sell it as fast as we can make delivery.

100,000,000 Feet of Well Seasoned Lumber.

The time to buy lumber is today. Prices are advancing. Within the next 60 days you will see a decided increase in the market prices on lumber. Do not wait until the prices go down. They never will. Even though you do not happen to need any lumber today, it will pay you to purchase it now and store it for future use. It will prove to be a better investment than money in the bank. Its value will double in a year's time. The finest grades of lumber were used in the construction of this grand Exposition. The quality of the interior as well as the exterior material could not have been better and was purchased at the time with a view to strength, durability and finish. We are offering for sale everything needed in the construction and furnishing of a building for any purpose. **Studding, joists, planking, dressed and matched flooring, sheathing, timbers,** in fact every variety of lumber for any purpose.

Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Our Estimate.
You can save from 30 to 50 per cent if you buy at once.

This is your opportunity to build or improve your home or barn. In fact it is the chance of a life-time to get lumber below regular prices. If you are intending to build, be sure and take advantage of this offer which can only last for a limited time. We are selling material for houses, barns, warehouses, churches, halls, elevators, tool sheds, granaries and cribs, stores, school houses—in fact any kind of a building. If your County Fair buildings or race track need improvements, now is the time to order the needed supplies. Among the enormous stock we have just what you want.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Other Material for Sale.

Besides lumber, we have for sale at prices below the original cost, all kinds of SASH, DOORS, STEEL AND FELT ROOFING, PIPE, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE, RUBBER HOSE, ROOFING GLASS, WIRE AND FENCING, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, FENCE POSTS, FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS, STRUCTURAL IRON, PLUMBING MATERIAL, FLAGS AND POLES, ROPE, TOOLS of all kinds, TURNSTILES, STATUES, RAILING, MOULDING, IRON RODS, CONDUCTOR PIPE, EAVE TROUGHS, OFFICE FIXTURES, OPERA CHAIRS, SETTEES, and thousands of other articles.

Ask for Our Special World's Fair Catalog No. 34.

We purchased and dismantled the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, 1899, the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.
We have but little time to dismantle the St. Louis World's Fair with its millions of dollars of materials and furnishings used in its construction. Quick delivery to those that purchase now **Address St. Louis Office**

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Main Office and Yards
35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

St. Louis Office and Yards
World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis

GREAT INCUBATOR TRIAL OFFER.

FOR $3.95 AND UPWARDS, about one-half the prices usually asked, we furnish the very best incubators ever manufactured; the highest grade, latest and most improved, easiest to operate, safest, surest, most substantial, simplest and most successful incubators sold, under our binding guarantee and refund offer and offered to anyone on **sixty days' free trial.** Write for our free **Incubator Catalogue** and we will send you free, by return mail, the most astonishing incubator offer ever heard of, our big illustrated special Incubator Catalogue showing everything in incubators, indoor and outdoor brooders, combined incubators and brooders and yards, poultry supplies of all kinds; we will explain our **free trial plan,** our pay after received terms, our binding guarantees, our money returned proposition. You will be surprised at our low prices and liberal offers.



60 Days Free Trial.

BIG MONEY RAISING CHICKENS. We will also explain how you can make big money raising chickens; how any man or woman, boy or girl, without any previous experience, can, with one of our simple and improved incubators, make $100.00 to $150.00 every season with practically no capital invested. Don't buy an incubator of any kind, any make or price before you get our offers. Don't fail to write for our **free Incubator Catalogue** and get all our new liberal inducements, all our valuable incubator and chicken raising information, our complete catalogue showing all styles at unheard of low prices, all we have to offer by return mail, postpaid. Send a postal today and ask for the free **INCUBATOR CATALOGUE.** Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

FREE

To Farm and Fireside Readers

WITH THE JANUARY 15TH ISSUE OF FARM AND FIRESIDE THERE WILL BE SENT A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE SUPPLEMENT IN COLORS WITH EACH AND EVERY COPY.

This picture is an elegant reproduction of one of the most artistic paintings of modern times. It is reproduced in colors, printed on good paper, and will be inserted loose as a supplement.

No word-description can convey an adequate idea of the beauty and charm connected with this picture. It is entitled

"The Blacksmith's Dilemma"

and shows a little girl who has accidentally broken the head off her dolly, and in hope of having it mended she runs to the blacksmith with it and pleads with him to fix it. You can picture the dilemma of the "village smith," who, although "a mighty man is he," admits hesitatingly and reluctantly that he cannot mend it, and the peculiar smile on his face depicts the situation. It is a magnificent picture and sure to delight and please all.

DON'T MISS IT

If you have allowed your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE to expire, of course you will not receive this grand picture free. Look at the address label on this paper, and it will tell you when your subscription expires. Please look it up at once, and don't miss this charming picture, free to all paid-in-advance subscribers.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The

Big Four

Route

Through Train Service

Between

Cincinnati
Toledo
and Detroit

(Via Michigan Central R. R.)

3 Daily Trains 3
each way

PARLOR-CARS DINING-CARS
SLEEPERS

Ask for tickets via

BIG FOUR

WARREN J. LYNCH, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, OHIO

AGENTS WANTED

for the 1904 Edition of the **PEERLESS ATLAS AND PICTORIAL GAZETTEER OF ALL LANDS.** Fastest-selling work in print. A first-class, up-to-date Atlas at low price. Sold only through agents (or direct), not in the stores. All Maps in Colors. Gives Map, History and Description of the Republic of Panama, also of the Panama Canal. OFFICIAL Map of the St. Louis World's Fair. Large, new Full-page Map of

KOREA, MANCHURIA AND JAPAN

Just what every person requires to keep track of the war news. Best WAR MAP yet issued. Crop statistics of all the States for 1903. Presidential election figures by States for 1900 and 1896. Map and description of the two Pacific Cables. With a vast amount of other most valuable official and up-to-date information and a complete index.

BEST-PAYING AGENCY

The Peerless Atlas is undoubtedly the best-paying agency proposition in America, its agents often doubling the best profits they ever made before. To workers of either sex complete success is sure. Contains 170 mammoth pages, size 14 by 11 inches. 340 Colored Maps and Magnificent Illustrations.

For full particulars, prices and special inducements to agents, address the sole publishers,

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.
(Department of Agents) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

If You Canvass or Collect

every one of your customers is a possible customer for our magazine each month. It is easier to sell them a copy for 10 cents once a month than to get a year's subscription, and **you make more money this way.** We have a new scheme for working up a big list of monthly customers that can be gotten quickly, and will mean an *assured monthly income.* If you are a hustler, **write us at once,** and we will do the rest.

CIRCULATION DEPT.
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only ***10 Cents Each.***

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, *with a picture of the garment to go by.* These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for *every single piece* of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns.

FREE **We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.**

We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for Only 30 Cents



No. 447.—TEA-GOWN. 11 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 416.—MOTHER HUBBARD DRESS. 10c. Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 442.—CORSET-COVER WITH BERTHA. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inches bust.



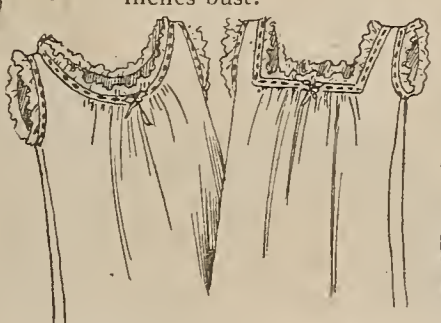
No. 446.—KIMONO SACQUE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



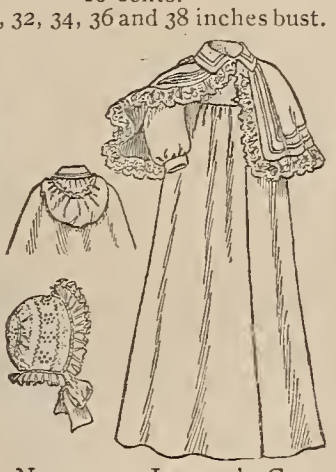
No. 450.—HOUSE-GOWN. 11 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



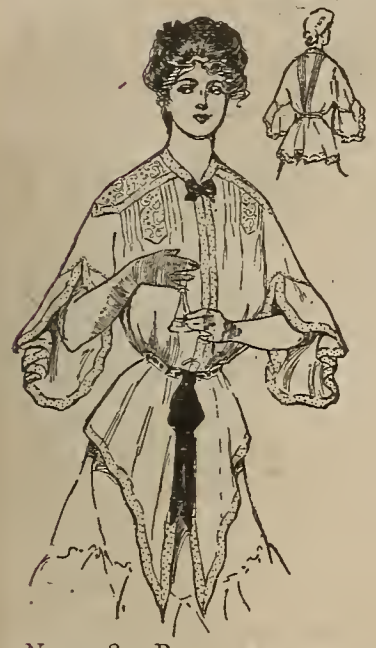
No. 452.—CHILD'S BATH-ROBE. 10 cents. Sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 2022.—LADIES' CHEMISE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 2010.—INFANT'S COAT AND CAP. 10 cents. One size.



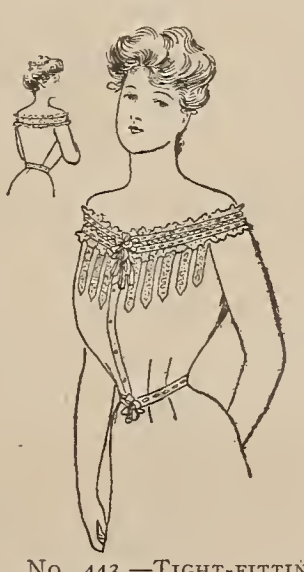
No. 448.—BOUDOIR-JACKET. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 449.—RESTING-ROBE. 11 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 451.—COMBINATION WAIST AND DRAWERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 443.—TIGHT-FITTING CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 2046.—CHILD'S APRON. 10 cents. Sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 444.—TUCKED CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 445.—PETTICOAT WITH ADJUSTABLE FLOUNCE. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 456.—CHILD'S PAJAMAS. 10 cents. Sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 455.—BABY'S NIGHT-GOWN. 10 cents. Sizes, 6 months and 1 year.



No. 453.—CHILD'S SUSPENDER-PETTICOAT. 10c. Sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 454.—BABY'S SHORT SKIRT AND SLIPPER. 10 cents. Sizes for skirt, 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

Ask for Our New Winter Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Farm Selections

News-Notes

ORGANIZATION means power, and through it the grange has accomplished many very desirable objects. Since this farmers' organization has proved itself to be a power for good, let it be perpetuated.

◈

In Kansas and Oklahoma thick planting and continuous surface-cultivation in the apple and peach orchards from May to September produces the best results. Five or more times, at least, are required to keep down the weeds and prevent the escape of moisture from the surface.

◈

One cannot be too careful in watching the stock closely to see that it is in a healthy condition. At this season of the year the hogs, in particular, should be separated from the others the moment they show signs of being in poor health. Prompt action may save serious loss.

◈

A good apple year is one in which there is not only an abundant yield, but one in which the growing and ripening season has been favorable for fully maturing and ripening the fruit. It is known that in some seasons the keeping-qualities of apples are decidedly inferior. This season is regarded as favorable.

◈

A notion is quite current in Kansas and Oklahoma that it is not best to sow alfalfa-seed that has been grown on irrigated land on land where irrigation is not practised. It is possible that this may also be true of other seeds. The subject is well worthy of the attention of farmers in the states east of the section referred to who are anxious to get a good stand of alfalfa. *

◈

Books Received

"Sophia Sidwell, an Heiress." By Geo. D. Hunt, Salem, Ohio. Price twenty-five cents.

"History of the Grange." By J. W. Darrow, Chatham, N. Y. Sixty pages. Price twenty-five cents.

"Mary's Garden, and How It Grew." By Frances Duncan. Illustrated by L. W. Ziegler. Price $1.25. New York, The Century Company.

"The A B C of Bee Culture"—a cyclopedia of everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bee. New revised edition, completing the hundredth thousand. Price $1.20. The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

"Homophonic Vocabulary," containing more than two thousand words having a like sound and like signification in ten languages. Compiled by Charles B. Waite. Price $2.00 net. Published by Charles V. Waite & Co., Chicago.

"The Government of Ohio: Its History and Administration." By Wilbur H. Siebert, professor of European history in the Ohio State University. Price seventy-five cents. Published by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"Live Stock Journal Almanac, 1905," containing about fifty special articles, numerous live-stock portraits, statistics, breeders' tables, list of societies, breeders' directory, etc. Price one shilling. Published by Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London E. C., England.

◈

Catalogues Received

The Barnes Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio. Illustrated spray-pump catalogue.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company, Worcester, Mass. Calendar for 1905. Free.

W. E. Caldwell Company, Louisville, Ky. Illustrated catalogue of towers and tanks.

Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, Jackson, Mich. Catalogue of a complete line of potato-machinery.

Prof. W. C. Latta, Lafayette, Ind. Circular and booklet about the winter school of agriculture of Purdue University.

German Kali Works, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. The "Strawberry Hand-Book," an illustrated pamphlet on strawberry culture. Free.

◈

Look at the Address Label

On the front page of this paper you will always find a little yellow address label that will tell you when your subscription expires. Examine it now, and see that your subscription is kept paid up, so as not to miss the FARM AND FIRESIDE. Another beautiful picture supplement will be sent with the January 15th issue. If your subscription is not paid up, of course you will not receive the paper with the picture supplement.

FASTEST HARNESS HORSE IN THE WORLD



WORLD CHAMPION PACER

VALUED AT $150.000

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS. SIZE 24 BY 34 INCHES.

The picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, in six colors, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. This picture shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off of the ground. The picture we will mail you is entirely free of advertising and makes a very fine horse picture for framing.

MAILED FREE WITH POSTAGE PREPAID

IF YOU WRITE TO US AND ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Address Owners at Once..INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

WHAT RESTORED DAN PATCH IN SIX WEEKS?

DAN PATCH GIVEN UP TO DIE.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE. 1330-36 EAST 5TH STREET.

ROBERT C. MOORE, D. V. S., President. HENRY C. BABCOCK, M. D., D.V.S., V-Pres't. BENJAMIN F. KNAPP, D. V. S., V-Prest. SESCO STEWART, M. D., D. V. M., Secy. & Treas., and Dean of Faculty.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I first saw your horse, Dan Patch, about 10:30 a. m., Sept. 13, 1904. He was suffering severe pain in the abdominal regions, caused by impection of the bowels probably caused by eating oat chaff. His pulse rate was 72 per minute and his temperature 103. The character of the pulse was weak. The conditione gradually grew worse during the afternoon until about 4 p. m. the pulse rate had reached more than 100 and his temperature was 105. The heart grew so feeble that the pulse could not he taken at the jaw and the rate could only be determined by listening to the heart beats. A cold perspiration covered the entire body much of the time and the pain was almost continuous. The visible mucous membranee were highly injected, which with the high temperature showed undoubted evidence of the inflamatory condition existing in the abdominal cavity. At this time owing to the inflamatory condition and the extreme weak heart, the prognosis was very unfavorable. From 4 to 6 p. m. I had little or no hope of his recovery. About 7 p. m. a slight improvement was noticeable and his condition gradually improved.

Very truly yours,

Veterinarians in attendance, R. C. MOORE, D. V. S.

R. C. MOORE, PRITCHARD & KNIESLEY.

HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

In four days from the time he was given up to die by three high-class Veterinary Surgeons, we shipped Dan Patch from Topeka to our "International Stock Food Farm" at Savage, Minn., and commenced feeding him three times the usual quantity of "International Stock Food" and giving it to him four times per day. He recovered his strength very rapidly and in 3 weeks from the first day of his sickness he paced a mile at Springfield, Ill., in 2:04. This was in the face of a cold wind and over a track that was not in shape for extremely fast milee. Dan was shipped from Springfield to Memphis and in 6 weeks from the date of his sickness he astonished the world by pacing a mile in 1:56 without a wind shield. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable vegetable preparation to give permanent strength to the entire system as well as being a great aid to digestion and assimilation. It is used and endorsed by a majority of the great trainers and is in constant use on most horse breeding farms.

Dan Patch has been fed "International Stock Food" every day since we bought him two years ago for $60,000. Since that time Dan has broken 7 world's records and has been extra strong and vigorous. Owing to his great constitutional strength he was able to withstand his severe sickness. You could not ask better proof of the superior merits of "International Stock Food" which you can feed at a cost of 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT.

MONROE SALISBURY REPORTS.

YONKERS, N. Y.

M. W. SAVAGE.

DEAR SIR:—I am sure that your "International Stock Food" helped me a great deal in keeping Consuella S. and Judge Green strong, both sired by your stallion Directum 2:05¼. I think Consuella S. can trot in 2:05 and Judge Green can beat her. Have you any Directum colts to sell or lease?

Very glad to hear that Dan Patch has entirely recovered.

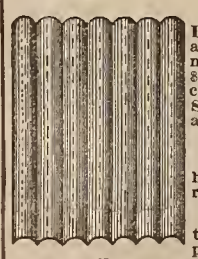
Very truly yours, MONROE SALISBURY.

"International Stock Food" is equally good for Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Work Horses, Carriage Horses, Show Horses and All Other Kinds of Stock. We feed it constantly to our Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56—Directum 2:05¼—Roy Wilkes 2:06½ and to all of our Brood Mares, Colts, etc. It Aids Digestion and Assimilation, Purifies the Blood, Stimulates and Strengthens the Entire System and Saves 3 Quarts of Oats Per Day in the feed of every horse. Write us for further information. All correspondence answered promptly.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in $2,000,000.

Address...INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A. Also .... Toronto, Canada.

New Steel Roofing and Siding $2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing, Siding or Ceiling for Residences, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer or hatchet the only tools needed. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. $2.00 is our price for the flat. Corrugated as shown in cut, or "V" crimped or standing seam costs $2.10 per 100 square feet.. We offer Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at $2.25 per 100 Square Feet. Thousands of buildings throughout the world are covered with this steel roofing and siding, making their buildings

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. Time will prove its enduring qualities. Withstands the elements, best of all roofings. At prices noted in this advertisement,

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. Ask for further particulars. Immediate shipment if you mail us your order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our Special Catalogue No. K-34 tells all about this roofing. It also quotes low prices on Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods, Down Spouting, Eave Trough and thousands of other items bought by us at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.



CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH AND IRON STS., CHICAGO.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

MORE HEN MONEY



MANN'S Latest Model Bone Cutter gives hens food which makes them lay. Cuts all bone, meat and gristle; never clogs.

Ten Days' Free Trial.

No money until satisfied that it cuts easiest and fastest. Return at our expense if not satisfied. Catalogue free.

F. W. MANN CO., BOX 33 MILFORD, MASS.

ICE CUTTING is easy with DORSCH All Steel, Double-Row ICE PLOWS. Marks and cuts two rows at a time; cuts any size cake and any depth, and does it with ease and economy. Does the work of twenty men sawing by hand. Pays for itself in two days. No farmer, dairyman, hotel man or other can afford to be without it. Ask for catalogue and introductory prices.



Made In Three Sizes.

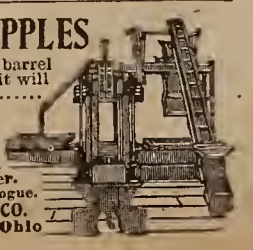
John Dorsch & Sons, 220 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HOW MANY APPLES does it take to make a barrel of Cider? No matter; it will take less if you use a.....

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS

and the cider will be better, purer and will keep longer. Don't buy until you get our Catalogue.

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. 6 Main Street, Mt. Gilead, Ohio



LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 15 1905
Department of Agriculture.



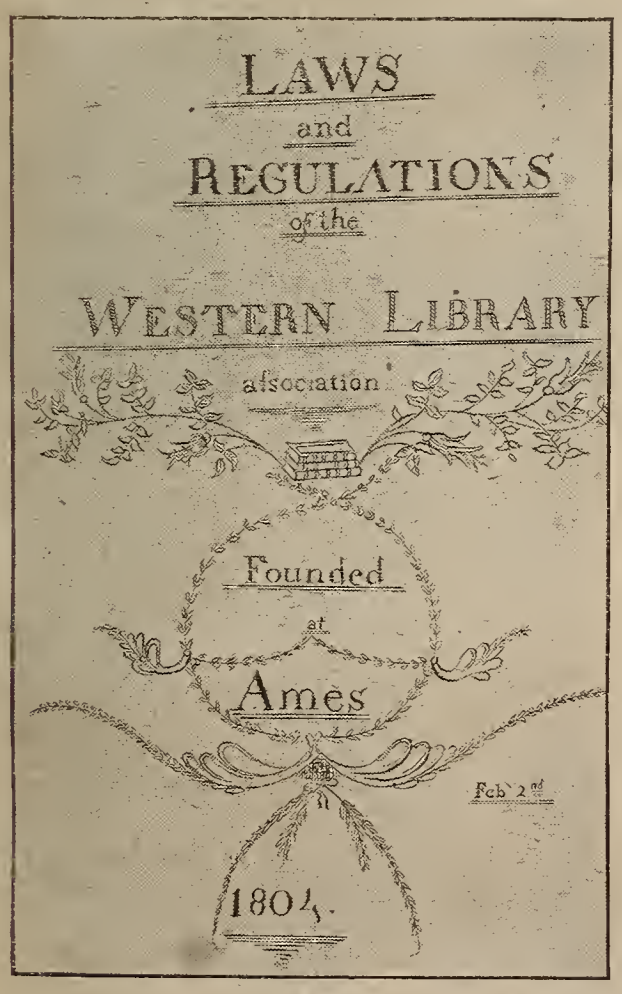
Vol. XXVIII. No. 8 EASTERN EDITION JANUARY 15, 1905 TERMS { 25 CENTS A YEAR 24 NUMBERS

The Coonskin Library

By MARY E. LEE

FORTUNATE is that country, thrice blessed that people, whose national life is built on a foundation of intellectual culture and moral integrity. America, more than any other country, was founded by men of mental and moral vigor and religious enthusiasm. Other countries have been vanquished for love of conquest or to avenge real or fancied wrongs. America was subdued, her forests overcome and her resources developed for love of liberty and religious supremacy.

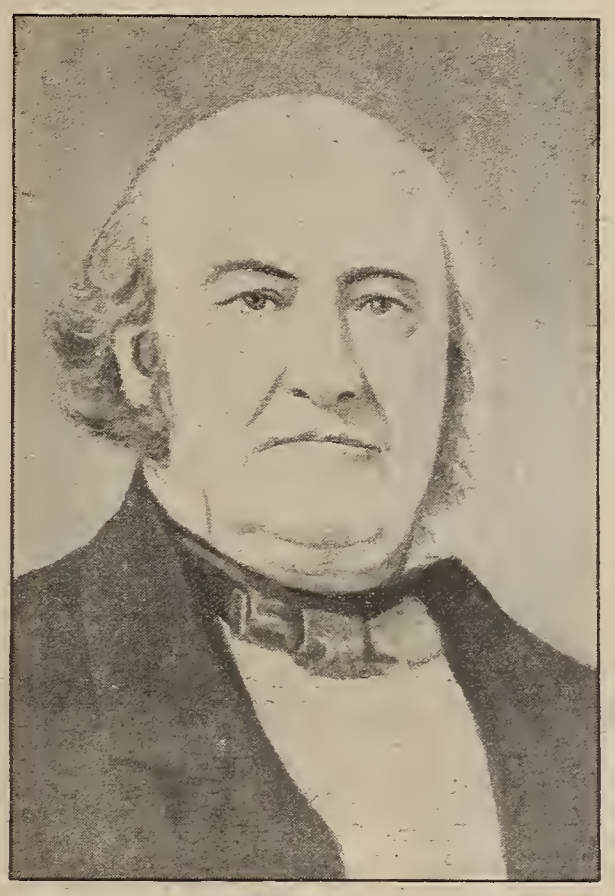
After the Declaration of Independence, and the long war that clenched that declaration, while the country was yet governed by the loose, unsatisfactory Articles of Confederation, some of the leading men of that day—Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Benjamin Tupper, Winthrop Sargent, men whose stately tread will be heard and felt for years to come—conceived the idea of a new state in the Far West. Many weeks were consumed in securing from Congress grants of lands and the right kind of a charter. By shrewd diplomacy the battle was won, and the Ordinance of 1787 was passed. Doctor Cutler wrote this



TITLE-PAGE

clause, that has been a guiding principle of the people: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Imbued with these lofty principles, the adventurous spirits set out on their long journey from New England to the Ohio River. This much of general history is it necessary to recall to understand how men and women who journeyed into a wilderness almost penniless, dependent entirely upon how they employed their time and strength to secure a living, yet had time to found a library.

Manasseh Cutler secured a large tract of land in Ames Township, Athens County. This passed to his son, Ephraim Cutler, who helped frame the Constitution of Ohio, and to whose efforts more than any other is due the prohibition of slavery in Ohio. Judge E. Cutler gathered about him personal friends, men of integrity and high moral purpose, and set out for his holdings, thirty miles further on. Lieutenant George Ewing, father of Thomas Ewing, was the first permanent settler. It was nearly a year before Judge Cutler could remove his family to the new settlement. As the land was his, to be sold to whom he chose, he permitted none to come who were not endowed with lofty ideals and pure lives.



THOMAS EWING

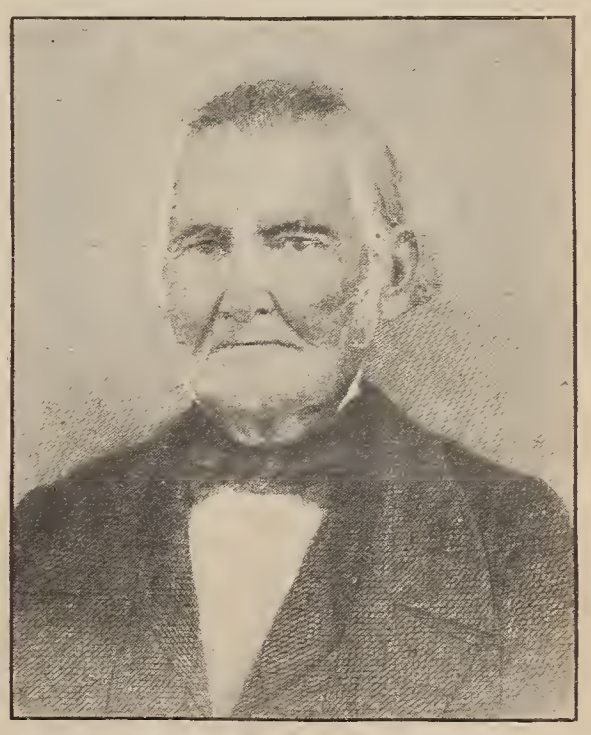
How these men of culture and their families hungered for books! But one paper came to the settlement, "The United States Gazette," which Judge Cutler took. It did not reach them oftener than once in three months. Before their friends came, Thomas Ewing says there was but one book besides "Watts' Psalms and Hymns" that a child could read, "The Vicar of Wakefield," and that he committed to memory. In 1801 a member of the family was ill, and Doctor Baker, who lived at Waterford, eighteen miles away, was called. He offered to lend a book to the young student if he would come after it. He went. The book was a translation of Virgil's "Æneid." This trip was made by a lad of twelve years to satisfy the hunger and thirst for knowledge. Messrs. Cutler and Ewing bought a volume of "Morse's Geography" about that time.

A little later the pioneers met at the home of Judge Cutler to discuss good roads. The intellectual needs came in for their share. The desire for a library was paramount. There was no money to buy the coveted books. "I never saw a piece of money till I was a grown boy," said Judge A. G. Brown. Josiah True suggested that they send furs to Boston by Samuel Brown, who was to go with a wagon the next summer. Mr. Brown readily assented. What a winter was that! Never before had huntsmen greater incentives. Young Ewing proudly contributed ten coonskins. The elders were no less active, and when the summer came, the wagon was loaded with pelts to be sold to John Jacob Astor. Rev. Thaddeus Harris and Dr. Manasseh Cutler selected the books. With what painful eagerness was their coming awaited, and what shouts of joy greeted their arrival!

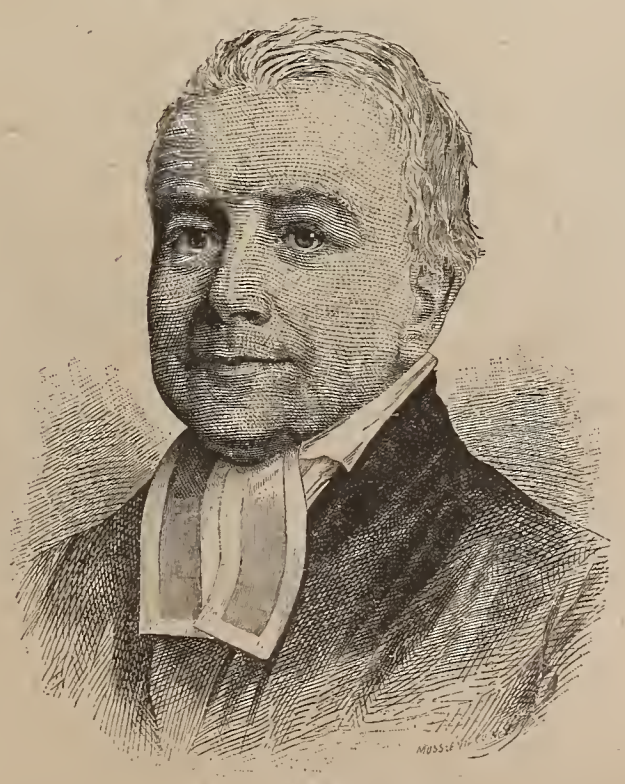
Mr. Ewing says: "After an absence of many weeks he (Samuel Brown) brought the books to Captain Ben Brown's in a sack on a packhorse. I was present at the untying of the sack and pouring out of the treasure. There were about sixty volumes, I think, and well selected. The library of the Vatican was nothing to it, and there never was a library better read."

The books cost seventy-three dollars and fifty cents. They came in the autumn of 1803. The Western Library Association was formed in February, 1804, and incorporated in 1810. Thus was founded the first library west of the Alleghany Mountains that was due entirely to local enterprise.

For a long time it was supposed to be the first library, but records were unearthed which showed that



JUDGE EPHRAIM CUTLER



DR. MANASSEH CUTLER

the Putnam Family Library, which was brought to Belpre in 1795 by Colonel Rufus Putnam, became through his generosity, and through the bold energy of the people, who were glad to assist in its maintenance, a circulating library. It was first known as the "Putnam Family Library," then the "Belpre Farmers' Library," and later the "Belpre Library." It was dissolved in 1815, but some of the books are extant, priceless heirlooms of great and noble families. Some of their descendants, college men—C. P. Dyar, the Devols and Doctor Ames—play important parts in Ohio's agricultural progress.

Another library was organized at Cincinnati in 1802 with Governor St. Clair as one of the stockholders, but it did not live long. The "Coonskin Library," as it is lovingly called, therefore stands as the first for which funds were raised expressly for library purposes. The shares were placed at two dollars and fifty cents each, each share to be taxed twenty-five cents annually. Some of the stockholders or their descendants are of such prominence as to need mention. They are as follows: Ephraim Cutler, the largest stockholder, four shares; Jason Rice, two; Silvanus Ames, two; Ben L. Brown, one; George Ewing, one; John Brown, Jr., one; George Ewing, Jr., one; Dan Weethee, two; Ben Brown, one; Samuel Brown, Jr., one; Sam Brown, Sr., one; George Walker, one. Later on the names of Dr. Ezra Walker, Thomas Ewing, Lucy Ames and John M. Hibbard appear as subscribers among many others.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 8]

FARM AND FIRESIDE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICES:

41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY — SPRINGFIELD, OHIO — Tribune Building, CHICAGO

Subscriptions and all business letters may be addressed to "Farm and Fireside," at either one of the above-mentioned offices; letters for the Editor should be marked "Editor."

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (24 Numbers) . . . . . 25 Cents

The above rate includes the payment of postage by us. All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and poultry journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. *When neither of these can be procured,* send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. *Do not send checks on banks in small towns.*

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Feb1905 means that the subscription is paid up to February, 1905; Mar1905, to March, 1905, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within **four weeks,** so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say **it is a renewal.** If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. *Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.*

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

THE FREE ART SUPPLEMENT

with this issue. We have had many kind letters commenting on the beautiful picture supplements that we have been sending with FARM AND FIRESIDE. We are indeed very glad to know that our readers like them so well, and we are sending with each copy of this issue another beautiful art supplement in colors, which we believe will delight and please every one who sees it. The picture is entitled "The Blacksmith's Dilemma," and carries with it a most interesting, amusing and mirth-provoking situation, which will cause you to study and admire this work of art, painted by one of the celebrated artists of modern times.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS MAY OBTAIN

THE BIG CHRISTMAS NUMBER AND THE JANUARY 15TH NUMBER OF FARM AND FIRESIDE WITH PICTURE SUPPLEMENTS

Thousands of people subscribe to FARM AND FIRESIDE every year because they have had an opportunity of seeing and reading a copy of FARM AND FIRESIDE somewhere, and of course they like it so well that they send in twenty-five cents for a year's subscription, so as to receive it regularly. All new subscribers coming this way will receive the big Christmas number with picture supplement, and also the January 15th issue with picture supplement, if they request it. We have saved some copies of each of these issues for this purpose. Friends, you can do FARM AND FIRESIDE a great favor if you will let your acquaintances see a copy of this paper and call their attention to this offer.

WE HAVE ANOTHER ART SUPPLEMENT FOR FEBRUARY 15th ISSUE

It is not an easy thing to find good, true works of art nowadays, but we have been rather fortunate in this respect because our editors are continually searching the world over for the newest and best of everything for FARM AND FIRESIDE, in both writings and illustrations, and in our search we have come into possession of another excellent picture, entirely different from anything we have had the pleasure of presenting to our readers as a supplement. We know that each and every one of our readers will say that it is a very unusual and most excellent work of art, so look out for it! If you allow your subscription to run out, of course you will not receive it.

THE ELECTION CONTEST

We shall in all probability be able to announce in the February 15th or March 1st issue the prize-winners in our Presidential-Election Contest, which closed November 7th, so watch for it. We want to make sure that we have the figures absolutely correct before we give them out, and as they must come from every state in the Union officially, it requires time. Please be patient just a little longer.

SPLENDID NEW FEATURES FOR FEBRUARY 1st FARM AND FIRESIDE

The Farm and Household departments will teem with the very best advice and articles from the pens of the greatest writers in the world on those topics which interest the farmer and his family most.

Among the many subjects of special and general interest to be touched upon in the February 1st issue are:

"The Lewis-Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair"—The special and extensive features of this great international exposition, together with a bird's-eye view of the layout of the grounds as they will appear when the big show is completed.

"St. Valentine's Day"—Unique hints for the proper observance of the day by both the old and young.

"The Woman with the Hammer"—The woman who "does things" in the home contrasted with she of the helpless kind.

"Sparrow Jack's House"—The original home of the English sparrow in the United States, and the story of how the bird was first introduced into this country.

"The Woman with no Children"—Her impressions of the homes of noisy youngsters, and how she in turn is viewed by her more fortunate neighbors.

"Irrigation: The Modern Miracle"—An illustrated special by Frederic J. Haskin concisely describing two great irrigation systems now under construction in Idaho and Utah.

About Rural Affairs

BY T. GREINER

ALFALFA FOR LAWNS.—A year or two ago a reader scattered some alfalfa-seed on the lawn where the grass had been damaged by ice. It came up all right, and has been clipped every few weeks, going into the winter in good shape. He finds that alfalfa keeps green all summer without irrigation when other grasses dry up and leave the sod burnt up and brown. This may be a hint worth remembering when we come to make lawn again. It will do no harm to add some alfalfa to our other lawn-grass seed mixtures.

◈

KILLING PLANTS BY SPRAYING.—The Cornell Experiment Station, at Ithaca, reports that spraying with a solution of copper sulphate of about ten pounds to the barrel (forty gallons) of water has killed the following weeds: Wild mustard, wild radish, wild barley, penny-grass (if young), shepherd's-purse, wild buckwheat, lamb's-quarters, ragweed, sow-thistle, hemp-nettle, bindweed, dock and dodder, and also severely injured curly dock, black bindweed, dandelion, sow-thistle, etc. Among plants that do not seem to be readily injured by this spray are wild rose, poppies, pigweed, spurge, corn-flower, field-thistles, couch-grass, bent-grass, etc. The worst weed I have to contend with in some of my patches is chickweed. I have not yet been able to kill it, but a somewhat stronger solution than here mentioned will check the growth of chickweed to some extent, especially if the plants are yet quite small. I have not given up hope, and will try frequently repeated sprayings at the time when the chickweed just makes a new start from seed in early spring.

◈

A CHEAP PAINT.—Occasionally we see in the papers the recipe for making the "government whitewash" for outdoor use. I have just tried a paint made of Portland cement and milk (sweet or sour milk or buttermilk) with some coloring matter added. The cement is simply stirred into the milk until a paint of proper consistency is formed, and then yellow ocher for yellow, or plaster of Paris or whiting for white, or possibly other substances for other colors, is added. This paint works just as nice and smooth as any oil-paint, and I believe will last well. I have painted the outside of my little greenhouse, and part of the inside, with this cement-wash, adding whiting, and wherever properly applied it looks as well as oil-paint. When paint can be made at an almost nominal cost we can well afford to keep our outbuildings, board fences, bridges, etc., covered by applying a fresh coat every few years, and looking neat, clean and tidy. It should not be put on too thick, in order to avoid the danger of its coming off in flakes. This paint works well even on rough boards and timbers, and is cheap enough so that we can use it freely.

◈

SOIL-MANAGEMENT AND FERTILIZERS.—The Ohio Experiment Station has for a series of years made experiments to ascertain the cumulative effects of regular yearly applications of fertilizers, and finds that at times the use of a single ingredient of plant-food, especially of phosphoric acid for grain crops, gives profitable returns for a time, while in other cases perhaps the additional application of the other ingredients or elements (potash, nitrogen, or both) may be required to give a profitable increase. In its report (Press Bulletin No. 264) the station says: "In general, it may be assumed that land which is sufficiently fertile to produce fifty bushels of corn or twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre may be held close to the maximum production by the growth of clover every third season, with the addition of a small quantity of phosphorus or potassium, one or both; but when the average yield falls much below these quantities under a three-year rotation with clover, then the addition of nitrogen to the fertilizer is indicated." This is only in line with my own experience and practice, and shows us again how the plants and crops themselves tell us what particular plant-food is in insufficient supply in the soil.

◈

THE HAIRY VETCH.—My patch of hairy vetch, started from seed sown with rye in September for an orchard cover-crop, did not look very promising when the first snow of the season threw a covering blanket over it. I am in hopes that it will live through the winter all right, and then make the usual vigorous growth in the spring. Two years ago the plants grew very large, and bloomed freely, but failed to produce seed. I should have tried the plan of mowing the vines once, and then letting them grow up again and seed. The Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, has experimented with vetches in Maryland and Ohio, and has come to the conclusion that the seed can be produced at a profit over a wide area in the United States. The four acres in Ohio yielded thirteen bushels of vetch and sixty-one bushels of rye. In Maryland the storms knocked the rye so that it did not fill well, but the four acres yielded eighteen bushels of vetch and eight bushels of rye. Reports from Mississippi show a yield of from five to seven bushels of vetch to the acre in that state. Seed still retails in America at seven to eight dollars a bushel, and five dollars could probably readily be secured for it at wholesale. It surely seems that there is a chance for some one to "make farming pay." The first crop planted by me (in 1901) made a most luxuriant growth without soil-inoculation. I have had soy-beans do wonderfully well sometimes without soil-inoculation, and then again fail to give herbage enough to pay for harvesting when planted on other (new) soil, showing the lack of the nitrogen-forming bacteria. People who intend making a first trial of vetch, and cannot secure soil from an old vetch-patch in the vicinity, may be able to get a supply from the Bureau of Plant Industry for inoculating their new seeding.

◈

SOME SPRAY POINTS.—A reader in Belfield, Va., wants me to tell how I succeeded in spraying grapes with the new soda Bordeaux mixture, and in what proportions I would use the soda and copper sulphate on peaches and plums for the brown rot; also whether disparene, or arsenate of lead, can be used on Japan plums and peaches with any prospect of killing the curculio. I can state that my grapes were sprayed three or four times last season, but not a pound of lime was used. The mixtures were invariably prepared with soda, in the proportions already repeatedly given in these columns. Whether these applications were effectual or not is well illustrated by the fact that I have been enabled to raise most of my varieties free from disease, and secure some fairly good clusters and healthy foliage even on the delicate and extremely susceptible Black Hamburg grape. Bordeaux mixture made after the old formula (with lime) has never given me better results, but perhaps as good. In regard to spraying cherries, plums and peaches for the fruit-rot ("monilia"), it is not yet settled whether the Bordeaux mixture, either old or new, will do much good. Some of us have tried, with varying results, to prevent the spread of the fruit-rot on cherries, plums and peaches by means of spraying with a very weak simple solution of copper sulphate. Mr. Geo. T. Powell has been enabled to save cherry crops by this means, using only one fourth of a pound of copper sulphate to one hundred gallons of water, but spraying as often as ten times during the fruiting-season. The application seems to check the rot at once. In making the solution much stronger than the proportions recommended by Mr. Powell there is danger of injuring the foliage of the trees, although I have noticed no damage on plum-trees where half a pound of copper sulphate was used to one hundred gallons of water. Disparene, or arsenate of lead, can be safely used on any foliage so far as I have tried it, even in considerable strength. Whether it will kill the curculio, however, is a disputed point. The ordinary strength of the poison would probably accomplish very little. Our hope lies in using much more than the full quantity recommended for Paris green, and possibly even more than the manufacturers of disparene advise us to use, while the Bordeaux mixture, to be safe on plums and peaches, should be rather weak. It seems that we are yet greatly in need of more definite knowledge on some of these points.

◈

ALCOHOL FOR CHILDREN.—I am not disposed to get into a dispute with anybody over the question whether the Bible or the Talmud or the Koran are inspired writings or not, or on any other doctrinal subject, not even on the moral aspect of the use of alcohol as a beverage or medicine. The use of alcohol as it affects physical or mental health, however, is an emphatically practical question, and I am not afraid of having my say on it. Our "materia medica" embodies and deals with all sorts of poisons—narcotics and intoxicants included—and we use them when we have to. This does not mean, however, that we should use narcotics or intoxicants regularly and habitually, whether sick or well. In many families, not only in England, France, Germany, Austria and all other European countries, but also here in America, we find the practice of giving children occasional, and possibly regular, doses of beer, wine, whisky, or alcohol in some form. Investigations made during the last few years in Germany, Austria and Holland concerning the extent of this practice and its effects upon the children have given interesting and instructive, if not particularly pleasing, information. It was shown that the majority of school-children in most of the countries named are allowed to partake of alcoholic beverages more or less regularly, and that those children who are never given alcohol in any form are as an average by far the best scholars, furthest advanced in their studies, most industrious, most attentive and willing, and even physically in best condition, with that class a close second who partake of alcohol only on rare occasions, but with the regular users of alcoholic beverages far in the rear. Doctor Kende, of Vienna, finds in his experiments and investigations with children of from six to fifteen years of age that alcohol taken regularly in even very small quantities produces indisposition to mental effort, absent-mindedness, lassitude, dullness, disobedience, impudence and a general inclination to misbehave. At the same time, the more or less regular use of alcohol has shown hardly less deplorable effects upon the stomachs and nerves of children. Many of the chronic cases of catarrh of stomach and bowels, of dyspepsia, check in normal growth, and of serious nervous affections, could be traced back to the early use of alcohol. I have the highest authorities for these statements, and thoroughly believe them to be true. Circumstances might arise which would induce me to give a dose of some intoxicant to a child of mine, but I must have a powerfully good reason for it before I would give my consent. Many people undoubtedly feed their children beer and whisky with the best of intentions, and merely from ignorance of the true effects of the practice.



Supplement to Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio, January 15, 1905.

THE BLACKSMITH'S DILEMMA

All Over the Farm

Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

MAIL-CARRIERS AND PARCELS.—Two rural-mail carriers have written me that they are allowed to carry parcels for patrons without having the postage paid on them. They both live in territories, and it may be that the departmcnt ailows them to do that in newly settled districts. It is tabooed here, and in several other sections heard from. One farmer writes a hot letter about it, and hopes that thc party now in power will "get hung in its own red tape." That would not insure any change unless a man should be placed at the head of the department who favored such change. If the post-office department was less of a political and more of a business machine, postal affairs would be better administered, and we should have better service and less deficits. To show how far behind other nations we are in postal matters I will cite one case. A man recently sent a package weighing a fraction over eleven pounds about seventy-five miles, and the postage amounted to three dollars and fifty-eight cents. The same package could have been sent from England to New Zealand for seventy-five cents. In Switzerland it would have cost eight cents, in Germany about ten cents.

◈

DROPPING PARTY POLITICS.—A prominent member of a strong live-stock association in one of the Far Western states said, in speaking of the late election, "The stockmen voted almost as a unit this year. They have about dropped politics—that is, party politics. We don't care whether a man is a Democrat, Republican or what not, just so our interests are safe in his hands. The man who gets our vote must be with us and for us. A very few years ago we were divided up among the different parties, and our vote cut no figure. To-day our vote goes solidly for our best interests, and it has to be reckoned with. We are not in politics, but in business, but we propose to get our just dues and fair treatment in all stock legislation, and you'll see that we do it."

What would happen if farmers were to unite and vote as a unit for their special interests? There would be an "agricultural element" in the legislatures and in Congress that would send consternation into the ranks of the barnacles and professionals who do the lawmanufacturing for the whole country strictly along political lines and with a strong leaning toward manufactures and traffic. Agriculture might then get more than an occasional little sop like the congressional seed-distribution to keep it quiet. It might have something to say about the gambling in produce, about freight-rates on the railroads, about the exclusion (practically) from our markets of lumber from Canadian forests, and several other important matters. Without a doubt agriculture will be heard from in time, but that time is very slow in coming. The independent voter—the man who votes for his own interests regardless of the party boss—is helping to bring the good time along more than he even suspects. The free and independent voter will in the near future right many a wrong that now exists, and retire many an empty-headed politician to the obscurity he merits.

◈

PARCELS POST.—The demand for a parcels post is steadily growing in the rural districts, and promises to become so urgent in the near future that it will have to be granted. Politicians who strongly favor the express companies in this matter are busy racking their brains for ways and means of stifling or smothering this demand, and thus postponing to the furthest day possible the adoption of this great convenience. The latest caper is that of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. He recommends that rural carriers be allowed to carry from the distributing post-office of any rural free-delivery route small packages of merchandise not exceeding five pounds in weight to any patron living on their routes on the payment of postage at the rate of three cents a pound. This is country parcels post, a sort of one-horse, two-for-a-nickel imitation of a genuine parcels post, and is just as near the real thing as a politician dare go at the present time. That all other civilized nations have enjoyed this great convenience for years cuts no ice with the astute gentlemen who manage postal affairs in this land. We have a sectional express in this country that does the carrying of parcels. I say sectional because each company covers a small section of the country, and if one sends a package any distance it must be transferred from two to four times at twenty-five cents a transfer, which is added to the transportation rate. These companies comprise the octopus that holds the political statesmen in its tentacles, and by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" effectually prevent the adoption of a parcels post that would cover the entire country and have one rate and no transfers. This little, picayunish rural parcels post would be comical if it were not puerile.

◈

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.—It is remarkable how few men and women have a place for everything and put things in them when they are done with them. I know any number of farmers who are unable to say just where their spade, hoe, forks and many other tools are when the question is suddenly sprung upon them. One will find all of their edged tools dull and rusty.

One day I saw a man trimming a row of raspberry-bushes with a butcher-knife. "Why don't you sharpen your corn-knife up, and use that? You can do the job ten times faster and easier," I remarked.

"I believe I could," said he. "Now, let me see, where is that corn-knife? I believe I left it sticking in the top of a fence-post where I finished cutting sweet corn last fall."

He went down the pasture-fence to the place indicated, and found it lying on the ground where it had fallen from the post he had stuck it on. "Glad you mentioned it," said he, on returning. "I would have forgotten all about it before spring, and then probably would have blamed the children for losing it."

I have found that it is very difficult for a grown person to acquire thc habit of putting things in their proper places after using them. Thousands of ordinarily careful people whose training in this matter was entirely neglected will thoughtlessly drop a tool almost anywhere just as soon as they are done with it.

One evening last summer I was talking to a farmer who was engaged in digging post-holes. He glanced at the sun, and said it was about time he went at his chores. He dropped his spade, guessed at the number of holes yet to be dug, and started toward the house. "You are not going to leave your spade there, are you?" I asked.

"No, no," he exclaimed, picking it up; "but I certainly would if you hadn't mentioned it." He then told me that was one of his failings. He said he never had been taught to put things away when done with them, and now he found it almost impossible to do so. He said that from the time he made his first steps until he was grown he had always dropped things wherever he happened to be when done with them, and had given his parents no end of trouble, but they never attempted to correct his fault. He declared that they should have made him take care of all of his things, putting each in its proper place the moment he was done with it and keeping it there until needed again. "And when I neglected to do it," said he, "they should have warmed me good until I got the habit firmly fixed. It would have saved both them and me lots of trouble and lots of time. What right has a child to impose on its parents like that? Then, the idea of a great hulking fellow like me dropping my clothes all over the house instead of hanging them up properly! I tell you they should have tanned my hide until I learned better. I have been trying to break up the habit, but I still drop things before I think, and then forget them."

I think he is about right. He should have been compelled to take care of his own things in a proper manner. If he had been trained to do this as he grew up he would have continued to do so after he was grown. It would have required no special effort on his part, because the training would have led him to do it almost without thinking. The habit of keeping



LOGGING IN ILLINOIS

things where he could put his hand on them at a moment's notice would have proved of untold value to him all through life. All children should be carefully trained along this line. It will prove of vast help to them whether they get into business on their own account or work under the direction of others. And not only should they be trained to take good care of their own things, but also to take equally good care of things entrusted to them by others. The training may be a little difficult at first, but it will be well worth all the trouble.

◈

The Man Behind the Plow

If there is any one thing that a successful farmer knows better than another, it is that there are not half enough farmers in the settled portions of this country as yet. Not half the land is tilled as it should be, and not half the results are derived from the land that it is capable of producing.

There has been a disposition on the part of farmers of late years to look about and take notice. Many farmers learned of themselves that to farm thoroughly, rather than carelessly, even though their operations were not so extensive, was more satisfactory, and always more profitable. As a matter of fact, farming cannot be other than profitable if due consideration is given to the business end of it. There are so many elements entering into it that farming may be termed a business or profession, rather than a mere occupation or calling. The successful farmer has a system, and he never farms by chance. His fields grow crops, and failures are unknown on his land. One such successful farmer in a community serves as an object-lesson to all who will observe. His light is not under a bushel, nor even a half-bushel. Such a man welcomes inspection and values discussion.

One of the most successful farmers in this county (Wayne County, Indiana), noted for its thorough farming, whose success lies in thorough methods and profits rather than extensive operations, harvested this fall a crop of corn on land which three years ago was not capable of producing any kind of grain crop. This corn is simply perfect, and there were eighty bushels to the acre and fifteen acres in the field. The first thing this man did after he bought the land was to thoroughly prepare this poor field for clover. He sowed the seed, and the crop came on with a good stand. That clover was not cut, but was left to ripen and fall upon the ground. For two years this plan was followed, and late last fall the field was plowed deep and thoroughly. This spring the harrow and the disc were put on, and the ground made fine and loose. The corn was drilled in rows three and one half feet apart and twelve inches in the row. Thorough cultivation was given, but it was not different in character from the plan usually followed in the neighborhood. The only fact significant in the history of this corn crop was the preparation of the ground for producing the crop. That field had become famous for its poor crops. The purchaser was pitied by half the people who heard that he had bought the land. He adopted the simplest and cheapest way to bring the ground back to a producing basis. He was out of the use of the land two years, for he did not even pasture the clover, but that figures small when compared with the profits from this one crop.

In commenting upon the methods employed to raise this big crop of corn, farmers admit the correctness of the theory, but urge that only those farmers who can afford to deprive themselves of the yearly income from the field could adopt the method. They object to the length of time required to bring about the results. Their position is that they must have the returns every year in order to keep even with their expenses. The reason cannot be disputed, but it is little different from the case of the man who habitually buys his supplies on time. His reason for doing so is that he does not have the money to pay cash. He pays at the end of every month, but insists that he does not have money to pay as he buys. If he would practise economy for just one month, during which he paid for things as he bought them, at the end of the month he would not have to pay for goods already used, and could purchase where he pleased by paying cash and getting goods cheaper. It is so with the farmer. With an extra effort he can get along without the income from a field or two that is run down until he can build it up, and thereby actually receive more, with greatly less labor, than if he had continued hopelessly and without reason to plant and plant and never harvest to his satisfaction. The plea is to get the land in condition for growing crops. To do this successfully the needs and requirements of the ground must be ascertained.

C. M. GINTHER.

◈

Wood-Ashes

The wood that we burn for cooking and heating purposes furnishes us a valuable by-product in the form of ashes which if taken care of are a valuable fertilizer. On many farms they are just thrown upon a pile, and allowed to accumulate year after year, being of no benefit whatever, but a detriment, as nothing will grow on the ground where the ash-heap is dumped. A much better practice would be to use the ashes on the land, and get a profit, and do away with the ash-hill.

To get the most out of wood-ashes as a fertilizer they should be kept under shelter until applied to the land, and not thrown out to take in the full course of weather. I burn wood in the furnace, and all the ashes are carefully saved in barrels down in the cellar until applied to the land in the spring, when they are hauled out and scattered as thinly as possible. I saw the effect on oats this year where I applied wood-ashes two years ago.

The main object of burning wood is to get heat, but the by-product is one worth looking after. Whatever you waste, don't waste anything that will increase the fertility of your land. E. J. WATERSTRIPE.

◈

Distribution of Seeds to Promote Nature-Study

The seed and flower distribution to be made this year by the Department of Agriculture to senators, members of Congress and delegates is to be made so far as possible a factor in the education of American youth and the promotion of nature-study in the common schools, it being deemed highly desirable that the first principles of agriculture be made a prominent feature of common-school instruction. To aid in this work large quantities of seeds will be distributed free to the school-children of the country. This distribution is to be made, of course, on orders from congressmen. Accompanying the seeds will be circulars giving directions for their cultivation, etc., so that where the experiments are conducted under the direction of interested teachers it is confidently believed that the results will be doubly interesting to the pupils, because of the object-lesson that will be afforded by the careful culture required to perfect them. It is anticipated that the result will be to inspire in the minds of the boys and girls an enthusiastic interest in agriculture and horticulture. W. M. K.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

American Mulberry.—A California reader asks where he can get trees of the new American mulberry. This sort has become a standard variety, and almost every Northern nurseryman catalogues it and keeps it in stock. Send for the catalogues of a number of advertising nurserymen, and you will soon find it. Yet it is doubtful in my mind whether for California you will find anything much better than Downing's Everbearing, which is not quite hardy enough for us here.

◈

Nice Brittle Stalks of Rhubarb are easily forced in a dark cellar, provided the temperature can be held up to from fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit, either by the furnace (in a furnace-heated house), or by means of a couple of lanterns set inside an inclosed corner where the clumps of roots are set rather closely together, and covered with about three inches of soil. The plants should be exposed to freezing before we attempt to force them. Asparagus may be handled in much the same way.

◈

Lice on Cabbages.—A reader in Oregon asks what will destroy lice on cabbages, and if there is any way to prevent them from coming on the cabbages. A stubborn and persistent fight against such pests is probably the best means of prevention for the future. The best means of destroying lice on cabbages are the same as mentioned in the reply to the inquirer about lice on collards. It will be found much easier to reach and dislodge lice on cabbages than on the close-planted collards, although these creatures wisely select the under side of the leaves for their main attacks. Hot soap-suds thrown on, into and under the heads in a forcible spray is about as good as anything.

◈

Lice on Collards.—A Louisiana lady reader complains that her collards are so covered with lice that she cannot make any use of them for the kitchen. Many of my Northern friends will hardly know what collards are. In warmer countries, where cabbage cannot be made to grow good heads, a kind of kale, or non-heading cabbage, is much used for greens and similar purposes. In some cases even common cabbage-seed is sown thickly enough to make a crop for greens. This form of kale, or cabbage, goes under the name "collard." The plants are quite subject to the attacks of plant-lice, and I imagine that it will be a hard task where plants stand rather thickly, crowding one another, to get them entirely cleared of these troublesome visitors. Spraying the plants with strong tobacco-tea, or with hot soap-suds, or dusting very liberally with tobacco-dust, are among the most promising remedies.

◈

New Vegetables.—Seedsmen and agents of the various governments have so long hunted the whole world over for new things in fruits and vegetables and cereals that little of value seems to have escaped. Yet there may be some things not yet discovered by civilized nations that may be worthy of general cultivation. The "California Fruit-Grower" mentions as a new vegetable the "'crambetataria,' an umbelliferous plant that resembles sea-kale. The sweet roots, raw and cooked, are eaten by Tartars and Cossacks. . . . A prominent member of 'L'academie de cuisine de Paris' declares that it is of even finer flavor than asparagus and cauliflower." As the name indicates, it probably is "Crambe tataria"—that is, Tatarian cabbage, and if it is truly superior in flavor to asparagus (which I as yet greatly doubt) we will want it. I hope our seedsmen or the Department of Agriculture will get it, so that we may be able to try it.

◈

Some Garden Hints are given me by Mrs. G. W. Douglas, of Washington, who writes: "The Winningstadt is best for both early and late for family use first, last and always. In my estimation it excels in solidity, tenderness and sweetness. I have tried many others for the past ten years. My experience with squashes here in Washington is the same as yours in New York State. Potatoes grew to three-pound size, whereas the year before we hardly got the seed back. I think it is in the season, but fail to see the reason why. Tobacco-dust scattered over young plants in the seed-bed rids them of flea-beetles, and tends to ward off the damping-off disease." I very much agree with this correspondent on her estimate of the Winningstadt cabbage. It is a good one, and thoroughly reliable, although I have to raise some earlier sort for our earliest crop, especially for market. Tobacco-dust surely is a good remedy for the flee-beetle, and fully as effective as the Bordeaux mixture spray, if not more so. The gardener will find use for tobacco in various forms even if he is not an habitual smoker, and it is a good plan to raise a few plants in the garden just for the purpose of having a good insecticide or insect-repeller.

◈

Seed Germination and Testing.—When we buy seed directly from any of our advertising seedsmen who are in the business to stay, and send out costly catalogues year after year, we are reasonably sure of getting as good and fresh seeds as they have been able to procure. We seldom have any trouble with or complaint to make about the standard varieties. Seedsmen do not usually send out seed of onion, cabbage, radish, beet or any other kind of staple crop that they are not themselves reasonably sure is all right. They have the advantage, too, that there are but few kinds of seed (among them onion and parsnip) which are not just as good the second, and possibly the third and fourth, year after they were grown, as they are the first year. Consequently it is not often that a market gardener complains of seed which he sows in large quantities not coming up. Generally the home grower—he who sows his packet of seeds obtained he hardly knows where or when, and possibly of varieties that are little called for, or of some odd thing that not everybody knows or keeps—is the one who finds fault with the vitality of seed. Of course, the large grower has advantages over the home grower in this respect. When the land has been carefully prepared, as we can prepare it by means of the faithful use of plow, harrow, etc., and the best devices for seed-sowing used, the weather-conditions must be very queer if our seeds should fail to give a good stand. The home grower does not always find the conditions which surround his seeds so favorable. He does not always have the best tools to work with, and he often lacks the experience to sow his seeds so as to surround them with most favorable conditions for germination. Sometimes, however, even with the very best equipment, and with all the skill that the experience of years gives, we may meet with difficulties in making seed come up right. This is especially true with seed to be sown in the summer and fall, when the soil is liable to be dust-dry. Or it may be with seeds that have degenerated in vitality by being kept beyond the period of their greatest germinative power—as, for instance, with our Portugal onion seed sown in the summer or fall. In some of these cases we are confronted by problems that cannot be solved by simply laying the blame on the seedsman who furnished the seed. Under ordinary circumstances I feel safe in relying on seed purchased from any one of a score of reliable seed-houses. In some special cases it would be a wise precaution to have the seed tested before we sow it. As easy a way as any to do this is to count out a hundred seeds, and place them between two layers of flannel cloth in a saucer, letting the ends hang over into a dish partly filled with water, and keeping this device in a room that is kept comfortably warm. The water must be renewed before it has all evaporated, so that the cloth will never become dry. If there is any life in the seeds, the sprouts will appear within a few days. We should never rely on old seed unless it has been tested in some such way, and found to be O. K.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

Budding Walnuts.—C. B., Brockway, Oreg. If you would describe the way in which your nurseryman budded your walnuts I might be able to give you some information as to why he failed. To answer your question without this would require the full description of the method of budding the walnut, which would be out of place at this time.

◈

Distance Between Street-trees.—S., Latourell Falls, Oreg. I should think that walnuts ought to be planted at least thirty feet back from the center of the road on each side. Otherwise when mature they will grow into the road too much. They should be put not nearer than forty feet apart on the sides of the road. If planted in an orchard, it is customary to put English walnuts about forty feet apart each way. I think it is a good plan to set trees in the roadway, but far enough back so they will not be troublesome by interfering with traffic or be in the way when the road is worked.

◈

Fruits in Western Canada.—J. C. H. S., Helper, Utah. Western Canada is largely a country that is well adapted to the growing of small grains, but as yet very little progress has been made in the growing of apples, pears or plums. Some of the small fruits may be successfully raised there if considerable care is taken in the management of them. Red currants and gooseberries may be grown in abundance. Native plums are found in the coulées, and are often of very good quality. The native June-berry, called there the "suscatan-berry," often produces large crops, which are highly prized by the settlers, and these berries have always been gathered by the Indians in large quantities. They grow from ten to sixteen feet high. The first step in making fruit grow in that section is to secure good wind-breaks.

◈

Locust—Buckthorn.—C. E., Humboldt, Iowa. The black and yellow locust are the same. We do not consider it a hardy tree in western Minnesota and South Dakota, although in favorable locations in those sections it will occasionally make a large tree. It is, however, very liable to kill back to the ground and produce a lot of sprouts. It seldom, if ever, kills out completely. I doubt very much if it would pay to plant it there. In favorable locations in southern Minnesota, and especially in southeastern Minnesota, it is one of the most rapid-growing trees, and I am inclined to think that it would pay to grow it for fence-posts. At the Minnesota Experiment Station it is the most rapid-growing tree we have.——The buckthorn is a small tree, but it is generally grown as a shrub or in hedge form. It will attain a height of perhaps twenty feet in good soil, but it is of no value as timber. It is hardy in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

◈

Insects on Palm.—H. G. S., Grand Rapids, Mich. The specimen of palm-leaf which you sent on is so very small, and has so few of the parasites on it, that the injury is not very apparent. I am inclined to think, however, that you have both mealy bug and red spider on it. What is known as the mealy bug is a small plant-louse that is covered with a waxy, cottony covering, which protects it entirely from water or similar material. The best way of treating it is to wash the leaves in strong soap-suds, and brush them off with a soft toothbrush dipped in soap-suds. This is also a good way of removing them from the axils of the leaves and other places where they collect in lumps. Tobacco-water is of very little value for preventing the work of this insect or of the red spider. Whale-oil soap is best for this purpose, but any strong soap-suds is helpful. The red spider is apparently not numerous. The best method of destroying it is to wet the foliage occasionally. If the plants are small enough so that you can manage it in this way, a good plan is to dip the tops in a tub of water once a week for a little while each time. If the plants are large, stand them on the cellar floor in a tub, and moisten them. This would accomplish much the same purpose.

◈

Notes on the Cultivation of the Apple in Minnesota

The Best Time for Planting Apple-trees is in the spring, and the work should preferably be done as early as the soil can be readily worked, but it may be continued so long as the trees remain in a dormant condition. Some very successful Minnesota orchardists have practised autumn planting of late years. In such cases, however, it is customary to plant the trees in autumn, and then lay them flat on the ground and cover with earth. When this is done a stake should be set by the top of the tree, so that the tree can be easily found in the spring, when it should be raised up as soon as the ground has dried out. This method of planting has the advantage of permitting the work to be done in autumn, and in the hands of experienced cultivators is a reasonably safe method to follow.

Depth to Plant.—In the best locations in this section apple-trees should be set about four inches deeper than they grow in the nursery. In very light, dry soil they should be planted about twelve inches deeper than they naturally grow. On steep hillsides they must be planted deeper yet, and occasionally it may be desirable to set them out twenty or more inches deep in such places. This is for the purpose of affording protection to the roots, and has frequently proved exceedingly helpful.

The proper distance between trees will depend somewhat upon the varieties. Trees like the Hibernal, that are very vigorous and spreading in their growth, should in favorable locations be planted not nearer than twenty-five feet apart each way. In similar locations the Duchess of Oldenburg should be planted about twenty feet apart. It is desirable to so set the trees that they will break joints, and the rows run northeast and southwest. Planted in this way one tree will somewhat shade the trunk of that joining on the north, and will have a tendency to prevent sun-scald.

Cultivation.—The best method of cultivating orchards is undoubtedly what is known as clean culture—that is, keeping a dust-blanket on the land, to protect from drought. This will require frequent stirring of the surface-soil, but has proved most successful under average conditions. The chief objection to this method is that it leaves the ground bare in the winter, but this should be overcome by the use of a little mulch about the trees in winters when the ground is not covered with snow.

If it is desired to grow crops in orchards (and occasionally it may be best to do so), only hoed crops should be grown, and such as do not require the working of the soil in September. Good crops for this purpose are corn, early potatoes and squash. Small grains should never be sown in orchards for a crop. Occasionally, however, it may be desirable to sow oats in orchards during the latter part of July, so that they will make a growth of perhaps twelve inches by the time winter sets in. This growth will hold the snows, and afford some protection to the soil from winds, and to some extent will prevent root-killing. On some hillsides constant cultivation cannot be practised, owing to the erosion of the land by water as soon as the humus is worked out of the soil. In such locations it is often desirable to use a cover-crop, and for this purpose buckwheat is excellent, and occasionally it may be desirable to seed down the orchard to clover, but in such cases the orchard should not remain in sod for more than two years, when it should be broken up. It is a good plan under average conditions to plow the orchard late in autumn. This leaves the soil loose and light, and acts much as a winter mulch on the soil. In the case of very steep hillsides where it is not practical to break up the sod, the trees may be cultivated by mowing the grass between them and piling it up around their trunks. If, however, there is not sufficient grass to keep the weeds down near them, then this should be done by hand-hoeing.

Forming the Tree.—Whatever may be the shape of the tree when it is received from the nursery, it will need careful attention in the orchard. As a rule in the best Minnesota orchards the trees branch close to the ground, but I am inclined to think that under favorable conditions, all things considered, it is best to have the branches come out about three feet from the ground, as this allows of easy cultivation close to the trees, but in such cases the trunks should always have artificial protection, and in severest locations it is always desirable to have the trees branch at the surface of the ground. It is important in setting out trees to slightly incline them to the southwest, as the prevailing winds blow from that direction in summer and have a constant tendency to tip them over to a north-easterly direction.

Sun-scald.—One of the most common injuries to which Minnesota trees are subject, and which has caused much loss, is what is known as sun-scald of the trunk. This occurs almost exclusively upon the southwest side of the trees, and its effect is to cause the bark to die and fall off, thus allowing the opportunity for decay to take hold of the wood. With trees badly injured by this trouble the top may be in perfect health and making a good growth, and the roots also in good condition, and yet the tree will after a few years break over and die simply for the lack of a healthy connection between root and top. This injury is caused partly by the warm suns of early spring, and it may be entirely prevented by anything that will somewhat shade the bark on the southwest side. Some of our best orchardists make a practice of protecting the trunks of their trees with burlap, corn-stalks, or even pieces of board. Even newspapers wrapped around the trees will entirely prevent it. The branches of trees that incline to the southwest so break up the sunlight that they are seldom sun-scalded.—Bulletin of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

It takes $20,000 worth of postage stamps to mail

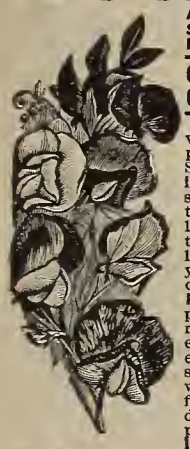
the Maule

SEED

catalogue for 1905. It contains 152 large pages, full from cover to cover of illustrations and descriptions of **the best and newest things** known in horticulture. As the original introducer of Prizetaker Onion, Nott's Excelsior Pea, Davis Wax Bean, etc., etc., I know what I am saying when I make the statement that never before have I offered so many novelties in flower and vegetable seeds of real merit as this season. No up-to-date gardener can afford to be without this book, which will be sent free to all sending me their address on a postal card.

WM. HENRY MAULE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GIANT SWEET PEAS SEEDS FREE



A LARGE PACKAGE (200 seeds) OF SEROCO SUPERIOR GIANT SWEET PEAS SEEDS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

OUR BIG INTERESTING SEED CATALOGUE ALSO FREE.

Cut out and return this ad. and we will send you immediately by mail, postpaid, free, our new complete Seed Catalogue, showing everything in flower and vegetable seeds, farm seeds, trees, shrubs and plants, all at the lowest prices ever heard of, much lower prices and more liberal offers than shown in any other seed catalogue published. We will also send you absolutely free a large package of **Seroco Superior Giant Sweet Peas**, mixed from new varieties and producing beautiful new shades of rose, orange, lilac, pink, cerise, etc., edged, blended, mottled, striped, etc., the highest strain of carefully selected sweet peas. Will grow anywhere, attains 6 to 8 feet in height, flowers often measure 1¾ inches in diameter, the most beautiful sweet peas ever cultivated. We make this liberal free sweet peas seeds offer to get every flower lover, every buyer of seeds of any kind, acquainted with our new big seed department and to learn our low prices on the highest grade of seeds grown. Simply send us this notice, sign your name and address, and the free package of sweet peas seeds, together with the new, interesting catalogue, with all its new offers, all its surprises in flowers and vegetables, all the valuable information, showing our wonderfully low prices, all will be sent to you by return mail, postpaid. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

GROWER to SOWER

We're not in the combination of seed sellers that has been formed to keep up prices.

We grow our seed, make our own prices and sell direct to planters.

We're not agents for anybody's old and stale stocks. We guarantee ours fresh, plump and absolutely reliable. Exceedingly low prices on Beans, Corn, Peas, garden and field seeds.

To introduce our Honest Seeds in Honest Packages, we will send the following

50c Collection of Seeds for 16c

One package each of Early Blood Turnip Beet, Early Turnip Radish, H.C. Parsnip, Sweet German Turnip, Crookneck Squash, Prize Head Lettuce, Long-Orange Carrot, Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, Beauty Tomato, Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

Write for catalog which tells how to obtain all seeds at 3c a pkg. Put up in honest packages.

FORREST SEED CO.,
26 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

The Hero Feed Grinder



is the best which money can buy for any kind of power from 2 to 4 or 5-horse power, because it grinds rapidly, making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has **AMPLE CAPACITY** for 4 or 5-horse power if properly speeded, and **WILL NOT CHOKE DOWN THE LIGHTEST POWER.** We make 26 sizes and styles, all of equal merit but varying capacity, for all kinds of power and for all kinds of grinding.

Send for free catalogue of Grinders, Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Farm Trucks, Seeders, etc.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM SHOES

Made to stand the hard rubs the farmer gives his shoes. Specially selected hard wear leather. Soles, double fastened by stitching and brass screws. Sent express paid to any part of the Union for $2.25.

Made by Rice & Hutchins, makers of good shoes for over a third of a century.

Send for free catalogues of Old Homestead, Waterking, Shedwater, Hard Knocks Shoes, —each best for the purpose intended.

AWARDED GRAND PRIZE at St. Louis Exposition
RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., Boston.

GINSENG If you want some information about Ginseng send for "My New Book of Advice." It's free; also my Great Seed Catalogue for 1905.

F. B. MILLS, Box 382, Rose Hill, New York

SEEDS SOLD ON MERIT. Catalog free. The Ford plan saves you money. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Ford Seed Co. Dept. 30 Ravenna, O.

Scientific Horticulture

THE second annual meeting of the Society for Horticultural Science was held December 27th and 28th in Philadelphia in connection with the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The object of the society is to encourage and strengthen horticultural investigation and teaching on its scientific side.

Prof. L. A. Bailey, the president of the organization, gave a very interesting address on "The Future for Horticultural Science." He pointed out that the successful practice of horticulture depends more and more upon a basis of science, and that a knowledge of the principles of botany, chemistry, entomology and other sciences is indispensable. Although horticulture can scarcely be called a science, it lends itself readily to the methods of science, and nowhere else are the principles of botany and biology of such general application.

Among some of the more important papers presented were the following: "The Value of Coördinated Variety Tests, and How They May be Secured," by L. C. Corbett, of the United States Department of Agriculture; "The Relationship of Plants in the Orchard," by U. P. Hedrick, of the Michigan Agricultural College; "Some Phases of Pollenation Problems," by N. O. Booth, of the New York Experiment Station; "Plant-Growth by the New Cooper-Hewitt Mercury-Vapor Electric Light," by C. P. Close, of the Delaware Experiment Station; "Importance in Seed-Growing of Adherence to Clearly Defined Varietal Forms," by W. W. Tracy, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

H. J. Eustace, of the New York Experiment Station, presented an interesting report on "An Experiment in Selecting Seed-Potatoes." He said in part: "The wide variation in the yield of adjacent hills of potatoes is a common observation. For example, nine consecutive hills were found to yield as follows: sixteen, forty-eight, thirty-eight, twenty-five, thirty-two, forty-three, fifty-three, seven and thirty-seven ounces respectively. Experiments along the line of selection have been frequently made, but the method of the writer was as follows: From a field of potatoes where the variety was known to be pure, and in a place where the soil was uniform, one hundred consecutive hills were dug and weighed separately, and from this one hundred were selected the twenty-five heaviest and the twenty-five lightest hills, all of the others being rejected. This was repeated until one hundred and twenty-five heavy and one hundred and twenty-five light hills were secured. The selected tubers were in good condition in spring, and each lot was carefully cut to about the size of a hen's egg—no whole tubers were used. After cutting, the pieces from each lot were thoroughly mixed, and two hundred and thirty-two pieces, or exactly enough to plant one row of one fiftieth of an acre, were counted out. They weighed sixteen pounds each. Fifteen rows were planted in this way, ten from the heavy hills and five from the light hills, two of the former alternating with one of the latter. When the crop was harvested the product of each row was carefully weighed, and it was found that in each set of three rows each of the two rows from heavy hills outweighed the row from the light hills.

"The average yield of the ten rows from the heavy hills was at the rate of three hundred and sixty-two bushels to the acre, and the average yield of the five rows from the light hills was three hundred and thirty-nine bushels to the acre, the gain in favor of and from the heavy hills being at the rate of twenty-three bushels of marketable tubers to the acre. Considering the great difference in the two lots of seed, being the extreme of the heaviest in contrast with the extreme of the lightest hills, the difference in yield is less than was expected. It would seem that this method of seed-selection could hardly be recommended for ordinary field-conditions.

"It was found that the average variation in the yield of adjacent hills in the experiment was 11.9 ounces, or 39.18 per cent, while in the original stock from which the seed for the experiment was taken the average variation of adjacent hills was 9.37 ounces, or 39.44 per cent. That the variation was not materially reduced by the uniform conditions under which the experiment was made is rather surprising.

"The conclusion is that factors many of which are apparently unimportant produce the wide variation in yields of adjacent hills of potatoes."

Another suggestive paper was by John Craig, horticulturist at Cornell University, on "The Value of an Orchard-Survey." By this was meant the importance of collecting accurate data regarding the history and management of a large number of orchards in any given locality, as a township or county. Among many other things, Professor Craig said:

"The purposes are to ascertain the causes underlying failure on one hand and success on the other. The work divides itself into two main divisions: (1) Soil and topography; (2) orchard-conditions. Experiments and observations have led the horticultural expert to recommend tillage of orchards, pruning, spraying and the thinning of orchard fruits. Much of this advice is offered in the form of bulletins or by the institute lecturer. It is heeded by a few, but forgotten by the many. Experiments conducted on a small scale are very often discredited because the conclusions are out of proportion to the apparent extent of the investigation. Single orchard experiments are often conducted under favorable, not to say ideal, conditions. The phenomenal success of a single orchard under a certain type of treatment may prove misleading. But let us examine a hundred orchards, and we are able to reach conclusions of value. This method has special advantages where an industry like apple-growing has been established for a considerable length of time.

"The fundamentals of orcharding have been abundantly supported by experimental evidence. What we now need is a means of driving the lesson home. This may be done by a general orchard-survey of any section, like a township or county, and spending a certain amount of effort and time in the collecting of facts from the broad field of every-day experience, in addition to laboratory and plot experiments.

"For illustration, take a survey of the question of spraying in Wayne County, New York, in 1903. One hundred and seventy-three orchards were examined. Of these, sixty-six were sprayed, and one hundred and seven were unsprayed. The sprayed orchards contained six hundred and twenty-six acres, the unsprayed six hundred and seventy-three acres. The average yield of the sprayed orchards was two hundred and eighty barrels to the acre, that of the unsprayed two hundred and fifty-three. From the sprayed orchards were sold eight thousand four hundred and thirty barrels, at an average price of two dollars and eighty cents; from the unsprayed six thousand three hundred and sixty-five barrels, at an average price of one dollar and eighty cents. Two thirds of the orchards were sprayed only once."

Another interesting feature of the meeting was reports on recent progress in scientific horticulture in other countries. E. P. Sandster, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, reported for northeastern Europe; C. B. Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, for France; S. Frazer, of Cornell Experiment Station, for Great Britain and Ireland, and W. T. Macoun, of the experimental farm, for Canada.

Prof. L. A. Bailey was reëlected president, V. A. Clark secretary and W. R. Lazenby chairman of the executive committee. It is expected that a full report of the proceedings of the meeting will be published as a bulletin by the Department of Agriculture. L.

◈

Notes

In England the stock-breeders are finding their best profit in raising pedigree animals, which are being sold at high prices for breeding purposes in Argentina and other foreign countries.

◈

The feeding-lesson taught by the World's Fair demonstration test relating to the best feed for dairy-cows shows that ensilage is the best, while alfalfa hay is a close second. Gluten is third.

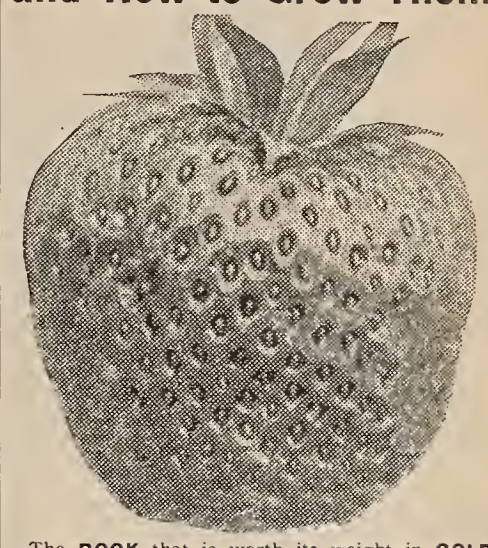
◈

Benton County, Arkansas, is one of the leading apple-growing counties in the United States. The apple crop of 1901 was a famous one. It is stated that not less than one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels were shipped or evaporated.

◈

A Japanese official who has just returned from an investing tour through the South reports that a good quality of green and black tea is now being raised by Doctor Shepherd in South Carolina at a good profit. At present he cannot successfully compete with imported teas. *

FREE—Great Crops of STRAWBERRIES and How to Grow Them



The **BOOK** that is worth its weight in **GOLD** because it tells how **BIG CROPS** of **FANCY BERRIES** can be grown every year and how to market them at a **BIG PROFIT.** It contains the **LATEST DISCOVERIES** in **PLANT BREEDING,** and has 110 beautiful engravings of berries and berry fields, showing **ACTUAL RESULTS** obtained by progressive growers. It tells how to **START A PROFITABLE BERRY FARM** with a small capital. It is invaluable to the experienced fruit-grower and gives **PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS** for the beginner. Don't order your plants until you **READ THIS BOOK. IT IS FREE.** Send your address to the

R. M. KELLOGG CO.
Box 470, Three Rivers, Michigan



This Potato Free

This **NEW POTATO** is just what everyone is looking for. Drouth and blight proof, and the earliest on record; nothing can equal it; best quality and smooth, while its yielding qualities are simply marvelous. We are raising stock to offer in 1906, but want to test it this year in every section of the country to make good our claims, and we offer **One Sample Potato** for testing free to anyone enclosing **10c.** to pay for postage and packing. It will be carefully packed from frost, and it is worth many dollars to those fortunate enough to get one.

Our New Seed Catalogue for 1905 is **free** and will be sent with every potato. If you enclose address of two families who buy seeds, we will include **Free Sample Great Corn Novelty** to be offered next year. Send to-day.

FAIRVIEW SEED FARM, Box 35, Rose Hill, N. Y.

100 Lovely Flowers Given Away

I have collected 100 varieties of wonderful flowers, their beauty being beyond description, and will send a few seeds of all these kinds for testing this summer to any person enclosing **10c.** to pay postage and packing. They are simply marvels of beauty, many new to us all, and given *free* only to advertise my flowers. My **great seed catalogue** for 1905 will be sent with every lot of seeds. It is full of *bargains.* $4000 "*Lesson on Vegetables*" is what is creating wonderful interest with the ladies. It is something entirely new; no other catalogue has it, and you will be delighted with it. Send to-day.

F. B. MILLS, Box 121, Rose Hill, N. Y.

New Holland



grinds ear and shelled corn, grains and mixed feeds easiest, fastest, best. Order one

ON TRIAL.

Nothing to pay if not pleased. 3 styles, 4 sizes. Write to-day. Ask about our fast cutting wood saws, labor savers. Booklets free.

New Holland Mch. Co., Box 116, New Holland, Pa.



Mandy's Poultry School

Every one interested in poultry raising will be interested in this valuable poultry book. Tells how Mandy overcame difficulties every one experiences with poultry and how she made a wonderful success. It's a guide book of every-day experiences from hatching to marketing poultry for every-day reference. It's free.

GEO. H. LEE CO., BOX 12, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

—THE— Deming Knapsack Sprayer



leads everything of its kind. 5 gal. copper tank, brass pump, bronze ball valves, mechanical agitator. Easily carried. Pump right or left hand. Knapsack and Bucket Sprayer combined. We make 20 styles sprayers. Write for Catalog.

THE DEMING CO., Salem, O.
Henion & Hubbell, West'n Agts., Chicago.

DeLOACH PATENT
is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.

SAW MILLS

Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.

DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 300, Atlanta, Ga.

850,000 GRAPE VINES

69 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. **Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N.Y.**

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry $1. We pay freight. Catalog free. **Galbraith Nurseries, Box 45, Fairbury, Neb.**

50,000 HAYMAKER New Money-Making Raspberry. Net profit $400.00 per acre. Finest catalog. **W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.**



The Feeding End

is the investment end. If the food makes its proper amount of flesh, then the cost is well invested. If a large part of the food is wasted through poor digestion or non-assimilation, then feeding becomes an expense rather than an investment.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a ration, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). It's a digester and assimilator. It makes cattle get all the flesh-forming material out of their food and turns losing propositions into profitable ones.

5¢ per lb in 100 lb sacks, 25 lb pail $1.60 Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose. } Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Sold on a Written Guarantee

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

$25.00 Cream Separator

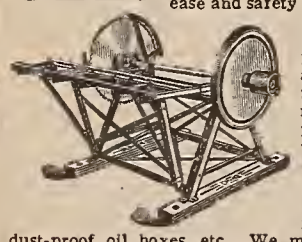


FOR $25.00 we sell the celebrated DUNDEE CREAM SEPARATOR, capacity, 200 pounds per hour; 350 pounds capacity per hour for $29.00; 500 pounds capacity per hour for $34.00. Guaranteed the equal of Separatora that retail everywhere at from $75.00 to $125.00.

OUR OFFER. We will ship you a Separator on our 30 days' free trial plan, with the binding understanding and agreement if you do not find by comparison, test and use that it will skim closer, skim colder milk, skim easier, run lighter and skim one-half more milk than any other Cream Separator made, you can return the Separator to us at our expense and we will immediately return any money you may have paid for freight charges or otherwise. Cut this ad out at once and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, our LATEST SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOGUE. You will get our big offer and our free trial proposition and you will receive the most astonishingly liberal Cream Separator offer ever heard of. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

SEE! With an APPLETON WOOD SAW you can rapidly and with ease and safety



SAW your own wood and SAVE COAL, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make **$5 to $15 a Day**

Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw. Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL OFFER

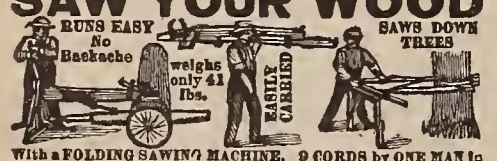
WHALEBONE

1905 MODEL BUGGY



The top notch of vehicle construction at the bottom price. Whalebone Buggies combine elegance, durability and comfort. Every part guaranteed 2 years. JUST OUT; our 1905 Whalebone catalog. Quotes wholesale prices to everybody. Write now. THE WHALEBONE CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., A42 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O.

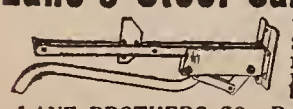
SAW YOUR WOOD



With a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. 9 CORDS by ONE MAN in 10 hours. Send for FREE illus. catalogue showing latest improvements and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Lane's Steel Carriage Jack



No cast metal, no wood. Strong, light and compact. Double lift bar, powerful compound levers. Ask any dealer.

LANE BROTHERS CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Live Stock and Dairy

The Stopping-Place in Dairying

THE man who is looking all the time for a stopping-place in dairying is not very likely ever to make very much of a success of it. Stopping-places are always just a little this side of the best there is.

Take, for example, the man who sets his stakes at making two hundred pounds of butter to each cow. That used to be thought about the best that could be expected of any cow, no matter how well bred she might be nor how good care she might be given. Suppose the man stops pushing when he has reached the two-hundred-pound limit. What happens? Just this: There are hundreds of bright men who are reaching ahead for the three-hundred-pound cow. These men will crowd out those competitors who are sitting back patting themselves on the back complacently because they have done all they set out to do. How will they do this? Simply by getting more out of their cows in proportion to the money expended than the two-hundred-pound man does. Stage-coaches no longer figure very prominently in the race of life; they have given way to steam-engines, and soon these must go to make place for engines driven by electricity. We hear nothing more about horses that can do a mile in two-forty time. We have reached the point where anything more than two minutes is called slow.

So the two-hundred-pound men are not really in the race with their fellows who are producing a third more at about the same outlay. Things move in this world; they do not stand still. Stopping-places are nothing more nor less than buoys marking the spots where poor men have been shipwrecked on the sea of life. They serve a good purpose in warning others to keep well off to sea, and that is about all. For the ambitious man there is no place to stop and say, "I am ready to cease trying for better things—I have done all I want to do."

But is there still something better ahead for us as dairymen? Are not all the worlds discovered? They will be some day, and then will we not be compelled to stop, whether we are satisfied to do so or not? Columbus would never have asked that question. If he had, America would not have been discovered by him. If any one has in sight the very best cow ever to be had, we would be glad to know his present post-office address—the world is looking for him with expectant gaze.

Every year sees new points gained by dairymen. We have better cows, better methods of feeding, better facilities for getting the most out of milk, and better markets for the finished product. Never were men studying their business as they are to-day. Who would have dreamed a few years ago that we would ever have such beautiful machinery for the equipment of the farm-dairies of this country? If any one had told us fifteen or twenty years ago that it would be within the reach of every man who desired it to own a dairy of high-record, full-blooded stock, would we not have laughed at him? And yet this is possible to-day with all who set out to possess such cows.

And the best of it is that the very best has not yet been attained. Some of the ablest men in the country are now working to make machinery for our use that will surpass anything we have ever seen. New patents are being granted all the time for improved appliances to be used in making butter and cheese. So, too, thoughtful men are studying up better methods for feeding cows, better ways of improving stock, and better ways of educating men and women up to their possibilities in the field of dairying. And encouraging as all this is, still another feature of the subject makes it certain that we are yet to see a higher point of success than we ever have reached, and that is the fact that men and women everywhere are willing to learn more about their business. They are becoming more and more certain that there can be no stopping-place without making that a dead-line to them.

One does not need to travel very far to note the marked advancement dairying is making in this country. Drive half a day in any direction in the dairying part of the United States, and one may satisfy himself that there has been no time in the past when the milk-cows have had better times than they do now. Barns are more comfortable, feed is secured in better condition, stock is better attended to, and signs of thrift are more apparent than at any time in the past.

If any man who reads this has reached a point where he is content to sit down and rest on what he has done, we are truly sorry for him. A new year is with us. Shall we not all enter upon it with a firm resolve to do better work than we have ever done in the days gone by? That is the true spirit of the dairyman, and it is the only spirit that will enable us to win.

E. L. VINCENT.

◈

Scab

No disease is more disastrous to the sheep industry than scab. It is a contagious skin disease, caused by a parasitic mite, and not hereditary. These parasites inhabit the parts of the body most thickly covered with wool, and prick the skin of the animal to obtain their food. The bite is followed by intense itching, inflammation and the formation of papula. Later this forms a crust, or scab, under which the parasites live; but as they multiply they seek more healthy parts, so spreading the disease. Of course, the sheep are restless. They scratch, bite themselves, rub against posts, fences and stones, and worst of all, against other members of the flock, thus transmitting the disease. This constant rubbing naturally results in the falling of the wool. At first it looks tufty or matted; later bare spots appear. Contagion may be direct, by contact from one sheep to another, or indirect, from bits of wool left on fences or posts by a scabby sheep.

The best and cheapest method of curing scab is by dipping the sheep in some liquid that will kill the parasites. There are many dips, both prepared and home-made, which are highly recommended, but each farmer must be his own judge as to which of these it is wise to choose. Of the home-made dips, tobacco and sulphur has many advantages over the others. It is comparatively cheap, since the farmer can grow his own tobacco. It is effectual, and at the same time does not injure the wool. However, we must admit that it has its disadvantages. It sometimes sickens the sheep, and also occasionally the person using it. It spoils very rapidly, and causes a greater shrinkage than the lime-and-sulphur dip, but a less shrinkage than the carbolic. Still, as there are great disadvantages in the lime and sulphur, the tobacco and sulphur is as good a one as is known at present, all things considered. The following formula is most generally used: To every six gallons of water allow one pound of leaf-tobacco. Have the water cold or lukewarm, and let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours. The evening before the dipping put the mixture over the fire, and let it come to a boil, removing at once, and let it stand over night. The sulphur is mixed with the hand until it reaches the consistency of gruel, one pound of sulphur to every six gallons of water. When ready to dip, the tobacco infusion must be thoroughly strained and mixed with the sulphur gruel. Add enough water to make the required amount, and stir thoroughly.

Some apparatus for dipping, of course, is necessary. The farmer who has but a small flock can use a small portable vat, turning a part of his barn into a catching-pen. Thermometers, also, are a necessity. The floating dairy-thermometer is the most convenient, as it can be dropped directly into the vat, where you may allow it to float for a minute, then quickly remove and ascertain the temperature. Where a tub is sunk into the ground it is best to have the top of the tub nine inches above the ground. It is also well to sink one end lower than the other, as it is easier for the sheep and for the cleaning of the vat. The capacity of the tubs should be plainly marked on the side at intervals, so as to correctly measure the liquid.

M. L. D.

◈

Changing from Pasture to Winter Feed

Last fall the ground remained dry so long that many farmers made the mistake of keeping their cows out in the fields too late. By feeding fodder and hay in the pasture there is less manure to be hauled out in the spring, but the shrinkage in milk-flow that results from wandering over barren fields and from standing out in the cold and snow is never regained.

The transition period from pasture ration to winter feed is the most critical time of the year for the dairyman. At that time the best feed the farm affords should be given, and the cow should be stabled early. When winter conditions have become the steady routine, the cow is in less danger of taking a drop.

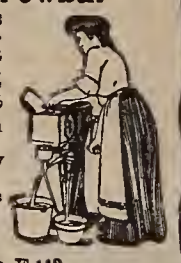
GEO. P. WILLIAMS.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Every Tubular Starts a Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

Like a Crowbar



Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-112.

THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA



WHAT DO YOU SAY?

Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 96, Quincy, Ill.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED



GRIND SMALL GRAIN AT HOME

Don't pay out grinding charges having a large amount of grain ground at the mill, which grows stale before being used. The

Black Hawk Grist Mill

grinds wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, and in fact all small grains, fine or coarse as desired, either for table or farm use. You can grind as much as you need for your immediate wants, thus insuring fresh ground grain at any time. The Black Hawk not only pays for itself by saving grinding charges, but is a constant money-maker for you. Poultry raisers find the Black Hawk invaluable for cracking corn. The mill is simple in construction, easily taken apart, cleaned and set up. The grinding-plates are of hardest metal, all the bearings are chilled, and the long malleable iron crank makes grinding easy. All parts are interchangeable and can be replaced at any time. Sent prepaid on receipt of $3.00.

A. H. PATCH, Sole Manufacturer, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

IT IS LOADED with



AGENTS WANTED **"MEND-A-RIP"** Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching

Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting

Will Save the Price of Itself Many Times a Year. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined

To Show It Means a Sale. Agents make from $5 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agents' price.

J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.



The Superior Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream in 60 to 90 minutes. Simple, scientific, practical. Never fails. *40,000 Farmers use it.* Does not mix water with milk. Least trouble and expense. *Our Binding Guarantee* assures your satisfaction or money back. Write today for particulars.

Superior Fence Machine Co.
305 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich



It Pays

to drill wells if properly equipped.

STAR DRILLING MACHINES

are the best. Made of best material. Stand the hardest work and last longest. Best for deep or shallow wells. Fastest. No springs or cheap contrivances to break. Full line of driller's supplies. Send for catalogue.

STAR DRILLING MACHINE CO., Akron, O.

WIRE-$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.



Smooth galvanized wire, put up 100 lbs. to a bale, lengths running up to 250 ft. No. 14 gauge, per 100 lbs. $1.40. Write for prices on other gauges. Fence staples, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire nails, mixed in a keg, per 100 lbs., $1.60. Barbed wire, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Poultry netting, steel fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for Catalogue No. E, 84, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid.

The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy

Winter Pigs

THERE is a decided difference in caring for the pigs of autumn farrowing and those of the spring litters. On the average farm the latter have the advantage over the former of coming in previous to the advent of the springing grasses, and have a more generous supply of milk and other laxative food-stuffs to keep them growing and in perfect order.

It has been my practice for a number of years to raise two litters of pigs a year. To do this successfully I find that one must not allow overstocking, but rather should sell off a portion of the pigs soon after weaning-time, keeping only so many as he knows he can accommodate with good quarters and generous feeding. One must not slight pigs during cold weather either in housing or feeding.

Besides dry nesting-quarters, the pigs should have a good-sized lot in which they may get plenty of exercise. Growing pigs should not be crowded into close, filthy quarters, exposed to vermin and disease.

Our winter pigs are very profitably fed upon whole corn in the fodder, as they delight in getting their feed from this material. I find that they eat very much of the fodder, which forms a fine diet. The cobs and coarse stalks are raked up and burned frequently, affording the pigs a generous supply of charcoal.

I aim to keep a cow for every litter of milk-stuffs I can grow a bunch of winter pigs, and with the milk and a supply of pigs equal to the spring litters.

GEO. W. BROWN.

Facts for Drivers

COLLECTED FROM SUCCESSFUL HORSEMEN

Clipping is cruel in the extreme. It causes congestion, cracked heels, malanders, erythema, etc. It undermines health and shortens life.—Doctor McEachran, Royal Veterinary College.

A kind word to a horse is sometimes as good as a feed of oats. The horse is far more intelligent than many suppose; talking to him, caressing him, praising him, little gifts of sugar, apples, candy, etc., render him safer and more obedient.—H. C. Merwin, in Road, Track and Stable.

Experiments show that a muddy, sandy or stony road nearly doubles the labor of a team, and a head-wind increases it. All these should be considered while loading. A rise in the grade of one foot in ten doubles the draft, and dry axles do the same. The use of axle-grease saves time and horse-feed.

In "up-to-date" stables grooms are taught that horses can be better managed by kindness than severity, and he who strikes or kicks a horse or swears at one is promptly discharged. This is simply good "business policy." Kindness pays, but cruelty or bad temper is costly, senseless and inexcusable.

Horses have rights. Ownership has limitations, and confers no right to neglect or abuse. They have a right to good food, kind care and gentle treatment, and have as clear a right to be happy in their work as their owners have. Abuse of them is cowardly, contemptible and penny-wise. The great secret of successful horsemen is kindness, and the chief cause of viciousness or unsoundness of horses is the cruelty or mismanagement of their keepers.

That prince of horsemen, J. S. Rarey, said, "Almost every wrong act of a horse is caused by fear, excitement or mismanagement. One harsh word will increase the pulse of a nervous horse ten beats a minute."

Few drivers talk enough to their horses. The low voice of a kind driver has better effect than the whip, which fact is one of the "secrets" of skilled trainers. A loud, harsh or angry voice excites, confuses and alarms. "Harsh treatment, even without blows, keeps a horse in misery, and a groom's angry voice will send a quiver through a whole row of stalls."—Road, Track and Stable.

No animal better repays thorough care and liberal feeding than the horse, and to obtain his best service he must be kept healthy and happy. An unhappy, illy fed or unsound horse is partially disabled, and therefore less valuable. Overwork, underfeeding, neglect and abuse have reduced the average life of horses one half, and made unsoundness the rule, causing a national loss of at least forty million dollars yearly.

The whip inflicts great pain and worry, and does much to wear out a horse. Musany, the great French horseman, says, "Horses are made vicious and obstinate by the whip, and it should never be used when possible to avoid it." Budd Doble says, "The days of whipping are past with intelligent drivers." An able trainer of circus-horses says that "horses trained by the whip are not reliable," a fact which Dan Rice discovered to his cost.

Jerking the bit or yelling and slashing annoys a team, and indicates an ignorant and incompetent driver. Good drivers are quiet, patient and kind, and have little use for the whip. No horse should ever be struck unless he knows why—and never unless clearly necessary. Ill-tempered drivers are costly, for "anger dwells in the bosom of fools," and fools are poor horsemen. A gentleman is gentle, and amiability and patience are good qualities.

Grinding Feed for Hogs

Authorities disagree as to the advisability of grinding feed for hogs. Some feeders claim that it does not pay for the cost and trouble of the grinding, while others think that it does pay.

My experience is that some hogs will chew corn well, while others will not break half the grains. Usually a young hog will chew its food better than an old one. I fattened a hog last year on dry corn, but not one half of the grains were broken.

Where a hog will not chew its feed well I think that it will pay to grind its feed. Hogs will not chew wheat well, and no hog will chew buckwheat well, so these grains should always be ground before feeding to hogs. If corn is shelled, and scattered on a floor or on the ground so that the hogs will have to pick it up one grain at a time, they will chew it better than when whole ears are thrown to them. A. J. LEGG.



TRAINING THE YOUNG



DISEASED KIDNEYS IN HORSES AND CATTLE CURED

By DR. J. N. NORWOOD'S

Guaranteed Veterinary Kidney Powders

Dr. Norwood's own tried and true recipe, the same as he has used for years and is using to-day in his own practice. They are skilfully compounded, under Dr. Norwood's personal supervision, from the best and purest ingredients money can buy, and are medicinal in every sense of the word. They not only cure diseased kidneys, but their occasional use keeps those organs in a healthy condition, causing them to perform their functions naturally and thoroughly, thus warding off many cases of severe sickness which would otherwise spring from this source.

NO STOCK OWNER CAN AFFORD

to be without a supply of these powders constantly on hand, as they will be found of inestimable value to your stock, and will save you many times their cost, both in dollars and worry. Dr. Norwood's **Guaranteed Veterinary Kidney Powders** are for sale at all dealers or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00 per package. Dr. Norwood's picture on every package of the genuine.

Dr. Norwood's Complete Line of Guaranteed Veterinary Remedies For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Write for Interesting Booklet. **J. N. NORWOOD, V.S., Naugatuck, Conn.**

Made for the Man Who Wants the Best.

The Great Western Manure Spreader

Endless Apron



spreads all kinds of manure, fresh, well rotted, fine, coarse, hard, mixed, full of straw, full of corn stalks, etc.

Will also spread **compost, lime, land plaster, soil, wood ashes,** and in every case do it quicker, better and more evenly than it can be done by hand. Spreads as much manure in one day as fifteen men can load and spread by hand and the job is much better when done. Spreads the largest load a team can haul in 2 to 4 minutes. It makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and at the same time produce better results. **Made in 4 sizes—30, 50, 70 and 100 bushels capacity.**

REGULATED to spread much or little while in motion. Puts it on thick on poor spots—3 to 25 loads per acre. **ENDLESS APRON**—always ready to load. No turning back into position with crank.

COMBINED HOOD AND END GATE keeps manure away from heater while loading and acts as hood in spreading. Catches all flying sticks, stones, etc. Front wheels cut under and machine can be turned in its own length. **It saves time, labor and money** and will double the crops. Makes all manure so fine and spreads it so evenly that it is immediately available for plant food. **Ask your dealer or send to us for free catalogue.**

SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO. 16-18 SOUTH CLINTON ST. CHICAGO. ILL.

THE ONLY **GRAND PRIZE** FOR VEGETABLES AT ST. LOUIS was won by the products of - - **BURPEE'S SEEDS!**

IF you garden you want THE BEST—and we shall be pleased to mail you BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1905, an elegant **new book of 178 pages,** which tells the plain truth, with hundreds of illustrations, beautiful colored plates, and describes **superb Novelties** of unusual merit.

Write TO-DAY! A postal-card will do, while it is sufficient to address simply BURPEE, PHILADELPHIA

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., The World's Largest Mail Order Seed Trade

SEND US A COW,



Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

But first get our Catalogue, giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions, so as to avoid mistakes. We also buy raw furs and ginseng.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, 116 Mill Street. Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

for the 1904 Edition of the **PEERLESS ATLAS AND PICTORIAL GAZETTEER OF ALL LANDS.** Fastest-selling work in print. A first-class, up-to-date Atlas at low price. Sold only through agents (or direct), not in the stores. All Maps in Colors. Gives Map, History and Description of the Republic of Panama, also of the Panama Canal. OFFICIAL Map of the St. Louis World's Fair. Large, new Full-page Map of

KOREA, MANCHURIA AND JAPAN

Just what every person requires to keep track of the war news. Best WAR MAP yet issued. Crop statistics of all the States for 1903. Presidential election figures by States for 1900 and 1896. Map and description of the two Pacific Cables. With a vast amount of other most valuable official and up-to-date information and a complete index.

BEST-PAYING AGENCY

The Peerless Atlas is undoubtedly the best-paying agency proposition in America, its agents often doubling the best profits they ever made before. To workers of either sex complete success is sure. Contains 170 mammoth pages, size 14 by 11 inches. 340 Colored Maps and Magnificent Illustrations.

For full particulars, prices and special inducements to agents, address the sole publishers,

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.
(Department of Agents) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Alfalfa, Clover and Other Crops

Can be doubled by treating the seeds, before sowing, with

Nitro-Culture

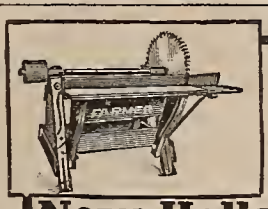
Science has overcome poor land. Just moisten seeds in water containing harmless food gathering germs. Inexpensive. Results guaranteed or money back. Write for catalog F 1.

NATIONAL NITRO-CULTURE CO., West Chester, Pa.



FOX

are considered by many Hunters and Trappers hard to catch. Send for the January, 1905, number of HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER, containing 100 pages which treat on trapping fox and other fur-bearing animals. Subscription $1.00; Sample copy 10 cents. A 32-page announcement book free.
A. R. HARDING, Ed., Box 36, Gallipolis, Ohio

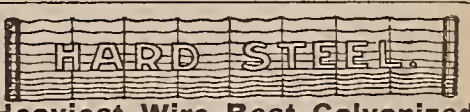


SAW Wood

and say nothing. You'll save labor and yet accomplish something with the fast cutting

New Holland Wood Saws

With ripping table and adjustable gauge for ripping boards, pales, lath, etc. Made in 3 sizes, 1 to 12 h. p. New Holland Feed Mills in 3 styles and 4 sizes are best grinders made. Write for free booklets.
New Holland Mch. Co., Box 116, New Holland, Pa.



Heaviest Wire Best Galvanized

Makes the Hard Steel the most durable and cheapest fence. We pay the Freight. Catalogue free.
The Herd Steel Fence Co., Dept. F, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

BEES! BEES! BEES! and how to MAKE MONEY with them as taught by **GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.** It is a handsome illustrated magazine, and we send free sample copy with Book on Bee Culture and Book on Bee Supplies to all who name this paper in writing.
THE A. I. ROOT CO. - MEDINA, OHIO

Virginia Farms

Best on earth for the money. Free Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Incorp., Richmond, Va.

A $50 BEAUTY

1905 Model Split Hickory Special Top Buggy in a Class by Itself.



Combines Durability and Style with a Bargain Price.

The 1905 Split Hickory Special Top Buggy which we are offering on this remarkably liberal plan, at such an astonishingly low price, is **different** and **better** than the ordinary buggy. Only the finest grade second growth hickory, split, **not sawed**, is used in its manufacture. Split Hickory buggies embody a great many **exclusive** features; screwed rim wheels, long distance dust proof axles, quick shifting shaft couplings, etc. We build each buggy to your special order. **Sold Direct to the User on**

30 Days' Free Use Plan

which enables you to look it over thoroughly and satisfy yourself that it is exactly as represented.

Split Hickory Buggies are guaranteed for two years. This is not the paper guarantee of a catalogue house, but the cash guarantee of the largest buggy factory in the country selling to the consumer direct.

NOW READY 1905 Split Hickory catalogue, 192 pages of illustration and description of our entire line of vehicles and harness. We send it free on request. Write for it today.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. (H. C. Phelps, Pres.)
Station 23, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GREAT DISC PLOW OFFER.

FOR $24.75 we sell the highest grade and best disc sulky plow made (no side draft), lightest draft, strongest, most simple and greatest capacity of any



plow made, for old land or stubble, any land where corn or small grain is raised. It plows deeper, pulverizes better and gives about double the capacity of any landside sulky plow made. Will plow a furrow 10 to 16 inches wide, 6 to 10 inches deep, as desired. Don't use the old landside moldboard and share walking or sulky plow, when you can do double the work and do it better with our **New Disc Sulky.**

FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER, for our liberal pay after received offer, our guarantee, cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail a special catalogue, large illustrations and descriptions, and the most **wonderfully liberal plow offer ever heard of.** Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.



More and Stronger Chicks
can be hatched in the Standard
CYPHERS INCUBATORS
than in any other, or your money back. Send your name and the addresses of two friends who keep poultry, for Free Copy of complete Catalog and Poultrymen's Guide, 212 pages (8x11) 500 illustrations. Mention this paper, addressing nearest office.
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.



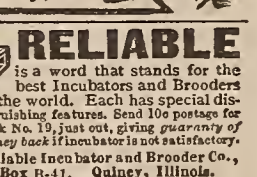
Automatic
incubators by a practical man. Simple and easy to operate.
THE IDEAL
hatches in a way that makes poultry pay. **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**
Results guaranteed. Send for free book on Incubators, Brooders, Poultry and Supplies.
J.W. Miller Co., Box 31, Freeport, Ill.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



acknowledged by experts to be the most profitable machines made. Winners of 385 First Prizes. Write for *free* catalog with proof and valuable information for beginners.
Prairie State Incubator Co.
Box 415, Homer City, Pa.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.





RELIABLE
is a word that stands for the best Incubators and Brooders in the world. Each has special distinguishing features. Send 10c postage for Book No. 19, just out, giving *guaranty of money back* if incubator is not satisfactory.
110 Yards Fine Poultry.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-41, Quincy, Illinois.



GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE
of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors, fine chromo, suitable for framing, illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. **This book only 10 cents.**
B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders
Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.



BANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA.



You Can Build It Yourself
We tell you how to do it in our new book, "How to Make and Save Money with Incubators and Brooders." Full of good things. You save half the cost of your incubator. Get the book. It is FREE.
Channon, Snow & Co. Dept. N, Quincy, Ill.



NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. **200 Egg Hatcher costs but $3.** Agents wanted. Catalog with 25c lice formula free.
Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-62, Columbus, Neb.



NEW POULTRY CATALOGUE
FREE. Our large 1905 Poultry Guide is the leader. It's the best book ever published. Tells how to care for and **MAKE BIG MONEY** with poultry. Worth **$25** to anyone. Send 15c. for mailing.
JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Box 141 Freeport, Ills.

Farm Selections

For Humanity's Sake

A MERCIFUL man is merciful to his beast" is a quotation of well-known authority. We students and teachers of animal husbandry insist that kind, thoughtful treatment shall be given to our farm-animals, not only for the needs of mercy, but for the grosser consideration of greatest profit. The chafed shoulder of the horse shall have a better adjustment of the collar, and there shall be a measuring of the load to the strength of the animal. The swine shall be kept clean, and have its bed and food clean and wholesome. The cow must be treated kindly and generously, so she may show her gratitude at the milk-pail.

"The mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me"

was the prayer of the poet who needed and hoped for more than he always gave, as is the case with many of us, but we can scarcely complain if we find our fellow returning the measure we give. But by a new commandment we must go further than the mere squaring up by measure for measure, or of treating our beasts mercifully for the reason of the greater profit it shall mean to our business—"love ye one another." I do not take it that by this we are commanded to do violence to our feelings and common honesty by making a pretense of loving those people who are totally unlovable and antipodal to us; for while man may control the manifestation of his feelings, he cannot absolutely direct them, so that loving is reduced to a matter of election. But a sensible person can go to the length of loving all men as is embraced in the attitude of being just to all men.

The intention of this preachment is to lead up to a few remarks on the question of hired help, a question that is always open for discussion among us farmers, and I know of no reason why we should not always discuss it from the text of "love ye one another."

When I take a load of wheat to the miller, and he cheats me in the weight, I resent his injustice to me by selling him no more wheat if I can find another buyer. When I hire myself to a man to work on his farm, it is stipulated or understood that I am to work a certain number of hours a day and to have certain privileges and recognized rights. I am selling the man a portion of my time and service, judgment and skill. The amount I deliver to him of these my commodities determines the rate of my wage. If I find he is systematically or thoughtlessly unjust to me to the extent of cheating me in my time, or in abridging my rights or privileges, or in withholding from me that common courtesy and consideration always due one man from another, and especially due from the owner of the burden to the bearer of it, I have a man's right to resent to the extent of declining further service and by taking the labor of my hands to some more considerate purchaser. This sensible and sensitive farm-workers often do, leaving the farmer in the lurch at busy times, and in wonderment as to his inability to keep hands.

Recently at a meeting of dairymen the labor question came up for discussion, and various whys and wherefores were presented by the different speakers. The experience of one man, however, struck my mind as possibly the most rational method of keeping hands. This man said he rarely had any trouble keeping his hands, his policy being to treat them according to the Golden Rule. He added in conclusion, "We don't make much money, but we make life worth living for all of us."

As a matter of fact, any real good farm-hand who is able by willingness and experience to make himself valuable to his employer can usually go to some town and demand more wages and more regular hours of work than fall to his lot on the ordinary farm. This man who remains in the country for some reason of love of Nature, outdoor life, love of home, or a realization that the country is a better place than the town for raising children, should have extra consideration and encouragement for his good, sensible citizenship. The employer must not think he has discharged his whole obligation to his laborer when wages have been paid, and board and a sleeping-place provided. The moral welfare of the man, his widened intellectual development, his being made to feel that his place of residence as defined by law is a place of home, in which he has the pleasures, rights and comforts of a home under the universal law of brotherhood, these are all obligations that rest upon the employer. W. F. McSPARRAN.

The Coonskin Library

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

At the first meeting of the association eighty-two dollars and fifty cents was reported, seventy-three dollars and fifty cents of which was laid out for books. Ben Brown, Ephraim Cutler and Dan Weethee were elected trustees, and Mr. Cutler librarian. Among the first books were "Robertson's North America," "Harris' Encyclopedia," "Morse's Geography," "Adams' Truth of Religions," "Goldsmith's Works," "Children of the Abbey," "Blair's Lectures," "Camilla." Later on "Shakespeare," "Smith's Wealth of Nations," "Locke's Essays," "Plutarch's Lives," "Josephus," "Spectator," "Arabian Nights," "Don Quixote" and others were purchased.

In 1810 Thomas Ewing writes: "This year I was successful. I paid off some debts which troubled my father, and returned home and spent the winter with the new books which had accumulated in the library, and which, with my father's aid, I read to much advantage."

He spent the next year at hard labor, and returned home sick and exhausted, and then goes on to say: "Instead, however, of sending for a physician, I got 'Don Quixote,' a recent purchase, from the library, and laughed myself well in about ten days."

Ames Township sold the library in 1860 to private parties, who in turn sold it to Hon. William P. Cutler, son of Ephraim Cutler. He gave it to his daughter, Miss Sarah J. Cutler, who guards it with loving reverence.

What can be said of the influence of those precious books in nation-building? Many have risen to renown, and attribute their success in life to the old "Coonskin Library." There were Thomas Ewing, twice a senator, thrice a cabinet officer, and always a conspicuous figure in American life until he retired in 1851; Judge Ephraim Cutler, member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, to whom is credited the exclusion of slavery in Ohio and the establishment of the judiciary system (old "Ad Valorem" he was called, because of his position on the tax question); his son, William P. Cutler, M.C., one of the projectors and an early president of the B. & O. S. W.; the latter's sister, mother of General Rufus Dawes, grandmother of C. G. Dawes, comptroller of currency under President McKinley; another sister, Miss Julia P. Cutler, who in company with her brother, William P. Cutler, published the biographies of Manasseh and Ephraim Cutler, which rank as valuable contributions to the history of the Northwest; Edward R. Ames, bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Charles R. Walker, whose history of Athens County ranks high for its literary excellence, research and authenticity; and hundreds—yes, thousands—of others who have plowed their names into the history of our country. I have gone into the family histories very thoroughly, and I have not found one who was prosecuted for civil offenses or who is in any charitable institution. On the contrary, they have been leaders in finance, education and that which makes for social betterment. It would require a chapter in itself to tell of the prowess in the financial or the educational field, but the names are so familiar as to be recognized at once.

Such is the power of good books among a virtuous and industrious people, that they transmit their nobility "even to the third and fourth generations of those that love them."

◈

New Interest in Country Life

Many beautiful country places of the present time are receiving the direct oversight and care of one or more members of the family, whose taste and knowledge are seen in the harmonious planting of trees and shrubs and the general attractiveness that pervades the home and its surroundings. Instead of a few weeks spent on the farm, months are now given to it, the interest and study broadening with each year. The future will witness a large increase in the present tendency toward the country, and capital not far in the future will seek the land again as a desirable and safe investment.—American Fruits.

◈

Will You Miss It?

You will if you allow your subscription to expire. We mean the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, with grand art supplement. Look at the little yellow address label. Please be prompt with your renewal, as we do not want you to miss a single issue, as FARM AND FIRESIDE is surely the biggest and best twice-a-month journal in the world.

Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 **per cent. actual**

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, booming special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau Street, New York.



I Will Teach You the
Chicken Business
WITHOUT CHARGE
and guarantee you success if you use
MODEL
Incubators and Brooders
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
CHAS. A. CYPHERS
3904 Henry St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

We Know What the Globe Incubator Will Do and We Want You to Know.



The Globe Incubator's record in all regions and under all conditions has established its unquestioned superiority and leadership. If you want the **best incubator** you must get the Globe. Don't take our word for this. Let the machine prove our claims. Sent anywhere on 30 days' trial. **If it isn't a success, send it back.** The Globe—heated by the latest improved hot water pipe system, perfectly ventilated, simple in construction, durable and safe—hatches **every fertile egg**, and stronger, healthier and more chicks to the 100 eggs than any other incubator.

Big money in chickens. Biggest money when you use a **Globe Incubator.** We **prove** all this. Write today for catalogue and poultry information.
C. C. Shoemaker, Box 936, Freeport, Ill.



tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early spring markets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to make hens lay. Why not get an adequate return from poultry? Why not try modern methods this year?
Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free.
GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.



$5.60 MILLS' "New Hen" INCUBATOR
This New Incubator is better than a **Setting Hen.** Always ready, will hatch every fertile egg. Well built, double walls, self-regulating, easy to operate; holds 55 eggs. Costs only $5.50. We guarantee it. We also offer hundreds of thoroughbred poultry. Catalogues free.
F. B. Mills, Box 509 Rose Hill, N. Y.

20th Century Wonder Made entirely of metal and asbestos — fireproof. The
CYCLE HATCHER
is wonderfully efficient. Fifty egg size $5.00. Catalogue free.
Cycle Hatcher Co., Box 230, Salem, N.Y.



A PORTABLE DANDY
Poultry House, a Dandy Incubator and a Dandy Brooder make a "dandy" outfit for poultry people—write for free Catalog of full line Poultry Novelties and Supplies — a splendid, up-to-date line.
The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co., Box 14, Danville, Ill.

"MONEY in POULTRY"
Our new 84-pp book tells how to make it; also how to feed, breed, grow and market poultry for best results; plans for houses and useful information. Illustrates and describes the largest pure-bred poultry farm in the world. Tells about our 25 leading varieties; quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators & brooders. Send 4c in stamps to F. FOY, Box 10, Des Moines, Ia.



THIS IS THE LIMIT.



$4.50 For a 50-Egg Hot Water, Self-regulating Incubator. Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. **$3** for 50-chick brooder. Only **$7.50 for complete outfit. 30 days' trial.** Send for FREE catalogue.
No agent's profits to pay.
Buckeye Incubator Co.
Box 28, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

$9,000 Poultry Catalog



40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue.



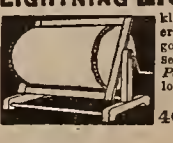
100 *page Incubator Catalog free.*
Incubators 30 days free trial
J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 11 Delavan, Wis.

HATCH CHICKS FREE



We sell the high-grade, automatic
BADGER INCUBATOR
on 30 day's free trial. Hatch one batch before you pay. Return it if it doesn't suit. We sell pure bred poultry and eggs. Catalog free.
Badger Incubator Co.
Box 15 Delavan, Wis.

THIS LIGHTNING Lice Killing Machine



kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also *Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc.* We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.
CHARLES SCHILD CO.
401 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Preventing Flying

It is sometimes desirable to cut the wings of fowls, but it may injure their appearance. This may be prevented by cutting from one wing only, leaving the two outer main feathers. If pulled out, they will grow in place again. It does injure the appearance some, but it unbalances the fowl, and prevents flying, though cases have been known where both wings had to be cut. They can only be cut after the birds are well feathered, and the feathers of chicks sometimes grow in, thus necessitating a second cutting.

◈

Warmth and Chicks

During the prevalence of unfavorable weather for chicks too much attention cannot be called to the management. Those who permit their hens to sit must keep in view the fact that the early broods of chicks should be kept warm, and that this is more essential than food. In addition to grain, such as rolled oats, cracked corn, screenings, etc., little chicks should have meat. The cheap portion of beef, or liver, blood or any refuse parts, may be used. An excellent mess is to boil a pound of chopped lean beef or liver until cooked to pieces, then thicken the broth while boiling with a mixture of equal parts of buckwheat, corn-meal and middlings, adding salt to season. Let it cook until it is the consistency of stiff dough, and feed it warm once a day, giving the chicks as much as they will eat at one time.

◈

Eggs for Hatching

If eggs are desired for use in incubation it is better to select those from hens rather than from pullets. Eggs from hens are more reliable, for the reason that the hen is fully matured, and has completed her growth, while the pullet is itself an immature bird—a large chick—and not fully capable of imparting the hardiness, vigor and stamina that comes from the parent that is fully and completely matured in every respect. In experiments made with hens and pullets it was found that while the eggs of pullets hatched fully as well as those from hens, yet a larger proportion of chicks from pullets' eggs died. Another point is, be careful of buying. When one buys his hens or pullets he may have to procure them from various sources, and in so doing he also buys disease and lice. Raise your pullets if possible, and then you will have them of some kind of breeding. Never bring a strange fowl on the place, and you will be safer from disease, lice and other difficulties. Use eggs for hatching from the best birds of the flock, and the flock will be improved every year.

◈

Gapes

It is rather soon to discuss gapes, but one of the best preventives of gapes, to which we have before alluded, is to plow or spade the ground intended for young chicks as soon as the frost is gone, and then scatter air-slaked lime liberally over the surface. Gapes generally come from the soil, and as lime destroys any eggs or other sources of gapeworms, the chicks will escape. Salt may also be added in small quantities. Lime is cheap, and it is better to use it on the ground than to work trying to save the chicks and lose a large number. The ground should be limed as early as possible. Lime is also a preventive of roup. To get rid of filth is to avoid disease in the flock. When disease appears, the germs are retained in the ground, and for this reason every location occupied by poultry should be occasionaliy spaded or plowed. When performing such work, first scatter air-slaked lime over the surface, and turn under the top soil, following by another application of lime on the surface. The lime causes chemical action in the soil, thus liberating undesirable substances, which escape into the air or are turned under, the soil being made fertile when it has absorbed all decomposing matter.

◈

How Much to Feed

This difficult problem is one that must be met by all who keep poultry. One of the best appliances for the use of farmers and poultrymen in regulating the amount of food is the scale. As an example, suppose when beginning with a flock that each hen weighs six pounds, and that they are all laying well. Weigh them, or some of them, every week. If they gain an ounce or two, shut off some of the grain. If they fall off, give more food. If the hens are very fat when you begin, first diet them down by giving each hen only an ounce of lean meat for a week or ten days as her ration, and give her a teaspoonful of millet-seed in litter or dirt to make her work. Some kind of hanging scales will permit of weighing a dozen in a few minutes. Use numbered leg-bands, and keep a record with them. Do this, and you will save money, get more eggs, and learn just how much food a fowl should have.

◈

Advantage of Diet

Only green or bulky food will assist the grain to give results, as a change from the regular dry food should be the rule from a dietary standpoint. Cabbage, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., are largely composed of water, and will not provide a large proportion of the matter devoted to the production of eggs; but it is in dieting, more than in the quantity of food allowed, that the best results are obtained. For instance, feed a small flock on one quart of corn-meal and a pint of cooked potatoes, and another on one and one half pints of corn-meal, and the hens that receive the mixed food will lay more eggs than the others. There is more real nutritious matter in the three pints of corn-meal than in the mixed food, but the hens receiving the mixed food will digest their food better, and the variety will promote health. Bulky food in winter always gives excellent results, and if cabbage cannot be obtained, use anything that will prove acceptable that can be procured rather than to feed exclusively on grain.

◈

Winter Methods

Even during the winter the fowls should have every opportunity for active work. Of course, summer conditions cannot now be obtained. Compared with winter weather, those who keep their fowls on free range during spring and summer will find that not only will the fowls be benefited, but it will very materially reduce their grain-bill. The amount of food picked up by the fowls on a grassy range is easily estimated by the extra amount required by a flock. Now the frost has killed the grass and the insects, and while the fancier may feed his birds all they require, few farmers take the trouble to study the requirements of their fowls, with the result that when kept in close confinement they are wholly or partially deprived of many substances required for their healthy existence which they will themselves pick up on a range. Although equally as good fowls may be raised and kept in confinement, the extra cost of raising and maintaining them will make them less profitable. Free range does not mean letting the fowls shift for themselves summer and winter, roosting on fences, trees, roots, buildings, etc., but it means letting them have the use of the orchard and pasture; in fact, on any land where crops are not growing that are likely to be injured by them they may have practically free range.

◈

The New Year

Every farmer should aim to be one of those who are endeavoring to promote the poultry interests by encouraging poultry shows (which usually occur in winter), for it is at the poultry exhibits that the farmer gets new ideas. Do not expect a flock to pay if you do not know which breed should be used. Endeavor to understand your business by having a knowledge of the characteristics of the breed. If you wish to hatch a lot of chicks to produce winter layers, be sure to fix upon some kind that will be acceptable to your farm and section. Common fowls may thrive, but there is no rule to follow in their use. If you start right you must use the breeds, and then will know what you are doing. If you do not know anything of the breeds it is important that you should learn, as it is essential to success. All the failures can be traced to ignorance on the part of beginners regarding the breeds, for when one is ignorant in that respect he will not thoroughly understand how to manage to the best advantage. No farmer can expect to be successful unless he knows what he is doing. He may be gaining or losing, according to circumstances, and if the exact condition of affairs could be known it would largely serve to guard against mistakes or assist in increasing receipts. Every farmer and poultryman should keep an exact account of every dollar expended and received. By so doing the hens will show what they have done for every week and month in the year, and the prices will partially enable one to know what the market may be for the corresponding period of the same year. It is much easier to keep an account with hens than with the larger stock, as there are usually daily receipts of eggs, which need only be counted and entered, while the food can be measured in bulk and fed out until it is consumed. If farmers would keep strict account of fowls, they would be surprised at the profit derived in proportion to the capital invested; and there is no better time to begin than when the new year is just beginning, and the accounts could be kept with but little extra labor. Know what you are doing from your books, and also know what you are doing with the breeds.

◈

Inquiries Answered

Overfeeding.—Mrs. R., Cuba, Mo., "has a large flock of Brown Leghorns two years old, fed liberally, but they do not lay." The cause may be overfeeding or lice, as Brown Leghorns are excellent layers until aged.

Lice.—L. M., Brighton, Col., states that "she can find no lice in her poultry-house, but the birds pick themselves and show evidences of lice." Probably lice can be found on the skin of the necks, under the wings and around the vent. An excellent remedy is to anoint the parts mentioned with melted lard, and dust the bodies well with insect-powder.



A STRANGER IN THE FLOCK

Scalding and Dry-picking.—R. N. G., Aberdeen, Miss., desires to know "why scalding the carcasses in order to remove the feathers is not better than dry-picking." The scalding process is much better, as the work can be done easier and quicker, and the hot water also cleans the carcass, but the dry-picked bird is more attractive in market.

Birds Dying.—"Subscriber," Baltham, Va., "feeds his birds mostly on corn and corn-meal, and they also have their liberty. Some of them have died. Examination showed full crop and gizzard and considerable fat." The probability is that he has fed too exclusively on corn and meal, the birds being excessively fat. An excellent remedy is to cut off the grain ration for a while, and feed only once a day, allowing cut clover and lean meat.

The Golden Egg

is the egg that is laid when eggs are high, and the hen that lays the golden egg is the hen that is fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. This preparation, fed with other foods, tones up the egg-producing organs and enables the system to appropriate all the egg-making material from the stuff fed. It makes hens lay all winter.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is the guaranteed egg producer. Cures diseases as nothing else can. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c
5 lbs. 60c
12 lbs. $1.25
25 lb. pail $2.50.
Except to Canada and extreme West and South.

Sold on a Written Guarantee

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

WHY SO SURE?

It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser.



The SUCCESSFUL

is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both Incubator and Brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best.



100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue FREE. Poultry paper 1 year ten cents. Eastern orders have prompt shipment from Buffalo.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 61, Des Moines, Ia.

Racine Incubator

The simple, sure, dependable kind. Used by thousands of successful poultrymen and women.

Our free Incubator Book tells about them—tells how to make poultry pay. 23 years experience. Don't buy until you read it. Warehouses: Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul. Address



We pay the freight

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 96, Racine, Wis.

MORE HEN MONEY



MANN'S Latest Model Bone Cutter gives hens food which makes them lay. Cuts all bone, meat and gristle; never clogs.

Ten Days' Free Trial.

No money until satisfied that it cuts easiest and fastest. Return at our expense if not satisfied. Catalogue free.

F. W. MANN CO., BOX 32 MILFORD, MASS.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15c.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 868, FREEPORT, ILL.



"No Cold Corners"

EASY and SURE PROFITS ...FROM THE... Iowa ROUND Incubator.

Simple to operate. Cheapest in fuel. Perfect heat regulation. Largest per cent hatches. Healthier chicks. Thousands testify to the hatching qualities of these machines. Descriptive catalog FREE for asking.

IOWA INCUBATOR CO., 13 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa

MAKE MONEY



HATCHING CHICKENS WITH THE GEM INCUBATOR

that high-grade, low priced, absolutely reliable, up-to-date hatcher. Sure profits. Begin now—get an early start. Write for free catalog today.

Gem Incubator Co., Box 35, Dayton, Ohio

DEATH to LICE on hens & chickens. 64-p. Book Free. D. J. Lambert, Box 303, Apponaug, R.I.

Levy on Money, etc.

H. O. M., Pennsylvania, inquires: "Can a recorded mortgage or money deposited in a bank be levied on to collect a debt?"

No levy could be made, but the money in the bank and what might be collected could be reached by court proceedings, and applied on the judgment.

◈

Inheritance in Kansas

H. K., Kansas, asks: "A.'s wife died without children. Her father and brothers are still living. A part of her father's real estate is in her mother's name. Will A. come in as an heir to a part of the property?"

When the mother of A.'s wife died, one half the property that was in her name went to the father, and the remainder equally to A.'s wife and her brothers. When A.'s wife died without children, her interest went to her husband.

◈

Foreign Judgment—Law Prevailing

W. S. H., Washington, inquires: "A judgment was rendered in Wisconsin, where the statute of limitations is twenty years. Can a transcript of said judgment be filed against the defendant after the time limit in the state of Washington expires, which is six years?"

The Constitution of the United States requires "that full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts and records and judicial proceedings of every other state," and the state of Washington would be required to recognize the judgment rendered in the state of Wisconsin. Of course, the Wisconsin court must have had jurisdiction of the case when the judgment was rendered, and the same must have been free from fraud and collusion. If the laws of Washington provide that suit in a judgment rendered in another state must be brought within a certain time, then it cannot be brought after that time.

◈

Collection of Claim Against Estate

C. A. R. asks: "How can I collect against an estate where there are two executors? Can I sue the one, or must I sue both jointly? I sued one of them as executor, and withdrew the suit. Can I begin suit against the estate, and collect, being twenty-eight months after the testator's death?"

I should think you could sue either one or both. The better way would be to sue both. If you sued one, and withdrew the suit, this would be no bar to another suit. I very much doubt if you can now bring a suit at all. Two years is all the time allowed to prove claims against the estate in your state.

◈

Inheritance

C. H., New York, wants to know: "What share does husband or wife hold of each other's property, both real and personal, they having no children?——I have a mortgage I have held nineteen years. Can I hold it as long as I wish without change? The interest has been paid every year."

As to real estate in the state of New York the wife has a dower interest, or the use of one third during her lifetime. The husband, if there has been a child born, gets courtesy—that is, the use of all of the real estate during his lifetime. The remainder of the real estate would go to the husband's heirs, or the wife's heirs, as the case may be. As to personal property, if there are no children, one half will go to the surviving consort, and the other half to the heirs of the deceased person.——As to whether the note and mortgage will be barred soon I am not positive. I think, however, that the time limit is twenty years. If true, you had better have a new mortgage made.

◈

Rights of Wife in Property Disposed of Before Marriage

A. S., Ohio, asks: "A. divided his land in writing between his boys after his wife died, A. to receive a certain sum during his lifetime, and to pay a certain sum at his death for the other heirs. Now B. wants to know if A. made a will dividing the remainder among the other heirs, and A. married, and should die before his wife, could she break the will and come in for a share of the property?"

If these writings were made a matter of record, and no fraud was practised upon the second wife before her marriage, then she would have no right in the lands so disposed of. If they are not made a matter of record, and the second wife did not know of them, but was led to believe that A. was the owner, she would have her dower right in such property—a use of one third for life. If A. had any personal property in his own name at his death, one third would go to his second wife. But if the contract stated that the heirs who received the land should pay a certain sum to other heirs, this could not be affected either by will or by marriage. A. could not make a will that would defeat the wife's rights.

The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Inheritance

B. R. S., Georgia, inquires: "If a man dies, and leaves a wife, but no children, does the wife inherit all of the property, or does the man's brother get a part of it?"

The wife gets all of the property. She is his sole heir where there are no children and he makes no will.

◈

Wife's Rights

F. M. M., New York, would like to know: "What share of property does a widow inherit in New York State? A woman marries a man with three children, and he has a farm valued at thirty-five hundred dollars, and stock valued at about three hundred dollars."

The children could not defeat your legal rights. You are entitled to one third of the personal property absolutely and a life estate in one third of your husband's real estate. You would also be allowed the use of the home for forty days, and reasonable sustenance. Besides, quite a lot of household goods must be set off to you, amounting to about three hundred dollars in value.

◈

Proving Homestead

A. S. asks: "If a man dies, and leaves a homestead not proved upon, lacking two years, can a grandson and a son-in-law take possession, cut the hay, haul it away, put it in their own barn, and use it for their own cattle, when the heirs are here, and try to keep them away by talking to them kindly? One of the heirs is a mother of the grandson and wife of the son-in-law."

The United States land laws provide that if a homesteader dies before the consummation of his claim, the widow, or in case of her death the heirs, may continue settlement or cultivation, and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. If the widow proves up, the title passes to her. It seems in the above case, if the widow is living it is hers; if dead it would go to the heirs.

◈

Railroad Fence

H. T., Ohio, inquires: "What legal steps must be taken to make a railroad company put up a fence?"

The Ohio statute provides that railroads must cause to be constructed and kept in repair on each side of their track along the line of their lands a fence sufficient to turn stock. When it is out of repair, the agent of the company for receiving and shipping freight at the station nearest where the fence is out of repair should be notified, stating where, how, and the probable cost of the same. If the company fails for twenty-four hours thereafter to repair the same so that it will turn stock, the owner may repair the same and present an itemized account for the same to the railroad company, and if the railroad company does not pay the same, the owner can recover the same by suit. See sections 3325 and 3326 Revised Statutes of Ohio.

◈

Widow's Rights, Dower, etc.

S. J. B. says: "My husband died suddenly, leaving a small home. By law I hold one third of the home. My children signed off their rights during my life, and gave me a life lease of it. Does accepting that life lease prohibit me from holding my thirds? I did not sign my rights away in the place, and I have full control of the land. If I am sick, will the expenses come out of the place if there is not enough of my own to care for me?"

The inquirer does not give the name of the state in which she resides, and therefore my answer will have to be general. What do you mean by widows' thirds? Many think that the widow has a right to sell her third, or dower, interest. This may be true in some of the newer states where the old common-law dower right has been abolished, and new rights fixed by statute, but I gather from the nature of the question that the inquirer lives in a state where the common-law rule still prevails, and I will therefore say that by the children doing as they did—which was a proper and kindly act—they just enlarged your one third for life (the dower right) to all for life. The expense you mention cannot come out of the place now, neither could it have come out of it if you had retained only your third. You can use only the income of the land. If you need more, the children ought to supply it, but you cannot sell or make a charge upon the land.

Ditch Law

G. H. W., New York, asks: "How can a man be forced to clean a ditch across his land, when the property-holders above are unwilling to clean theirs, and wish him to do the same? The ditch was dug by a commission about forty years ago."

I am not entirely familiar with the laws of New York in refcrence to ditches, but usually in such cases you should apply or consult the commissioners, and they will order it done. In Ohio an application can be filed with the county auditor, and he sets the machinery in motion that will result in having it cleaned.

◈

Contracts of Deceased Persons

E. E. P. inquires: "A woman married to her second husband, they both owning real estate, leased her real estate for a term of ten years or more. If she should die after this lease is made, could the lessee, if he had paid her the full price of the lease, hold possession until the lease expires?——Also, if a man makes a will, giving one third of the use of his real estate to his widow, and also her one third after her death, what does this last clause mean?"

Yes, the lessee could hold it until the end of the time for which he contracted.——I should think that it would mean that the widow would get one third of his property absolutely. This opinion, however, may not be reliable, for in order to properly construe a will the entire instrument should be consulted, the object being to give the true intent of the testator.

◈

Good Title—Inheritance

A. S., Pennsylvania, asks: "Is A.'s title good to a farm willed to him by his father, of which he has had possession for thirty-four years, the deed being in his father's name, and he having possession of deed and will? What share would A.'s wife have by law in real estate, personal property and money, there being children living?"

Yes, the title is good. I presume that on the death of the father the will was properly probated. The widow of the deceased person, if there are no children living, takes one half of the real estate for life; if he leaves no known heirs, she takes all for life. She gets one half of the personal property absolutely. Money is personal property.

◈

Inheritance—Chattel Mortgage

J. L. H., Ohio, asks: "A. made a deed for a farm of one hundred and sixty acres to his granddaughter. The consideration named in the deed is one dollar. If said granddaughter should marry, and die without making a will or leaving children, who would inherit the farm?——Is a chattel mortgage not filed, or not filed at the expiration of one year, good against the maker of it if no other mortgage is given? Will a chattel mortgage signed by the giver and wife, but no witnesses to the instrument, hold good in law, provided there is none given to another party?"

It would go to the husband of the granddaughter. If the consideration in the deed was love and affection, the husband would have only a life estate, but with a one-dollar consideration, the husband would get it absolutely.——Yes, the mortgage is good.

◈

Title by Adverse Possession

X., Mississippi, says: "About forty years ago A. died, leaving real estate to ten heirs. By mutual consent and for various considerations all but one, B., quitclaimed their interests to J., the youngest daughter. B., however, did not, but it seems that he mutually agreed that J. should have it. He has never disturbed J.'s possession of it, which she has enjoyed for fully forty years. B. is now dead, and his heirs know nothing of the condition of the property. Will the law give J. a title to the property? If not, will the time ever come when the title will be good?"

As I understand the laws of Mississippi, suit can only be brought to recover real estate within ten years from the time the right accrued. At common law it was twenty years. Under either the title of J. would be good—that is, the property could not be taken away. The court would not, and does not in any instance, make a deed. What J. could do would be to bring an action in court to quiet her title, and the court would by decree make it good.

Inheritance

A. C., Georgia, inquires: "A man died, leaving a mother and two brothers and three half brothers and sisters. Who is the lawful heir to his estate? How should it be divided?"

As I understand the laws of Georgia, the mother, brothers of the whole blood and brothers and sisters of the half blood would share equally.

◈

Title Under Deed

M. J. L., New Hampshire, asks: "A. gave his son a warranty deed of his farm, and the son gave back a life lease. A.'s wife died, and he married again, which proved to be a very unhappy match. A. then gave the son a quitclaim deed. Is that deed good, and can the son order the stepmother out?"

I presume the father is dead. The stepmother has no interest in the land.

◈

Filling Up Lots, etc., and Stopping Natural Flow of Water

H. W., Vermont, says: "I built a house on a new street in this town twelve years ago. Two years later the trustees of the streets graded the two streets that I built upon. They filled in and raised both streets and sidewalks that pass by my lot. It was a damage to my property, and the pond of water they caused around my house during the spring season by not making a proper outlet has been a great nuisance. What is the best thing for me to do?"

If you cannot persuade the town officials to give you proper relief, the only thing I know for you to do is to enter suit and recover your damages from the town. In doing this it will be necessary to employ a local attorney. I have no doubt but that you have a right of action against the town.

◈

Right to Use Natural Stream for Irrigation

K. M., New Jersey, inquires: "I have a natural stream running through my land. I wish to use all of the water from the stream for irrigation on my ground. My land being of a sandy nature, it will take every drop through the summer months. My neighbor below me, who has heretofore enjoyed the use of the water of this stream, threatens to stop me by process of law. Can he do so?"

I think he can stop you. Riparian owners upon navigable and unnavigable streams are entitled, in the absence of grant, license or prescription limiting their rights, to have the stream which washes their lands flow as it is wont by Nature, without making any diminution or alteration. The rights of riparian proprietors to use the water of a stream is divided into the "ordinary" purposes, such as cooking, washing, and drinking for their stock, and the right to use it for "extraordinary" purposes, such as irrigation and manufacturing. In the former use the riparian owner may consume practically all the water there is in the stream. In the latter use he may use only so much as will not materially injure the rights of the lower riparian proprietors to use the stream for either ordinary or extraordinary purposes. In some of the Western states the doctrine has been modified, and the use of the water for irrigation purposes is allowed.

◈

Partnership Machinery

C. W. inquires: "A. and B. bought a corn-binder, and ran it one year. Then A. sold his share, and rented his place to C. Did he have a right to sell without consulting B.? Does B. have a right to use the binder to cut other corn than his own, when C.'s is ready to cut and waiting for the machine? C. has in more corn than B., and will cut on A.'s place, he giving C. the stalks for cutting. B. claims that he has the right to use the machine three days to C.'s three days, no matter where he uses it."

The above query suggests the difficulty that very often occurs in the joint use of farm-machinery. The presumption is that if the machinery is owned in equal shares, each owner is entitled to an equal use. What the rights of each are in reference to using it for cutting or harvesting grain for others can depend only upon the arrangements between the owners. A. could sell his part, and the purchaser would get whatever was A.'s share. If this machine was owned in equal shares, then it is probable that C.'s contention that he can use it three days and B. three days alternately is correct. In such cases there must be mutual concessions, or the partnership had better end at once. These joint owners ought to try to use the machine to accommodate each other. A great deal can be done by mutual concessions. The crops of the owners ought to be first protected. If one has more than the other, still the owners' should be first cut. This difference in use should be paid for, but other crops should not be cut to the detriment of the owners'.

The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Ohio State Grange

OHIO STATE GRANGE was a record-breaker in point of work done. Interest and enthusiasm were high throughout the session. Business was transacted with dispatch, showing State Master Derthick an ideal presiding officer. At 12:30 A.M., after a most strenuous session, all joined hands and sang one verse of "God be with You Till We Meet Again." Two hundred and fifty-seven took the sixth degree, which was beautifully conferred by Flora Dora Ellis and her court and attendants.

Tender tributes to the memory of S. H. Ellis and J. H. Brigham were paid by those who knew and loved them. Mrs. C. G. Norton voiced the sentiment of all when she said that "When Ellis and Brigham were here, all was well. They are not here to-day; all is not well." All testified to their ability, worth, excellence and virtue. W. W. Miller was chairman of the memorial committee for Brother Brigham, and his tender, manly tribute from one strong man to another was touching. John Begg was chairman of the committee on the death of Brother Ellis, and his tribute was tender and true.

Ringing resolutions were passed favoring the labeling of wire fence, stating the quality of wire; support of present Grout law; sustaining present line-fence law; urging Ohio congressmen to work and vote for the Currier good-roads bill; favoring election of United States senators by direct vote; parcels post; postal savings-banks; inspection of all banks the same as of national banks; employment of convict labor on public highways; asking amendment to inheritance-tax law providing that inheritances of not more than fifteen thousand dollars be exempt from such tax; commending the state board of agriculture, experiment station, college of agriculture, state library, and pledging hearty support of the same.

C. B. Wade, chairman of the committee on education, submitted an excellent report favoring the consolidation of schools where practicable, the teaching of rural agriculture in common schools and the study of agriculture in the granges, and recommended that to effect this a committee be appointed by the state grange to put on a course of agriculture under direction of the college of agriculture, Ohio State University.

There were more young people in attendance than at any previous session, many of them college graduates who are alive to the educational interests of the grange, and who are not content to slip along without making their influence felt. "The old order changeth, yielding place to the new" in the grange as in all other things that progress. The demand for education in the grange and schools cannot be put off longer. There must be some opportunity offered by the grange to do this work, or some other means will be provided. That was the sentiment that predominated, and it was that sentiment that was responsible for the recommendation of the committee on education that a committee be appointed to put this work on under the direction of the college of agriculture. The college is ready to give a correspondence course in agriculture and domestic science in the grange, and judging from the sentiment at Warren, the granges are ready.

Dean Price of the college of agriculture; L. H. Goddard and C. G. Williams, of the experiment station; E. A. Peters and Miss Harriet Mason, of the "Ohio Farmer;" Miss Peachey, of the "Live-Stock Farmer;" Mrs. S. H. Ellis and Miss Dora Ellis, L. P. Bailey, R. O. Hinsdale, Samuel Taylor and Mr. Baldwin were among the prominent guests present.

W. W. Miller extended an invitation from the Columbus Board of Trade to meet in that city next year, which was promptly accepted.

The following officers were unanimously reëlected. Master, F. A. Derthick; Lecturer, John Begg; Treasurer, W. W. Miller; Flora, Miss Dora Ellis; Ceres, Mrs. Hattie Elliott; Secretary, C. M. Freeman. D. E. Dunham and L. G. Spencer are new members of the executive committee.

Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, treasurer of the National Grange, was an honored guest of the grange. Past Lecturer Mortimer Whitehead made several excellent addresses, and installed the officers.

STATE MASTER DERTHICK'S ADDRESS

The annual address of State Master Derthick was very warmly commended, and by special request it will soon be printed for distribution. He urged a greater use of the traveling library; commended the press; urged investigation of charges as to farmers bearing too large a share of the burdens of taxation; urged that a standard for wire fencing be established; recommended that the grange work for a law providing that all state and savings banks, trust companies, etc., be subjected to an examination similar to that of national banks; warned members to be on guard against tampering with the Grout law.

"The legislature, the university board, the president of Ohio State University and the governor are in harmony as to the propriety as well as the necessity of expanding our college of agriculture, the governor becoming personally responsible to tide over the emergency of this year.

"There is a growing disposition on the part of the National Grange to refrain from announcing to the world the policy or position of the order upon any important question so long as there is any considerable difference of opinion on the subject. This policy of conservatism prevents the possible necessity of retraction, insures against mistakes, and contributes to those fraternal relations that should obtain between members of the grange. This safe policy may well be adopted by all state granges.

"A successful deputy must be both born and made. To describe an ideal deputy would be a delicate as well as a difficult task. The deputy conveys by his own personality the conception of the grange to the community he visits. He is the authorized representative of the state master, and by him will be judged the character and meaning of the grange. He gives the key-note to the new organization. The features of the grange that most strongly appeal to him will assume prominence in the new grange. He must be able to persuade men. He must be discreet, courageous, wise in counsel, firm in action. He must be a success, that he may convince others who are successful. He must know the achievements and aims of the grange. He must be a student of public affairs. Such deputies we have, and it is ours to hold up their hands by liberal compensation, and pray God's blessing upon their efforts."

◈

The Observatory

Do not try to persuade men until you can persuade a living out of the conditions which surround you.

◈

The demand for the teaching of elementary agriculture in the schools is growing. Let us not forget that there must be a broad and liberal foundation for this special work.

◈

People are reading and thinking as they never did before. They are not ready to take fancies for realities. They are after facts, not entertainment; reason, not undigested opinions.

◈

There is a growing demand that cannot be ignored for the grange to take a decided stand for systematic educational work in the grange. Many of the best granges are ready to take up the line of educational work that has long been preached by some of the members.

◈

It is a mistake to think that farmers are not interested in better schools. They are intensely alive to the matter, and seeking to find the best remedy to overcome the ills that afflict them. They are willing to pay more money for schools if they can get better teachers and better results from the schools.

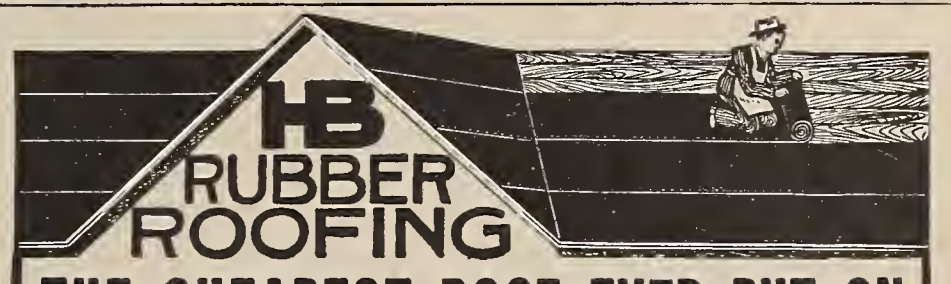
◈

The evils of which we complain, the heartaches we suffer surely point out to the thoughtful ones the necessity of reading the best possible literature, to the end that high ethical ideals may be inculcated. Place the very best literature in the hands of the children—books that Time has sealed with her approval—and rest assured they will not go far astray.

◈

People get what they want. If a community desires excellent schools, it will set itself the task of securing them. There are good teachers, and material to train into good teachers, but he or she is very foolish to prepare for a life-work that will not provide support. Can patrons of schools afford to send their children to any but the very best teachers? Can they afford to send their best talent into other industries—that will pay more? Insist on good teachers, and then pay them well, if you have to go down in your pocket for it.





THE CHEAPEST ROOF EVER PUT ON

Here is a new rubber roofing that for wearing qualities and cost cannot be equaled by any roofing made, It is weather-proof, rain-proof, sun-proof and fire resisting. Water runs off from it like it does from a duck's back—that's why it's soak-proof. That's why it lasts for years—why it don't shrivel or warp, but instead, hardens and toughens like iron. Roofing that absorbs moisture, whether shingles or prepared material, will soon give out. The swelling and contracting causes it to loosen and rot. The sun draws out with the evaporating moisture its very life—its wearing qualities—leaving a dead, tinder-like substance that soon becomes as easily soaked with moisture as a blanket. A test of ***H. B. Rubber Roofing*** will soon prove it is best while the cost is very small.

$1.25 PER—108 SQUARE FEET

Just figure out what it would cost to cover the roof of your house, or barn, or shed, or poultry house, and then figure that it will outlast any other roofing, and you'll find it the cheapest roofing ever put on. Can be laid over old shingles by any one. All the tool necessary is a hammer. Each roll contains nails, caps and cement sufficent to lay it. Comes in three thicknesses. One-ply, $1.25; two-ply, $1.90; three-ply, $2.75, per square of 108 square feet. Requires no painting and does not taint the rain water. Suitable for any climate. Excellent for siding or lining purposes. ***Send for Booklet "B" and Free Samples.*** Address

HARRIS BROS. Loomis and 35th Sts. CHICAGO



$21.00 PRICE EXPLAINED

FOR $21.00 TO $23.00 TOP BUGGIES, similar to one illustrated, HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVERTISED, also ROAD WAGONS at $14.00 to $17.00, SURREYS at $34.00 to $38.00.

HOW BUGGIES can be offered at these prices and why we can sell buggies and all other vehicles at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our FOUR BIG FREE VEHICLE CATALOGUES. Cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, Free, Postpaid, FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES showing the most complete line of everything in Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Vehicles of all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and Saddlery, all shown in large handsome half-tone illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make.

WITH THE FOUR FREE CATALOGUES you will receive the most astonishing Buggy Offer ever heard of, a new and astonishing proposition. How others can offer top buggies at $21.00 to $23.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggies the day we receive your order. Our Free Trial Offer, Our Pay After Received Terms, Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the FOUR FREE CATALOGUES.

HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY? If you have, don't fail to cut this ad. out today and mail to us. If you can't use a Top Buggy at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this announcement. Don't buy any kind of a buggy until after you cut this ad. out and send to us and get the Four Big Free Catalogues, the most liberal offer, the very latest proposition, everything explained, all free for the asking. Write today. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,** CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

OUR TREES **FRUIT and Ornamental**

Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Plants, Seeds, Etc.,

Have been the standard of excellence for **Over Half a Century** We offer everything of the best for

Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden and Greenhouse.

Our aim is to retain all the old varieties that are desirable and introduce all the new things in our line which promise to prove valuable. We send by mail postpaid, **Seeds, Plants, Vines, Roses, Bulbs** and **Small Trees** and **Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction,** larger sent by express or freight. **A valuable 168 page Catalogue FREE,** send for it and see what values we give for your money. Direct deal will save you all **agents commissions** and **insure you the best. TRY IT.** Correspondence solicited. 51 years. 44 Greenhouses. 1000 Acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 140, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

GRAPE VINES

Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries. Price List **FREE.**

Send 2c stamp for illustrated descriptive catalog.

T. S. HUBBARD CO. Fredonia, N. Y.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

ORCHARD PROFIT depends upon working all the fruit into a salable product. Cider, for instance. If good, clear and pure it sells readily at a profit. The best is produced by a

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS



Made in varying sizes; hand and power. Get our free catalogue before you buy.

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., 6 Main Street, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 18. Winchester, Indiana.

Around the Fireside

Geraniums in Winter

All things considered, the geranium is our best plant for winter flowering. It blooms freely and constantly in most instances, and adapts itself to the conditions prevailing in the ordinary living-room more readily than almost any other plant I have any knowledge of. And it requires very little care. Its ability to take care of itself is one of the strong arguments in its favor, especially with the amateur who is distrustful of his skill in the management of plants that insist on having their peculiarities humored. It has little to boast of in the way of attractive foliage—though a plant well set with vigorous, healthy foliage is far from being unhandsome—but it has a right to pride itself on the beauty of its flowers. Some of the scarlet varieties are so exceedingly brilliant that they actually seem to impart a feeling of warmth to the observer. The little child who declared that auntie's geraniums were "on fire" was conscious of this suggestion of heat in the intensity of color which characterizes some of the most richly colored sorts. Others are extremely delicate in color and tint. Some are pure white. All the recently introduced varieties have large, wide-petaled flowers, borne in trusses of good size on long stalks. A well-developed plant, symmetrical in shape, and properly furnished with foliage to serve as a background against which to display its blossoms effectively, is a magnificent sight when in full bloom, notwithstanding the fact that some persons sneer at the geranium as being "common." All beauty is common in a sense, and I would as soon object to the sky and the sunshine because the beauty of them is for the enjoyment of everybody, and therefore "common," as to seek to disparage a flower because it was one that everybody could grow and enjoy.

Any one can understand the culture of the geranium with reasonable certainty of success who can give it a good soil to grow in, water enough to keep it always moist at the roots, a sunny location and freedom from frost. Insects seldom attack it. It has a healthy constitution that gives it immunity from the diseases so common to most other plants, and it will reward you for the care it receives at your hands by making your window bright with bloom as few other plants can.—Eben E. Rexford, in Lippincott's.

◈

Earthquakes Daily in Japan

According to Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, in an exhaustive paper on the subject, about fourteen hundred earthquake shocks are recorded yearly in Japan. The number stated, however, are not as formidable as would appear, as less than fifty are sensible. Since 1875 fifteen earthquakes have occurred sufficiently severe to cause loss of life or damage to property. In October, 1891, the Great Nuno-Owari earthquake occurred, in which seven thousand people were killed, seventeen thousand injured, and twenty thousand buildings were destroyed. In 1875 the government commenced the systematic observation of earthquakes. According to records since the earliest times, forty-seven had their origin in the Pacific, seventeen in the Sea of Japan, two in the Inland Sea, one hundred and fourteen inland, and forty-three are obscure.

◈

Life-Preserving Night-Shirts

According to the "American Inventor," passengers on ocean-liners may soon be able to sleep in life-preservers if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry. It would, of course, be out of the question for passengers aboard ship to sleep in cork jackets, so the inventor has provided that the jacket becomes effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas, which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, is about eight inches wide, and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which when acted upon by water instantly inflates the belt. The belt is said to have been tested in the ocean, and that it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds, a remarkably short period. The knowledge as to the different ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator guards with secrecy.

◈

The Color of the Eyes

From Boston comes the theory that the difference in the color of people's eyes is a protective adaptation to surroundings. Natives from regions where blue light is predominant—Swedes, Norwegians and sailors, for instance—have blue eyes, while near the equator, or in sandy lands like South Africa, where intense yellow light is experienced, the eyes take a rich, dark yellow hue, as those of the Malays and the Kafirs, Spaniards and Italians. Generally it is true that the French have dark eyes, the English gray and the Scotch blue.

A Song of Hope

BY WILLIAM EBEN SCHULTZ

The wind is howlin' 'round
  The hillside, cold an' drear;
The earth's hard, icy ground
  Is dismal, black an' scar.

The rain is sent below
  In torrents from the sky;
The blastin' north winds blow
  From off the summit high.

The old world seems withdrawn
  From weather calm an' mild;
The happy days are gone,
  But why be sad or riled?

For better times are comin'—
  Good for me an' you;
Hear that partridge drummin'?
  Think o' what's in stew!

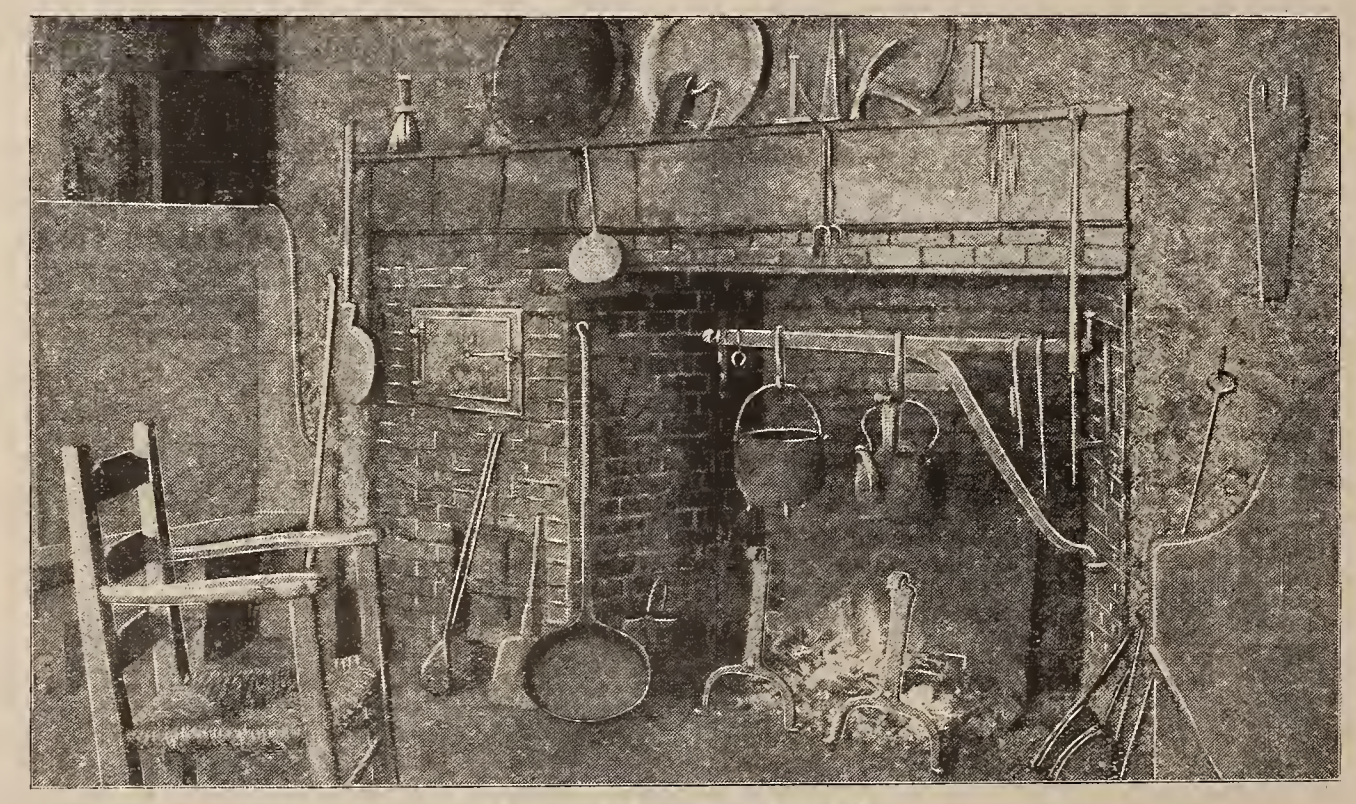
Caring for the Birds

In the cold, long winters of Norway and Sweden the birds have but scant gleaning, and they would perhaps fare but indifferently well if it were not for the custom there prevailing of placing aloft on a pole a sheaf of unthreshed grain for the birds. A piece of meat, or even a bone, hung in the trees will be found and appreciated by the birds as a great treat. The winter birds are largely seed-eaters, but the smaller ones cannot manage unbroken corn-grains, and it will require but little effort on your part to pound them up before putting them out for the little visitors. You would get lots of pleasure out of it.

◈

Lucky or Unlucky, Which?

Has it ever occurred to you who are superstitious about the number "13" that almost daily you may be carrying around with you a piece of money that is just full of thirteens? Just take a look at a quarter of a dollar, and you will note thirteen letters in the words "quarter dollar," thirteen arrow-heads, thirteen feathers in the eagle's wing, thirteen parallel bars on the shield, thirteen letters in the scroll in the eagle's beak, thirteen stars, thirteen horizontal stripes, and thirteen leaves in the olive-branch. If this information should be new to you, and you are superstitious about keeping quarters, we would add that there are a whole lot of people in this world who will very graciously relieve you of coins of that denomination.



AN OLD-FASHIONED FIREPLACE

◈

A Favorite of Emperor William

Ambassador Charlemagne Tower recites an interesting little story of how a young theological student by the name of Doerflinger has become one of Emperor William's favorites. According to the story, the great war lord was walking one day in the street near the palace, when he met the student, and said to him, abruptly, "Where do you come from?"

"I am a Berliner," was the reply.

"Pshaw!" said the emperor, "the Berliners are good for nothing."

"I know two Berlin boys who are exceptions to that rule," returned the student.

"Whom?" asked the emperor.

"Your majesty and myself," was the reply.

The student was commanded to attend the palace, and has been snugly cared for ever since.

The Baby's Weight

The "Bulletin" of the Academy of Medicine (Paris) says that weighing is the only exact means of ascertaining whether the growth of an infant is normal.

"The weight of a child who is well, drinks good milk in sufficient quantity, and digests it well, ought not to vary sensibly from the averages given below. By indicating by the letter W the weight of the infant four days after its birth (an infant loses weight the first three days after its birth) one may show the following averages:

First month	W + 1 lb. 10.5 oz.
Second month	W + 3 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Third month	W + 4 lbs. 11.0 oz.
Fourth month	W + 6 lbs. 1.0 oz.
Fifth month	W + 7 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Sixth month	W + 8 lbs. 8.5 oz.
Seventh month	W + 9 lbs. 10.0 oz.
Eighth month	W + 10 lbs. 10.0 oz.
Ninth month	W + 11 lbs. 8.5 oz.
Tenth month	W + 12 lbs. 5.5 oz.
Eleventh month	W + 13 lbs. 1.0 oz.
Twelfth month	W + 13 lbs. 11.0 oz.

"Hence, if an infant weighs seven pounds four days after its birth, it ought to weigh about twenty pounds at the age of one year. These figures are evidently not at all absolute, but if the infant grows normally its weight ought not to vary greatly from that indicated above."

◈

Animals and Fire

Most animals have great fear of fire, and fly from it in great terror, while to some there is such a wonderful fascination about a flame that they will walk into it. Horses in a burning stable get mad with fear. A dog seems as cool in a burning building as at any time, and will keep his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and calmly seek some avenue of escape. Cats howl piteously, and crouch in some dark corner, hiding their faces from the light, and as a rule are very docile when rescued, never biting or scratching their rescuers. Birds generally keep still, seemingly becoming hypnotized. Cows, like dogs, do not show alarm, are easily led forth, and very often find the way out themselves.

◈

A Modern Rip Van Winkle

A unique story of a modern parallel of the character of Rip Van Winkle comes from southern Illinois, where for twenty years Jacob Rich, a hermit, never once slept under a house-roof. According to the story, Rich at one time was a prosperous farmer, but had been swindled out of everything he owned. Following the loss of his farm, his wife and two children died, when Rich wandered into the woods, and up to recently lived the life of a hermit in the deep forest. Growing old, and foodstuffs becoming quite limited, he wandered into the Belleville police station, and applied for help. His appearance, with his white hair and beard, tattered clothes and bent form was that of a veritable Rip Van Winkle. To the police he stated that he had been roaming all over southern Illinois, and believing that the end of his life was near at hand, he yielded to an impulse to travel back to the scenes of his old home. He was cared for at the county hospital.

◈

Proof of Whisky

We often hear of "proof" as applied to whisky, its quality or the measurement of its strength, yet many people do not understand what is meant thereby. The standard of the United States revenue is a liquor half of which, by volume, is alcohol. This is "100 proof." If you hear whisky described as being "90 proof," it means that it contains one hundred parts of water and ninety of alcohol. Whisky of "100 proof" contains equal parts of each. Whisky "120 proof" contains one hundred and twenty measures of alcohol to one hundred of water.

◈

Queer Rent

A family by the name of Foulis pays a very queer rent to the English crown. The family holds a forest, and the rental of the same is the delivery of a snowball any day it is asked for. The Foulis family must therefore always have a snowball ready. This is not a hard task, as Ben Wyvis, a mountain of great height in the forest, is always covered with snow at the top.

◈

An Underground Church

Myndd Menigdd colliery, Swansea, Wales, has perhaps the most unique worshiping-place in the world. It is a miners' chapel close to the bottom of the shaft. Hung over the pulpit and suspended from the ceiling is a safety-lamp, the only light used during the services. It is a general custom when holding these religious meetings to choose the oldest miner in the colliery to officiate. ◈

We wish every reader of FARM AND FIRESIDE would send us just one new subscription, then it would not be long until FARM AND FIRESIDE would have a million.

Around the Fireside

Tobogganing at Eagles Mere

HOW THE POPULAR SPORT IS ENJOYED ON ONE OF THE HIGHEST SPURS OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS

GEE! Whizz! A measured half-mile in seventeen seconds!

Beats Dan Patch and Lou Dillon to a standstill!

Throws snow in the face of a ninety-mile-an-hour express-flyer, and gives a touring tornado a close haul for first place!

Just imagine yourself on a half-inch board curved up in front, tobogganing down a steep ice-built slide and a mile out over the glassy surface of the frozen lake at such a tremendous gait.

It fairly takes one's breath to think of it.

It surely does when he takes the glissade.

It's like being hurled through the air from a Japanese mortar battery before Port Arthur.

Only the nerve of the tenderfoot holds him to the trial, but once the start is made, the exhilaration of it gets into his blood, and the tingle of it onto his nerves, in a way that gives him more sensations to the second than an electric battery. Loop-the-loop becomes rather tame after one has spent an evening on the Eagles Mere toboggan-slide. The winter's tobogganing is to the native habitant what the boating and bathing are to the summer visitant—there's nothing elsewhere just like it.

Winter or summer there is an indefinable charm about this picturesque "lake of the eagles" that takes firm hold of one's fancy. In summer a place of delight, in winter-time a veritable fairy-land, is Eagles Mere, perched, like an eagle in its cloud-surrounded aery, on the very tiptop of one of the highest spurs of the Alleghany Mountains, in rugged little Sullivan County, in the sylvania of the peace-loving Penn. The beautiful hamlet of summery cottages and many-turreted hotels nestles on the crater-like ridge that rims the gem of a lake that is known far and wide as the "Pearl of the Alleghanies," the most charming summering resort among the mountains of the old Keystone State.

The lake is incomparable—a great cyclopean eye, in a setting of overhanging hemlocks, a gigantic spring, broidered about by glowing masses of blossoming laurel and huge bouquets of the great flowering rhododendron. Its extreme length is a mile, with a width of half that, while its pure waters, of subterranean origin—there being no inflowing surface-streams to pollute them—have a creamy feel to the touch, due to an infiltration of borax, and at the far end break gently upon a splendid beach of soft white sand. It is an ideal place for bathing, offering a graduated depth of water from a few inches to many feet, wherein the tiniest tot or the most daring athlete can sport to his heart's content. Here in summer gather gay throngs, who enjoy to the full the superb boating and bathing, and idle away the dreamy summer-time.

But with the oncoming of the sear and the withered leaf all this life and gaiety disappear like mountain-mists before the all-devouring sun, and leave the somber mountain-top to the lonely villagers, who in the summer rush were too busy catering to the stranger within the gates to take much pleasure unto themselves, and so perforce must put off their playtime to a more convenient season. So when the long, bleak winter sets in—and it does it early up there, with the thermometer at times dropping to forty degrees below zero—when the lake becomes ice-fettered and the landscape glistens under its covering of white, when the little narrow-gage railroad that connects the "Mere" with the standard-gage one thousand feet below and six miles away has ceased its daily visits because no longer profitable, if even possible, the habitant is thrown upon his own resources, and it is at this juncture that the villagers set about preparations for the annual toboggan festival.

Under the enthusiastic leadership of "Cap" Chase, the masterful general manager of the land company which controls the lake and everything but the ozone-filled air you breathe up in that neck of the woods, the work of building the toboggan-slide is carried merrily on. Young and old, entering into the spirit of the thing, fall to and lend a hand. The land end of the slide is constructed on the steep incline of Lake Avenue, a street running from the main avenue down to the head of the lake, in the heart of the village. The middle of the street is paved with great blocks of ice four feet wide for a distance of more than one thousand feet, and down the center of these is planed a groove twenty inches wide and four inches in depth. When the lake is covered with snow, a four-foot track is cleared straightway across the lake almost to the bathing-beach. The borough authorities then take a hand, and string a line of electric lights above the slide, the borough being lighted by electricity generated by the waters of Hunter's Lake, some four miles away.

A cold and nipping air soon puts the slide in fine fettle, and the opening night is a gala affair at which the entire able-bodied population is sure to be present to enjoy the sport, either as spectators or participants. Few are found who are too old or too young or too staid to try at least one glorious glissade down this ideal toboggan-slide. Toboggans of all shapes, forms, sizes and conditions blossom forth, many of them crude affairs of home construction, but everything goes here—yes, literally goes like time. When conditions are favorable—a cold, crisp night, the lake free from drifts—a good toboggan will carry its load of six well out beyond the middle of the lake in a few brief seconds. Numerous experiments have shown that a measured half-mile, starting about midway on the hill, where the toboggan gets under full momentum, is made in sixteen or seventeen seconds. So terrific is the pace that the forms and faces of those on the toboggan are blurred beyond recognition as they dash past the watchers by the glassy trail. It knocks time out of the best whizzer of your boyhood days, and it would give an awakening twist to even the nerves of a jaded automobilist if he were to come to Eagles Mere some wintry night when Old Boreas has loosed the chill north wind and set all the frost-fairies at work.

An occasional spill only adds zest and intensity to the sport, which keeps in full swing, growing wilder and wilder each night, for several weeks. The fame of Eagles Mere tobogganing is spreading abroad in the land, and promises to attract the attention of the erstwhile summer guest who is enthusiastically interested in the winter sports. WILLIAM WALTERS CHAMPION.



STARTING DOWN THE ICY WAY



VIEW OF THE LOWER PORTION OF THE SLIDE AND THE LAKE

◈

Thermometers and Zero

The advent of either extremely cold or unbearably hot weather always increases our interest in the thermometer and its ups and downs. For more than three hundred days in the year it hangs on its accustomed nail, with no one so hot or cold as to do it reverence; but let the temperature soar ninetyward or drop to zeroland and its telltale scale is furtively examined with bated breath and unbated interest. The principle of the thermometer is exceedingly simple—a small glass tube with a hollow bulb, and a capillary canal through it, containing mercury or alcohol, and a graduated scale to mark the expansion and contraction of the expanding substance. The theory of it all is that most bodies expand and contract with the changes of temperature. Mercury and alcohol are exceedingly sensitive to changes of this character, and are hence good registering mediums. The use of mercury, or quicksilver, is, however, rather limited in its range, as excessive cold causes it to congeal, so alcohol is used for recording very high or very low temperatures.

There are three well-known varieties of thermometers, distinguished by the system of marking the degrees. In the Fahrenheit thermometer the freezing-point for water is marked at thirty-two degrees above zero, and zero is placed at the point where the mercury stands when placed in a mixture of snow and salt; and the boiling-point of water is two hundred and twelve degrees. In the Centigrade the freezing-point of water is made the zero, the boiling-point is fixed at one hundred degrees, and the space between is divided into one hundred spaces, or degrees. In the Reaumur thermometer the freezing-point of water is made zero, the boiling-point eighty degrees.

◈

If Every One

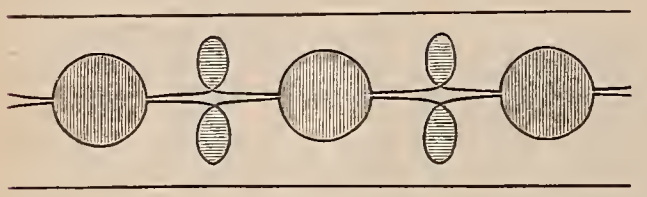
who reads this notice will send in one or two new subscriptions to FARM AND FIRESIDE besides his own, the million-mark will be easily reached and passed. If your own subscription is paid in advance, so much the better; but get one good neighbor—or two if you can—to subscribe, and send in his subscription. If you send two we will give you a year's subscription free for doing it. Now, that is fair, is it not? Let's hear from you, and that million will come quickly. Thousands have already sent in new subscriptions, and FARM AND FIRESIDE has made great gains in the last few months.

The Housewife

With Braid and Embroidery

A FAVORITE trimming seen on the new tailored suits and cloaks is composed of narrow braid and embroidery. This combination is very attractive, and furnishes the home dressmaker with a wide field for the making up of home-made trimmings at slight expense which will far surpass in beauty those of the shops. The work is of such a simple nature that no needlewoman need hesitate to undertake it. On collars, cuffs and vests of a cloth contrasting with the main dress-goods this style is especially suitable; or, if preferred, the work may be done on velvet bands, these to be set onto the goods afterward.

In the illustrations four designs are shown which may be easily drawn and followed at home. Nos. 1 and 2 are formed of very narrow braid—merely a



No. 1

cord, in fact. Two rows are carried in following the outline of the design, one for the upper half, the other for the lower, as this saves turning the braid so often, and insures a smoother appearance when completed. Between the curves of the braid silk floss is worked in satin-stitch lengthwise or crosswise. Straight or curved rows of the braid are at either side. Nos. 3 and 4 are of a little wider braid. The first has points of the embroidery, while the other has small disks. When the braid does not surround the embroidery it is brought out nicely by an embroidered outline in black or whatever color the braid may be.

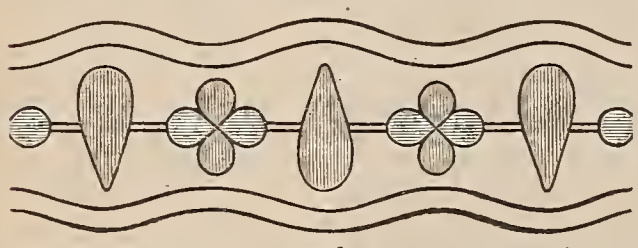
Handsome combinations are made of brown braid with red and green embroidery on a tan suit. Purple and orange embroidery outlined with black, and used in connection with black braid, give a rich touch of color to certain dull shades, while lavender, white and black are more somber. Red, yellow and green are good on browns, tans and blacks, and the opalescent tints are beautiful on white. MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

◈

An Evening for Girls

In this day of girls' clubs it is difficult to find amusement that has not been worn out by repetition, hence the cry for something new. Try this. It will bear repeating, and no two evenings be quite alike.

Let the hostess for this particular evening prepare as many menu-cards with tiny pencils attached as she is to have guests. She may leave them in ignorance of her plans for the evening until all have arrived and she is ready to distribute the cards. Each of the cards should have an initial in the upper right-hand corner, none of them to be impossible for the use to which they are to be put. She is now ready for the evening's work, which begins with the distribution of the cards, on which each guest must write her name. She then



No. 2

gives them a time-limit, in which they are to make a perfect menu for a club-supper, every article to begin with the letter on the corner of their card. To do anything like perfect work it will take the better part of an evening and furnish an unlimited amount of amusement, as the work must be done so well that an entire supper may be created from it without an extravagant outlay. When time is called let the hostess collect the cards, and read them aloud, being her own judge as to the one who has made the best list and the one most easily followed. A prize of a dainty book of menus such as are put out by the art companies may be given to the winner. For a booby prize give a three-cent egg-beater. As a finale the winner is to give a supper to the present company, and as many of their friends as they may choose, using the menu that won her the prize, without any additions.

At first it will seem utterly impossible to follow out this letter-scheme for an entire supper, but take, for instance, the letter "C," and we have the following, which is nothing to what may be done with this letter:

Cream Soup Crackers
Chicken Creamed Oysters Cranberries
Clams Catfish Currants (spiced)
Cauliflower Carrots Corn (canned)
Creamed Tomatoes
Cocoanut, Cream and Cherry Pies
Citron and Clove Cakes
Cream Biscuit and Ceraline Muffins
Coffee and Cocoa

HALE COOK.

◈

Flowers for the Busy Woman

Time was when I numbered my pot-plants by the hundred, and when they flourished like the green bay-tree, a delight to me and to all visitors to our home. That, however, was before the necessity came for me to help with the bread-winning. For some years I tried to hold on to my pets, I loved them so, but it was not satisfactory, because enforced neglect would cause them to droop and shed their leaves, and instead of flourishing, they perceptibly dwindled. It took quite an effort to make up my mind, but it came at last to the place where I must take my choice between a very few good decorative plants and a great many eyesores. I have not regretted the way I decided, although I still look forward to the day when I may have a large and beautiful collection again. My years of experience enabled me to select my "busy woman's collection" wisely. I have three ferns—a Bostoniensis, an Australian tree-fern, and two pans of maidenhair for my dish; I have two palms—a Latania Borbonica and a beautiful Kentia. These are strictly foliage plants, and with the exception of the maidenhair fern, are of the simplest culture, and will not sulk with occasional neglect. For bloomers I selected first of all a "Linum trygimum," because when the flowers in the garden are all gone the "Linum" is weighted with its dainty golden blossoms. The care of it in summer is simple, as I just bed it out, and then lift it with the first cool days. For other blossoms I have hyacinths in pots, freesias and narcissus. I selected these because they would bloom, and then I could bed out the bulbs to replenish their vitality out of doors, and I would not have to be troubled with the care of them in summer. MARY MARSH.

◈

Keeping Up

With a round of cleaning, cooking, washing and sewing to occupy nearly every moment of the day, a woman has little time or inclination for intellectual pursuits. Often she even gives up trying to keep posted on the current events, and as for reading a book through, that is now only a remembered pleasure of girlhood days. Yet it gives her a pang to hear her husband and children discuss subjects of which she is totally ignorant. They never appeal to her for a decision, because they know she does not read. It grieves her, but she sees no remedy; for while husband and children spend their evenings reading, she must turn to her mending-basket, or go to the kitchen to make bread, finish a belated ironing, prepare fruit for



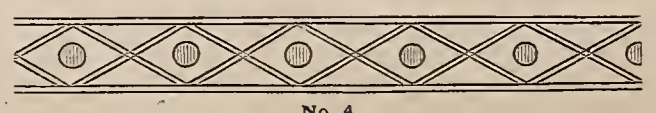
No. 3

canning, or do a few of the hundred things which seem always demanding attention.

It is too bad that the sweet ruling spirit of the home should be turned into a mere drudge. If she is not losing her prettiness and brightness it is a miracle. She has little to raise her thoughts above menial tasks, for she is not in touch with other minds who would arouse her to higher thoughts and a brighter life.

Dear little wife and mother, laboring so faithfully and uncomplainingly in her humble field, how we all love her and honor her! And yet if she is falling into a rut she is a little to blame. God never meant that she should do nothing but attend to the food and the raiment. He intended that she should make use of the materials within her reach, so she might be a more intelligent home-maker—one whom husband and children can refer to in their difficulties, and whom they can include in all of their conversation. Probably the overworked mother holds up her hands in horror at this, and says, "It's easy for one to talk who has never tried it!" Yes, preaching is easier than practising; but this practising will soon become a joy and a renewer of her youth.

Listen, little mother. Ten to one when you work silently by yourself in the evening you are thinking of the day's cares or planning to-morrow's work. What wonder that little furrows are working their way into your brow, and silver lines leaving their tracings in your hair. Forget yourself and your household worries during the hour while the family is gathered under the evening lamp, and get out into the world with them, and learn what other women and men are doing.



No. 4

Keep your hands busy if necessary, but give your mind a rest from housework. Your children and your husband read in the evening. Ask one of them to read the daily paper or a magazine or book aloud as you mend or iron or mix bread, and then join the little ones and the husband in discussing the reading.

Then there is a class of reading which may be dear to your heart while it does not interest the others. You may wish to pursue a course of this reading by yourself. If so, begin, and resolve upon reading one page a day—do not think of neglecting it any more than you would your morning bath. It will not take more than ten minutes, and ten minutes a day means over sixty hours a year, or seven and one half days of eight hours each, devoted entirely to reading. And reading in this way is a certain method of keeping what you read, for in one day a page of reading has plenty of time to digest and become an inseparable part of yourself. One page a day and several evenings a week in a family reading-circle means that you are to become a younger, happier, better-educated woman. Isn't it worth trying? JANET THOMAS.

◈

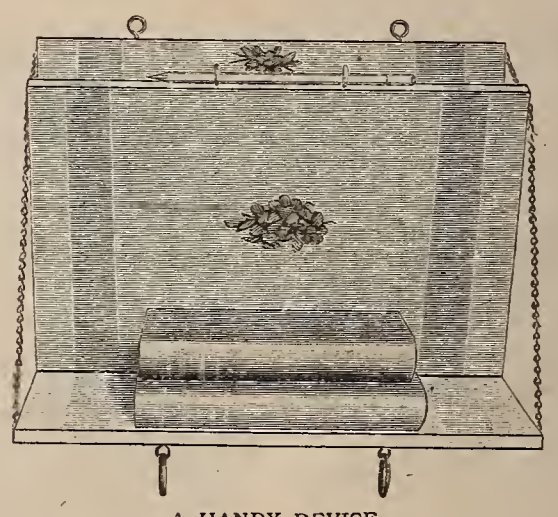
A Handy Device

I do not know that I have a talent for inventing things, but when there is a "crying need," with no money to spare, I generally contrive to make a substitute, and out of something of no money value;



COLLAR OF BOLTING-CLOTH

largely. For instance, our youngest had a habit of leaving her school-books, paper, etc., lying around. The further she advanced in school, the more she had to scatter, which nearly drove me frantic. I put my wits together to abate the nuisance. I had some fairly smooth pieces of board, such as I am always laying aside for emergencies. From these I selected three that were the same length, which I easily made the width I wanted. When ready for use piece No. 1 was ten and one half by fourteen inches, No. 2 one inch narrower, while No. 3 was one inch narrower than No. 2. The second and third, in the order given, I put together the long way with small brass hinges, so that when the hinges closed the two pieces were at right angle, or as if I had laid No. 3 on the table and stood No. 2 on top of it close to one edge, so they would lie flat together when the hinges opened. With another pair of hinges I fastened No. 1 to No. 3 so that the former stood up against the latter behind No. 2. The hinges had been lying in the "supply box" (where I keep all sorts of odds and ends) waiting for a time to come when they would again serve the purpose for which they were made. From the same source I took a steel chain that was bright enough to remember the time when it was fastened to a comb, separated it in the middle, and with brass-headed tacks fastened half to each side of the three boards in this way: One end of each chain was tacked to the outer corners of



A HANDY DEVICE

No. 3; eight and one half inches from this they were tacked to the top and outside corners of No. 2, while the ends, which were five and one half inches long, were tacked to the corresponding corners of No. 1. This held the case in position when hung on the wall, No. 3 being the shelf to hold the books, and the space between Nos. 1 and 2 a place for blank books and other papers used in school-work. Two screw-eyes in the top edge of No. 1, eight inches apart, were used to hang it by. Two of larger size in the top of No. 2, turned with their eyes crossways, three and one half inches apart, held a lead-pencil. Under the front edge of the shelf, about eight inches apart, I screwed two curtain-rings, making them face one another, to hold a foot-rule.

At the price of two screw-eyes and a portion of my time I have a useful and neat article that would answer as well for the latest papers and magazines, for there is room on the shelf for half a dozen of the latter, while the pocket will hold as many papers. Marbled wrapping-paper covered all defects in the boards, saving the use of a plane, which is rather a "white elephant" in a woman's hands. Bands of dark red paper and a few embossed pictures made it more attractive to the one for whom it was made. But the main thing was that there was a place to keep the school-supplies together, yet in convenient shape, so there was no need for any confusion or misplacement.

◈ H. C.

A Collar of Bolting-Cloth

The collar illustrated is very attractive, and will add a dainty touch to almost any waist. It is made of bolting-cloth in three parts. The straight top runs down to form a point in the front, across which three folds of the cloth are laid. The side pieces are curved about this point, and end in short, slightly pointed tabs. These, as well as the top of the collar, are bound with the bolting-cloth. The ornamentation consists of small sprays, flowers, leaves, etc., cut from a piece of all-over lace. These are applied to the collar invisibly after being arranged, and are picked out here and there with cut-steel beads. M. Y. M.

HOUSEHOLD PRIZE AWARDS

In accordance with the offer made in the November 15th issue of Farm and Fireside for the best illustrations and descriptions of articles for the Household Department, the following prizes have been awarded:

First Prize, Ten Dollars—Miss Hale Cook, Los Gatos, California.

Second Prize, Five Dollars—Mrs. W. C. Kohler, Kenton, Ohio.

Third Prize, Three Dollars—Mrs. J. D. Oden, Harding, South Dakota.

Fourth Prize, Two Dollars—Miss Gertrude E. Baker, Westminster, Massachusetts.

Among the articles and descriptions received there are many of much merit. Some of these will be retained by us, published, and paid for at our regular rates.

The Housewife

To Encourage the Children

A GREAT many parents are fondly hoping their children will do well in school, and are looking forward to the time when they will send them to college, but they are doing little or nothing to encourage the boys and girls. True, they tell them repeatedly to "pay attention to their books and mind the teacher," but that is the sum total of the encouragement the scholars receive at home. It is a fine thing to do this much, but it is much better to follow up the good advice with practical helps.

I have known dozens of country boys, and city boys as well, who never knew what it was to have a dictionary to use at home. At school each scholar had to have a little one for a text-book, but at home he had to guess at the meaning of the words he found unless his mother or father could define them. A common dictionary can be bought for twenty-five cents, and many papers offer them as premiums with their subscriptions in complete and up-to-date form. At school the teachers urge their pupils never to pass an unfamiliar word without looking it up, but how is it possible to define a word without a dictionary? Often second-hand books may be picked up for a trifle, but even a new book costs but little compared with the good that every member of the family will derive from it.

The same might be said of maps and the ever-essential atlas. There are many people who call themselves intelligent who could not tell where Japan and Russia are if their lives depended upon it. A man refused to buy a good second-hand atlas for twenty cents not long ago on the ground that a geography was all that his son needed. The boy tried to explain that it was impossible to carry the heavy book home every night, but to no avail. The same man willingly spent for candy a little later half the amount he would have paid for the book, and never regretted it for an instant. If you have not a good atlas, by all means get one right away, and encourage the children to hunt up places in it so that they will be well informed on the topics of the day.

During vacation the key of a country school-house was left at a neighboring farm-house, and the young girls of several families got into the habit of spending their leisure time there working problems and drawing maps on the blackboard. There was such a fascination about having all the time they wanted to cover the smooth surface with work that the summer passed all too soon. I have never seen but one country home with a good blackboard but that one was in constant demand. People regard the two or three dollars necessary for a good board as wasted, though occasionally you find a tipsy little child's blackboard which is nothing but a piece of wood blackened, and is a vexation to the little ones.

By some means provide your children with a good blackboard, an atlas, a dictionary and a good clear light to work by. This will cost less than five dollars. See at the end of the year whether you will be willing to part with them. You will find yourself adding a few good books, and reading them with your children, instead of telling the boys and girls you have no taste for such things. Try your hand at the blackboard, and see if you can do the problems your children solve so readily. They may laugh at your methods, but if you can get the "answer" they will have great respect for your store of wisdom.

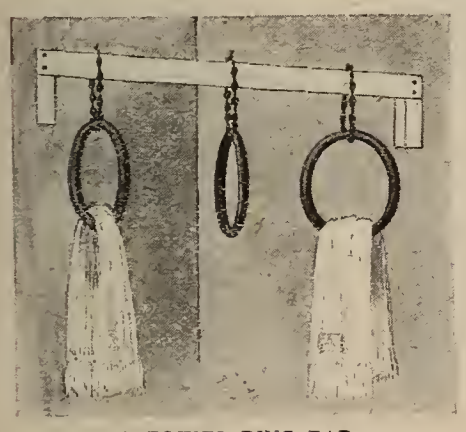
Encourage them by all possible means, and you will never regret the trouble you have taken with them. Tell them of your own difficulties in school-days, but don't harp forever about the superior advantages they enjoy. Help them by showing them how to help themselves, and praise every effort they make toward getting an education.

Even if they never go to college, the habit of always looking up puzzling things will stick to them all through life, and they will be less apt to run after the doubtful pleasures of the billiard-hall. Take several good newspapers and magazines, and every year add a few good books to your shelves. Parents who want their children to have these advantages will find a way to provide them. Often the children will earn the money themselves by taking subscriptions to papers, selling hickory-nuts or raising some little crop if they only are encouraged a little.

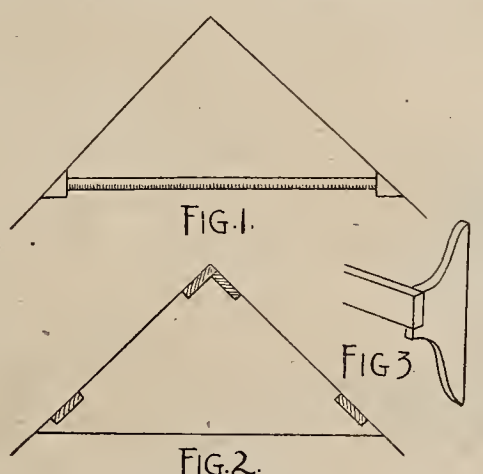
HILDA RICHMOND.



A HOME-MADE MEDICINE-CHEST



A TOWEL-RING BAR



A DOUBLE-DECKED SHOE-NEST

Wash-Room and Closet Conveniences

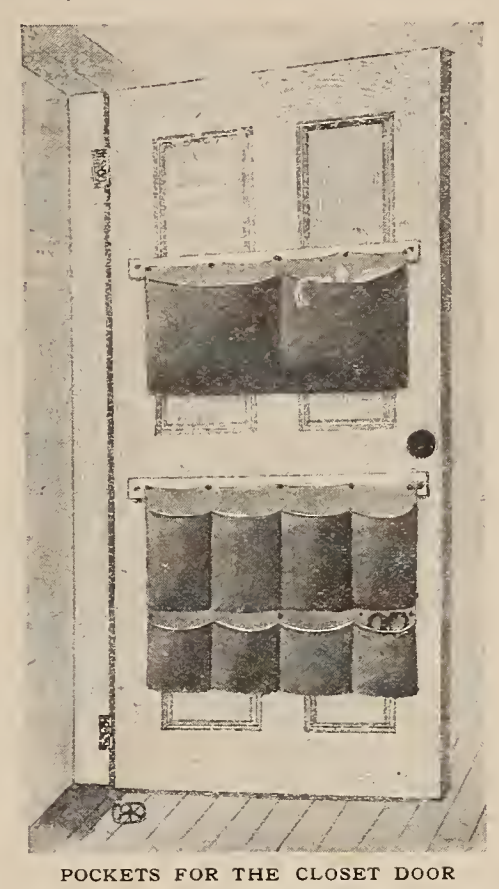
Almost any one capable of handling the ordinary house-tools will find little, if any, difficulty in making the useful objects shown on this page. As for the wood, it can be had from a carpenter, or perhaps is in the cellar, while the other things may be purchased for a trifle at any hardware or dry-goods store.

A useful towel-rack for a corner of the bath-room or wash-room is made from four round sticks, or dowels, three fourths of an inch in diameter and from twelve to twenty inches long, according to the room or space there may be in the corner to accommodate it. A pine or whitewood stick two inches square is sawed through its length to produce two triangular sticks, which should be about thirty inches long. These will be two inches wide on the sides forming the right angle, and the widest of the three sides is to fit against the wall. With a knife and small plane round off the top and bottom of each stick, and at corresponding spaces bore holes in each stick with a three-fourths-of-an-inch bit, to receive the ends of the dowels. It does not matter what length the dowels are cut, if the holes are bored straight, the sides, or angle strips, will lay flat to the sides of the wall, as shown in Fig. 1, which is a view looking down on the rack from a position directly over it. The ends of the dowels should be set with glue, and a slim nail or screw passed through the stick and into the dowels will give additional strength. All the dowels should be sandpapered smooth, and the woodwork given three or four thin coats of enamel paint in white or any desired shade.

For another corner in the wash-room one of the illustrations shows a nest of shelves that are made from pine or whitewood three fourths of an inch in thickness and planed on both sides. They are held together by an angle strip at the back, or in the corner, and two strips, or wall-plates, at the outer ends, on the upper ends of which the top shelf rests. A view looking down on the middle shelf is shown in Fig. 2, which clearly shows the way in which the edges of the shelf are cut so as to get in the side plates and angle piece at the back. The space between the bottom and middle shelf is nine inches, while that between the middle and top one is seven inches. The side wall-plates are twenty-three inches long, and the angle pieces are thirty-three inches long.

A simple device to hold towels is shown in the illustration of the towel-ring bar, which is so simple to make that it needs no description. The towel-rings, or large wooden rings six or eight inches in diameter, are hung from the bar by means of chains, which in turn are held at the top of the bar with staples. Brass or nickel-plated chain, such as wash-basin stoppers are fastened with, can be had at a hardware-store for a few cents, and eighteen inches will be enough for each ring. This same idea can be carried out for a side wall instead of a corner, and the bar may be arranged on brackets, one of which is shown in Fig. 3.

A medicine-chest with shelves and drawers, in which everything can be kept orderly and in place, so they can be had at a moment's notice, is not a difficult thing to be made at home, and a simple one is shown in the illustration. This is made from boards obtained from two shoe-cases, which were carefully broken apart so as not to split the wood. For the wash-room of moderate proportions it can be thirty inches high, twenty-four inches wide and from four to eight inches deep. It need not have a wood back, as the wall will take the place of one, thereby saving space. The frame and shelves are attached securely to the wall with screws, both at the top and bottom. A batten two inches wide is nailed to the wall under the chest, on which it can rest. This makes a good anchorage and relieves the greater part of the weight. A similar arrangement is made at the top. The top of the chest projects one and one half inches beyond the sides and front, forming an overhang, and at the lower part of the chest two or three small drawers are arranged for the accommodation of small boxes and packages. Enamel paint will give this chest a good finish.

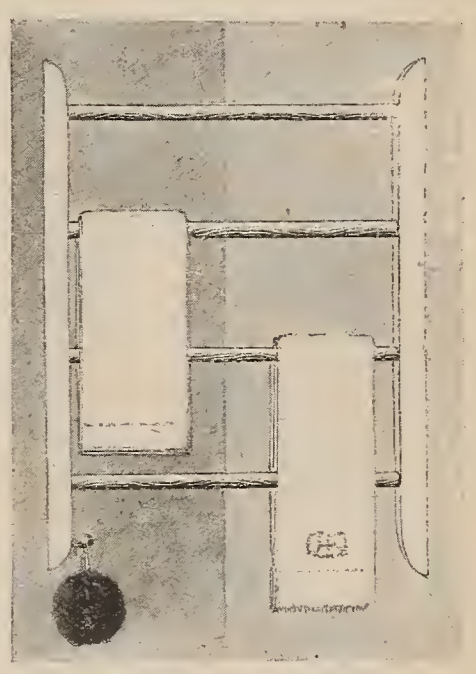


POCKETS FOR THE CLOSET DOOR

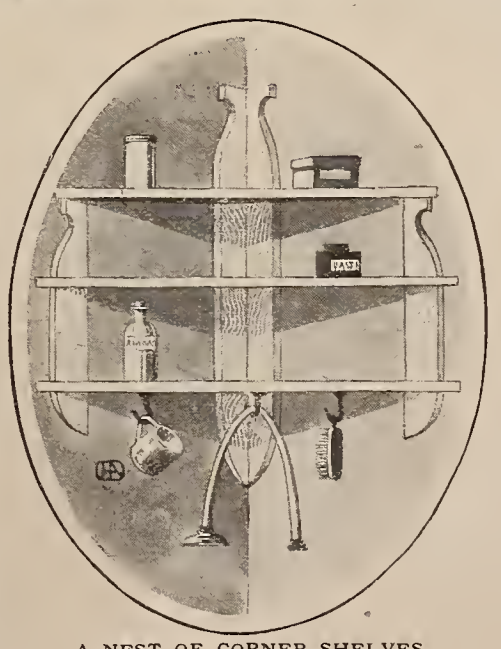
A box can easily be converted into a shoe-nest like the one shown in the illustration, where shoes, slippers and rubbers may be kept in orderly condition. This double-deck shoe-nest requires but little skill and very little practical knowledge to make, and as no definite size can be given, the drawing shows quite clearly how one or several of them can be made to fit the space in any closet.

In a small closet no leg will be required under one corner of the nest, as both ends can rest on the top of the surbase; in a large closet, however, where it is not desired to extend it along the side, the unsupported end is held up by a leg.

For dust-cloths, string, felt and worsted slippers, pockets on the inside of a closet door will be found convenient. A nest of ten pockets can be made of denim or other stout goods, and tacked fast to a batten arranged at the inside of a door, as shown in the illustration, while another one, consisting of two large pockets, will afford a convenient receptacle for soiled collars and cuffs. This may be attached to a batten fastened at the upper part of the floor in a bedroom or closet, and will always be found to be extremely useful.—Joseph H. Adams.



A USEFUL TOWEL-RACK



A NEST OF CORNER SHELVES

Egg Recipe

EGG SNOW.—Put half a pint of milk, half an ounce of sugar and a strip of lemon-rind in a lined saucepan; bring very slowly to the boiling-point, and remove the lemon-rind. Break two fresh eggs, carefully separating the yolks from the whites. Beat the latter to a very high froth, drop a spoonful at a time into the boiling milk, and poach for three minutes, placing in a glass dish one by one. When all the froth is used, beat up the yolks of the eggs, let the milk boil, cool a little, and add it to them gently, stirring continuously. Strain the mixture into a bain-marie saucepan, and stir over a gentle fire until sufficiently thick. Put on one side to cool, and then lightly pour it over the whites of eggs, which will rise uppermost, and when quite cold serve.

GOLDENROD

BY

WILLIAM O. FRANCIS

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Goldenrod Farm is the home of Hiram Hazelett, a wealthy old widower, but is generally managed by Aunt Rachel, a spinster who has become housekeeper in accordance with the dying request of Mrs. Hazelett. The old man falls ill, and Marion Eveland, a trained nurse from the city, comes to take care of him. Mr. Hazelett asks her to procure some love-stories to read to him, and on her way to town for them she meets Dr. Truman Welfling, a young country physician, who takes her in his automobile. While speeding along the highway they meet Mattie Atherhold, who evinces great displeasure at seeing them together.

◈

Chapter II.—Continued

Marion thought it a good joke to tell the doctor of her mission to town, and he laughed so heartily that he almost lost control of the motor. "To think of that old geezer getting such young notions! Why, it was only a few days ago that it seemed to me that he must die, and now he talks of love-stories. I give you all the credit for saving his life, Miss Eveland, but don't know whom to blame for this latest complication. It must be Aunt Rachel."

Doctor Welfling was well acquainted with every member of the Hazelett household, and knew the eccentricities and characteristics of each. He had a great deal of respect and genuine friendship for Hiram, and had more than once been drawn into a religious conversation with Aunt Rachel. But no matter how kindly he felt toward either of them, he could not resist the temptation to get a little fun out of what he considered their belated love-affair. Marion, as a great favor to him, permitted him to go to the bookstore with her and help pick out the novels. They bought almost every love-story in the place—which was about a dozen—and with the bundle under the seat of the automobile, started back.

Looking at his watch, Welfling discovered that it lacked two hours of noon, and begged the pleasure of taking Marion on a little side-tour up over Limekiln Mountain. She demurred, saying that she was taking up the time which rightfully belonged to his patients, but he assured her that he had not a call to make until afternoon, and that he would certainly take the ride alone if she did not accompany him, so she consented. As they rode, each asked questions about the other, and it was not a very great while until they got to be quite well acquainted.

"One thing I cannot understand," said Marion, "and that is how a physician of your acquirements and ability can be satisfied with a country practice."

"I am sure you flatter me," was his reply. "It may be that I have shown some ability, but some of the ablest physicians in the world are residents of the country, and many of them are away above me. You see, the country doctor has much more time to read up on the latest discoveries and theories and to make experiments than the city man, and there is no reason why he should not learn as easily as the city man. He may not make quite so much money, but then his expenses are not so heavy, and he is not a slave of competition. Then, of course, you know that there are physicians who take up the art of healing not out of a desire to become rich, but to be of as much aid as possible to suffering humanity. He who is impelled by such a motive can, I am sure, satisfy his ambition quite as well in the country as in the city, and at the same time enjoy life better."

She began to see it in a different light. "I know now that you are right in all that you have said," she remarked, "but still there are things which I cannot explain. For instance, you went to college in the city, and got a taste of city life. Now how can you get along without the noise and excitement and the company?"

He laughed. "The noise and excitement were the two things which I liked least about the city, and as for the company, I like that which I find in the country better. Somehow it always seemed to me that the friendships which I made in the city were not lasting. Every one there had so many friends that it made little difference to him if he lost one now and then. Here every one knows every one else intimately, and one will go to any trouble, even to the extent of injuring his own business, to aid a neighbor or friend. These country folks are just what they claim to be, while in the city deception is the rule. Of course, there are many persons whom I met in the city who are yet my friends, and they come here to visit me at times. Those of them who are practising medicine always envy me my peaceful home and apparent peace of mind. As to my diversions, I have no end of them. There are the hunting and fishing and horseback-riding and motoring, and so many other things which make of a residence in the country a veritable fairyland. Then I have my 'Chamber of Horrors.' You must come in some day and see that. My city friends all rave over it when they come. I have had a sort of cave fashioned out at the rear of my house, and there have entertained myself during dull times by fitting up a museum of things strange and weird. Some of the things I brought with me from college; others I have found on my trips over the hills or in caves hereabouts. It is a real chamber of horrors, and if you do not quake when you see it I shall have still more admiration for you than was inspired by your bringing Mr. Hazelett back to life."

The machine had slowly but courageously climbed to the very crest of Limekiln Mountain, and the couple were now looking down into the two valleys which spread themselves out at either side of the great ridge. Welfling stopped the motor, and they looked back into the valley from which they had ascended. Like a yellow ribbon the dusty road wound in and out until it disappeared at the end of a hazy streak. The isolated farm-houses which nestled in the saucer-like expanse seemed like pigeon-houses from the high vantage-point. On its knoll in the distance Goldenrod was plainly visible. Looking to the other side, they saw a similar valley, with the great mountain-range between. The valley from which they had just withdrawn their gaze was bathed in the balmy July sunshine. That to which they now looked was enveloped in a leaden gloom. They looked up, and saw that a gigantic cloud obscured the sun. Over toward the horizon the rain had already set in. It was coming toward them. They would be caught in another minute.

Marion clasped her hands, and looked seriously up into his face. "Just think!" she said. "Caught in a storm twelve miles from home, and no shelter in sight! What shall we do?"

◈

Chapter III.

It was in truth a trying situation. The clouds overhead grew momentarily more ominous; thunder rumbled, and lightning flashed; the van of the storm came steadily closer. Welfling did some quick thinking. "I know of a vacant house," he said, "which is not more than a quarter of a mile further on this road. It's the best we can do, so here goes."

He released the brake, put the current on almost full force, and leaned out over the dash-board with a determined expression on his face. The girl at his side ceased to look frightened — she realized that she was in the midst of an adventure, and was beginning to enjoy it. The little machine fairly leaped over the road. Keeping all his attention centered on the point directly in front, Welfling called to the girl to cling to the seat and be careful. She did cling to the seat with one hand, but let the other glide over until it felt the sleeve of her companion's coat, and there it rested—for he had not the heart to tell her that it interfered with his steering.



His machine swerved suddenly to the left, shot through space a moment, and crashed on the rocks below

The big drops commenced to patter down just as the deserted house loomed in sight, but the race was almost won. A few moments later, and the goal had been reached. Welfling quickly lifted Marion to the ground, and bade her run, but she persisted in waiting and helping him. They grabbed the cushions from the seat, and the bundle of books from under it, the motor was shut off, and the young couple, looking anything but unhappy, made a dash for the house. The door was unlocked, and it required but a moment to find the two secure from the rain in a large, dilapidated room, barren of any kind of furniture, and possessing a decidedly haunted appearance with its blank windows, dirty walls, broken doors and piles of dust and rubbish. The whole house was in a ramshackle state, and its lugubrious aspect was heightened by the tall growth of grass and weeds, and the tumble-down rail fence in front. A great fireplace, or what remained of one, in the main room held the gaze of Marion for several seconds, for it seemed to her as if almost any kind of evil might be hidden in its darksome maw. Her surmise was justified, for her sharp eyes soon detected two gleams of light, and a moment later a flat head protruded from the fireplace, and little by little a scaly body followed it. The girl caught hold of Welfling's arm, and pointed toward the fireplace. A piece of scantling rested against the wall, and seizing it, he turned and faced the thing. Its body was now well out on the floor, and he immediately saw that it was a rattlesnake. It had made no attempt to attack him or his companion, and probably had no such intention, but he deemed it wise to get it out of the way. He looked at Marion, expecting to see her in a faint, but she was quite herself. Drawing away from him, she asked, with no great show of nervousness, "Shall I help you kill him?"

Even in the excitement of the moment Welfling was forced to pause and look admiringly at her, and then he replied, "No; just stand back a little, and watch the show."

When the snake had been dispatched, a new terror confronted the couple, for there was no telling at what moment another rattler or some other poisonous or pestiferous thing might appear through the cracks in the floor or from one of the piles of rubbish. Marion almost wished that they had stayed in the automobile and braved the storm. The rain came down with ever-increasing force, however, and there was no thinking of leaving. Welfling was forced to agree with the girl that their situation was perilous. There was no place to sit down, and if there had been it would have been dangerous to sit. They stood in the middle of the floor, back to back, and each kept watch over half the room until the rain ceased. The vigil had lasted over an hour. It was then past noon. With rather drooping spirits—for the adventure had lost its freshness—the two filed out through the wet weeds to the automobile, and soon were making slow progress through the muddy roads back to Goldenrod.

Marion found the farm in a state of perturbation over her continued absence, and she imagined that Aunt Rachel and Mattie Atherhold treated her with studied coolness. Mattie was first maid at Goldenrod. She had come there about a year previous to the advent of the nurse, and had been taken in by the kind-hearted master. No fault could be found with her service, and she was liked and respected. But there had always been something mysterious about her. She had come from the city, but had always been very careful to avoid reference to her past. One thing the reader has already guessed about Mattie, and that is her infatuation for Doctor Welfling. Let it be said in passing that this feeling had never been requited by Welfling. He knew of its existence, and ignored it. He was enough of a psychologist to correctly analyze the affection, and to understand how it could exist without his encouragement, and he pitied Mattie very much. Indeed, she was not the first girl who had shown manifestations of love for him, and some of them were girls whom most men would be proud to possess; but he was not a trifler, and had no intention to marry until he should find one corresponding fully with his high ideals.

When Mattie returned from town on the morning of her meeting with the couple in the automobile she was in no pleasant mood. When Marion did not return in time for dinner, and an inquiry was started, Mattie confided in Aunt Rachel what she had observed, with such coloring, no doubt, as best suited her purpose. Upon her return, Marion had no difficulty in making an explanation perfectly satisfactory to Hiram, but she could not help feeling that a great coldness had arisen on the part of Aunt Rachel and Mattie. However, she was too happy in other thoughts to give the matter much attention.

Gradually Mr. Hazelett became stronger under the expert and conscientious care of his nurse. He enjoyed the love-stories immensely from the first, and the pleasure he derived from them increased steadily as the days passed. He was especially affected by the climaxes, and when the hero rescued the girl from death by accident, or foiled the villain in some desperate design, the old man would clap his leg forcibly with his hand, and exclaim, "By George, that's good! Ain't he a dandy!" When he was particularly well pleased with a part of a story he would repeat it for the benefit of the help at the table, asking Marion to prompt him here and there, and he would take a particular pleasure out of the manner in which they all seemed to enjoy it. It never occurred to him that it was not so much the story which pleased the help as the earnest way in which he told it. Although Aunt Rachel had never read a love-story in her life—nor much of anything outside of the Bible, for that matter—she considered this class of reading quite appropriate for Mr. Hazelett, and promptly resented it when she heard any one treat the matter lightly. Even when making an argument on such a question as that she was always ready to "nail it wi' scripture." "Just think of Solomon," she said. "You all know what the Good Book says about his love-making late in life, and what Solomon did ought to be good enough for folks to-day."

Toward the end of July Mr. Hazelett was so far recovered as to be able to take an occasional ride through the country. Marion was a good driver, and usually handled the reins herself when she took her patient out in a little runabout. These drives were a source of great pleasure and benefit to both.

One afternoon they were returning home after having been on a long drive, when they met with an adventure. As usual, Marion was driving. They had

emerged from a wooded stretch of road, and had come to a place where the road curved around a great bowlder. The hill loomed high above the rock, and at the other side of the narrow road there was a sheer fall of six feet to a rocky landing intervening the woods on that side. Between the rock and the woods was an opening, through which a most picturesque vista was visible. Marion was wrapped in the beauty of the scene, and for the moment her customary vigilance was slightly relaxed. She was brought to herself by a sudden flash of red in front, a shriek of warning from the man at her side, a whizz, and then a frightful crash. A man in an automobile had been coming toward them, and had no intimation of their approach until they rounded the curve. The great rock at that point had prevented them from hearing the noise of the machine. When the man in the motor saw the other equipage it was too late to stop his machine. There was no room to pass. Two alternatives presented themselves—either run into the horse and buggy, or turn his machine down over the slight cliff. There was not the slightest hesitation—the man gave his steering-wheel a quick turn, his machine swerved suddenly to the left, shot through space a moment, and crashed on the rocks below.

Marion quickly reined in the horse, and jumped from the buggy, telling Mr. Hazelett to tie the horse and follow her. Leaping down the incline, she was soon at the side of the man who had taken the wild plunge, and her worst fears were realized, for he was Welfling. The automobile had been quite completely demolished, and when it had stopped, the occupant had been thrown several feet further, and alighted on his head and shoulder. With face livid from suppressed grief and fear, Marion knelt beside the prostrate form, and took Welfling's wrist in her hand—for even in this emergency her professional instinct did not desert her. "Thank God," she cried, "he is alive!"

Just then Mr. Hazelett reached her side, and helped her to attend to the injured man. They loosened his clothing, and made his position comfortable, and then Marion sat with his head in her lap while Hiram went to a near-by stream to get a hatful of water. He returned presently with his new straw hat filled to the brim. Welfling was quickly restored by the cool application, and looked about. His eyes rested on Marion's face, and he asked, calmly, "Well, am I hurt?"

"I hope not," she replied, "but I have not had time to make a thorough examination." Then she bent tenderly over him, and ran her hand around the back of his head, where she feared he had been wounded. Happiness shone from her face as she convinced herself that the skull had not been fractured. Welfling tried to arise, but sank back again, fainting. "My arm!" he whispered, smiling, and then he closed his eyes and became unconscious again. The girl quickly removed the clothing from his arm and shoulder with Hiram's pocket-knife, and discovered that he had sustained a bad fracture of the shoulder-blade and bruises on the arm. She bethought herself of his medicine-case, and found it in the wrecked automobile. She found the ointments and oils which she required, and with the knife cut strips from her outer skirt to use as bandages. Then she set the shoulder-blade as well as her strength would permit, and bound up the wounds. Hiram was not strong enough to lift the robust form of the young doctor, but it seemed that in the emergency Marion was fitted with the strength of a man, and between them they managed to carry the still form up to the roadway and place it in the buggy. They were over a mile from Goldenrod, but managed to reach the farm with their charge, and the hands assisted Welfling, who had again revived, to a comfortable bed. There Marion sat and watched with him while Obe jumped astride a fresh horse and rode to the village for another physician. Welfling weakly endeavored to induce Mr. Hazelett to allow him to go home, but found his importunities in vain in the face of such strong opposition as he met.

"I'm the doctor now," said Mr. Hazelett, his face broadening into a wholesome grin, "and you've got to mind me. You don't stir out of this house until you're ready for business again, so you might as well be good and lie still."

Somehow the old man's words made Marion's heart leap with such warmth that she could scarcely resist going over and kissing him. All that night, as she glided about the sick-room attending to the patient's wants, her face was resplendent in a radiance which thrilled Welfling every time he looked at her, and made him almost feel that his accident had been a blessing. Love is a wonderful physician.

◈

Chapter IV.

Those were heavenly days for Doctor Welfling. Just to lie there and feel the strength coming into his limbs again, and to know that Marion was contributing so generously to his convalescence, seemed to him the acme of happiness. While he was awake she always managed to keep busy in another part of the room, but he had awakened more than once to feel her warm breath on his forehead and to feel her hand stroking his hair. Since she always retreated confusedly in those instances, he shrewdly contrived to feign sleep now and then, and to lie perfectly still while he felt the electric thrills from her fingers permeate his frame. Once he found it impossible to longer resist his impulses, and so he quickly caught her hand in both his, drew it to his lips and kissed it before she could demur. She colored deeply, and tried to break away, but he held her with all his strength, and said, seriously, "Marion—Miss Eveland—you must not go. Listen. I must tell you something. You have not given me a chance before. I have tried many times to speak to you, but you have always managed to have business elsewhere just when I desired your presence. I must tell you, Miss Eveland, how thankful I am for what you have done for me. You have made it a pleasure for me to be ill."

Her face brightened, but she looked away, and tried to appear careless. "You talk nonsense," she said. "I have done very little for you. Mattie and Aunt Rachel have helped you as much as I."

He was hurt by her attempt to disparage her kindly offices, but determined to say what was in his mind. "Why do you tease me so?" he asked. "I know who it is that has been my guardian angel since that accident. People are not always asleep when they appear to be. I know who it is that sat by my bed so often when I appeared to be asleep, and stroked my forehead. Only one person did it. If it had been another hand, the divine thrills which it sent through my body would not have been the same. Oh, I was not mistaken! God forbid that I should have been! And even when I have been really asleep I have felt your presence. Why, you have hardly slept during the three days that I have been here. Oh, Marion, what a dream it would be to go on forever this way! But it cannot last much longer. I am getting well now, and must soon go home, but I am not going until I let you know how deeply grateful I am to you."

From her appearance Marion might have been ready to laugh or cry. She swallowed a lump, and said, in a halting manner, "Doctor, I am sure you exaggerate my poor services. Of course, I did what I could for you, but why should I not? Did you not turn your automobile down over that cliff rather than run into the carriage in which I was riding? Indeed, if there is any debt of gratitude I am sure it is on my side."

The reference to the accident seemed to cause Welfling annoyance. "It is true," he said, impatiently, "that when I recognized you I turned the wheel, and took a plunge, but it was the only thing to do, no matter who had been in the carriage. I think almost any man would have done the same."

She could not help looking her admiration for him, but she refrained from dwelling on the subject. She had to be going, she said, glancing nervously toward the door, which was slightly ajar. Still he held her, and went on, "I may never again have as good an opportunity to say what is in my mind, and it will ease me to say it, no matter what the result. Marion, I want to tell you that I love you and want you to be my wife."

She did not answer. Her manner was a tantalizing paradox. She was happy almost to madness—and she was sad to tears. Her face flushed with triumph, yet her eyes drooped with melancholy. One moment Welfling saw hope reflected from her, and the next moment it was black despair. He was a good reader of human nature, but this puzzled him. He would not release her hand, although she continued to make half-hearted efforts to free herself. He stole his unhurt arm about her, and drew her head down and kissed her. Surely her lips responded to his, and the sensation made him divinely happy, but the next moment she turned her face away, and said, in a half whisper, "I complied because I was afraid of hurting your shoulder, but now you must let me go; I ought not to stay here."

"You must not go until you answer my question," he persisted, stoutly. "Marion, I cannot bear suspense. It is not right of you to refuse me an answer."

Her pent-up feelings seemed on the point of breaking forth. There was a half sob in her voice as she said, "Oh, if I only could answer you! But I cannot now—maybe later on. I do not wish to make you unhappy or to cause you suspense, but I simply cannot answer now."

"Then tell me this, at least: If there were no obstacle intervening, would your heart dictate 'yes' to my question?"

She looked him tenderly in the eyes, gently forcing his head back onto the pillow, stooped over him and kissed him, and whispered, "Yes, dear, it would. And now be quiet, like a good boy, for I must go."

She tripped from the room, but the sunshine of her presence remained. Welfling beamed with rampant happiness. It seemed as though a world of strength had been injected into his frame. He raised his arms, and lowered them slowly, and said to himself, "How good it seems to be getting well, and to feel that one is loved!"

But in the few succeeding days Welfling became sorely perplexed and despondent, for the stronger he became the less he saw of Marion. Instead of remaining at his bedside exclusively, as she had done, she came in only at rare intervals, and then only for a moment. It was Mattie and Aunt Rachel who now waited on him, and every day Hiram came in to smoke and chat and make it as pleasant for him as he could. Mattie's attempts to be agreeable were of the utmost annoyance to him, but his courtesy would not permit him to be rude to her in that house. He accepted all kindnesses with expressions of gratitude, and the girl deluded herself with the notion that she was making inroads on his affections. One evening she passed Marion on the lawn, and grasped her by the arm. "I would have a word with you," she said. "Are you engaged to Doctor Welfling?"

Marion hesitated a moment, and replied, slowly, "No, I am not."

"But do you not love him?" There was undisguised eagerness in her tone.

Marion's reply was impatient. "You have no right to expect an answer to such a question. Why do you ask it?"

The other girl's manner became more intemperately passionate. "Because I love him," she said, her eyes flashing, "and because I want him for my own. Oh, if you knew what jealousy is you would not wonder that I talk this way!"

Marion drew back, almost frightened. "Indeed, I am sorry," she said, "but I don't see how I can help you. I assure you that if Doctor Welfling loves you I shall not interfere. Good-night." And she slipped into the house.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

◈

Pastor Jacobs' Boomerang

BY SOPHIE McKENZIE

"Will some one give out a hymn?"

"Two hundred and twenty-seven," piped up an aged sister.

"Number two twenty-seven," repeated the pastor, "'Am I a Soldier of the Cross?' Let us all join heartily in the singing. Ready, sing!"

Like a melancholy dirge they started it, some more melancholy than the rest, and the time was as uneven as the popping of corn over a slow fire.

"Those on the right sing the second verse; those on the left listen, and be ready for the third."

This direction proved that the minister had tact, for on the right sat the first soprano of the choir, and on the left the first soprano of the last generation. The next verse was a great improvement over the first, and at the frantic treble of the third a cow in a neighboring pasture lifted up her head and thoughtfully chewed her cud.

It was time for the meeting to close, but there was one—a member of the church—who had not testified. That last hymn had been given out for her benefit. She did not like it. Her lips closed firmly.

An hour ago she had entered the room radiant, dressed in a new dove-colored challis, with a black velvet girdle and rosette. It had been very hard to finish this dress, but she felt repaid when she saw by the mirror how becoming it was. The weather had favored her happiness by being warm enough for her to go without a wrap.

As she walked down the aisle a little late she felt the women looking first at her, then at one another. She seated herself as daintily as possible, to keep her skirt from wrinkling, felt to see if her girdle was in place, and patted the rosette lovingly. The minister's eye met hers reprovingly. This was a little disconcerting.

When Mrs. Briggs left home she had intended to take part in the meeting. She had committed a verse to memory, and when her dress was arranged to her entire satisfaction she repeated the verse before the mirror, and kept saying it to herself all the way to church. She was not an "easy speaker," like some of the sisters, and she made up her mind to testify "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth" at the first chance, so that she could enjoy the rest of the service. But the minister's look of rebuke made her so self-conscious that she hesitated. It would look better, she felt sure, for some one else—some of the older sisters—to speak first.

While she was thus reasoning with herself, Sister Rogers rose. To Sister Rogers the phraseology of the church was very dear, and she never allowed an opportunity to use it to be lost. She did not love the things of this world—at least, not successfully. In the fervor of her exhortation she turned around to get a full view of the congregation. Three had on new bonnets. Mrs. Rogers had been obliged to wear the same one ever since her wedding-day. With a burst of eloquence she assailed the love of dress, and then for the first time noticing Mrs. Briggs in her new gown, she gasped for breath, and sank into her seat, saying, "'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity, saith the preacher!'"

The rest of the testimonies and the pastor's solemn visage made Mrs. Briggs think that the air in the meeting-house was stuffy, and that her verse was not especially appropriate. Hymn 227 was the finishing stroke. She just could not speak after that.

Minister Jacobs rose slowly to his ponderous height. "Last night I had a vision. I seemed to be in heaven, and in procession passed before me a countless number of maidens arrayed in robes of white with girdles of gold. As I gazed on that glorified throng I beheld one of sad countenance. Looking at her more closely, I saw on her girdle, written in letters of black, the word 'Lamentable.' Now, sisters, around the waist of any woman who wears velvet rosettes and refuses to testify in prayer-meeting should be written in indelible letters 'Lamentable.' Let us rise and receive the benediction."

It was a sharp blow. For a moment Mrs. Briggs was dazed. Then tears came to her eyes, but she choked them back. No one should know that she cared. She shook hands with her pastor, inquired after Mrs. Rogers' health, gossiped a little with her friends, and then with her skirts carefully held up she hurried home. The minister sighed and shook his head. So far as he or any one else could observe, the vision had not made any impression on frivolous Mrs. Briggs.

The following Thursday the ladies of the sewing-circle met to work on the minister's camp-meeting tent. The one he had been using for several seasons was made of cheap unbleached cloth, but could have done fairly well for some years longer. Although a favorite theme for the Rev. Mr. Jacobs' sermons was "Worldly Pride," yet there lay hidden in his heart a very great love for luxury. That coarse, yellow, cotton-cloth tent hardly suited him. He brought the matter before the ladies, and acting upon his suggestion, they were making a new tent of white canvas with scalloped edges bound with Turkey red. They all took great interest in it. The day after the prayer-meeting Pastor Jacobs had asked Mrs. Briggs to come over and work on it, but she answered that she hadn't time.

The ladies worked hard, and Friday evening it was announced that the tent was done. The women of the parish were invited to meet at the parsonage to examine the completed work and select a name for it. So they gathered in the front room, Mrs. Briggs among the rest. After the tent had been duly admired and the fine stitches commented upon, Mr. Jacobs said, "Sisters, it is good to be here. Now for the name!"

Mrs. Rogers proposed "Sanctification." Another suggested "Holiness to the Lord." At last all but Mrs. Briggs had ventured a choice.

"What would you like to call it, Sister Briggs?"

It grew very still in the room, for they all wanted to hear her reply to the pastor.

Mrs. Briggs looked thoughtfully at the tent, examined the scalloped edges, and then said, "I would call it 'Lamentable.'"

"Oh, beloved," wept Pastor Jacobs, "I am afraid Sister Briggs thinks I am proud; perhaps you all do."

The women burst into a horrified denial of such an awful thought, but Mrs. Briggs was silent.

The next day the minister's wife, who rather liked Mrs. Briggs, told her with secret pleasure that the minister had spent most of the night on his knees, and every now and then sobbed out, "Lamentable!"

The "Victor"

won first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair

The "*Victor*" plays, sings, recites, reproduces sounds of every kind, so true to life that it easily carried off the highest award.

It is the greatest musical instrument in the world and the

King of Entertainers



Write for illustrated catalogue and beautiful picture in ten colors of the famous "Victor Dog" suitable for framing.

Victor Distributing & Export Company
77 Chambers Street, New York

MUSIC SELF-TAUGHT

NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

ONLY 10c POST PAID



For Guitar, Mandolin, Violin, Banjo, 'Cello and Double Bass.

Saves time, money and worry. Can be attached in a minute. State for what instrument. **SPECIAL OFFER.** Fingerboard and celebrated "Howard" Self-Instructor for any of above instruments, sent postpaid for 25c (regular price, 50c.) "Howard" Instructors are also published for Fife, Drum, Flute, Piccolo, Clarionet, Cornet, All Band Instruments, also

PIANO AND ORGAN

which contain all chords in both the major and minor keys. You can learn in a few hours. The "Howard" are the only reliable Self-Instructors. For a limited time, any, postpaid, 25c.

FREE Large Souvenir Catalog of Musical Instruments if you state article wanted. We have Violin outfits from $2.25 up. Guitar outfits from $2.50 up. Mandolin outfits from $2.25 up. "Howard" Self-Instructor and lettered Fingerboard free with each outfit. Everything else at proportionately low prices. Deal with the largest music house in the country and save money. Established 1856.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO., 124 E. 4th St., Cin'ti, O.

CARPETS ON TRIAL



Cut this ad. out and send to us, or on a postal card say, "Send me your **Free Carpet Catalogue,"** and you will receive free by return mail, post-paid, full particulars how we furnish any one, free, a big variety of large samples of **Ingrain, Brussels and Velvet Carpets,** you will get our Big Book of Carpets beautifully illustrated and fully described, over 100 beautiful color plate samples of carpets reduced from 1½-yard lengths.

THE BIG FREE BOOK shows an almost endless variety of Carpets, Art Squares, Rugs, Matting, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Shades, Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery, etc. Yard width carpet, **11c** per yard and upwards; big rugs with fancy border and fringe to cover big parlors, **$1.92** and up. We will explain why we can sell carpets at about one half the prices others charge.

OUR FREE TRIAL PLAN will be fully explained. How we cut and make carpet in any shape to fit any room, our binding quality guarantee, our pay after received terms, quick delivery, color scheme, very little freight charges, all will be explained to you. Cut this ad. out and send to us or on a postal card say, "Send me your Free Carpet Catalogue," and you will get all this free, and you will get our very latest and most astonishingly liberal carpet offer, a carpet proposition never known of before. **WRITE TO-DAY and see what you get FREE by return mail, post-paid.** Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago



Ask your dealer for it. Trade-Mark.

Is Guaranteed to go twice as far as paste or liquid polishes. **X-Ray** is the **ORIGINAL Powdered Stove Polish.** It gives a quick, brilliant lustre and **Does Not Burn Off.** *Sample sent if you address Dept. H.* LAMONT, CORLISS & CO., Agts., 78 Hudson St., New York.

Are Your Hands Tied

because you cannot advance in your present occupation? Do you desire to qualify to earn a good salary through the **I. C. S.?** You can become a Show-Card Writer, Advertisement Writer, Newspaper Illustrator, Mechanical Draughtsman, Architectural Draughtsman, Surveyor, Stenographer or Book-keeper. If you can read and write and will study in your spare time as we direct, **we guarantee to qualify you for a good-paying position.** Write for "*1001 Stories of Success*," stating what you want to become.

INTERNATIONAL CORRES. SCHOOLS,
Box 870 Scranton, Pa.

EDUCATE FOR PROFIT

Every graduate has secured a position. Over 25,000 students employed. National reputation. Indorsed by the business men. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Writing, etc. Circulars free. **NELSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,** 7th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.



YOUNG ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED

RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

Baggagemen, Brakemen, Locomotive Firemen, Electric Motormen and Conductors. Experience unnecessary. Prepare you at home by MAIL. Inclose stamp for application blank and booklet. J. P. Railway Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

EXTRA PAY can be earned evenings by giving Stereopticon or Moving Picture Exhibitions. Small capital required. Illustrated Catalogue free. Tells how to start. **McALLISTER, Mfg. Opticians, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.**

How to Dress



TEA-GOWN

Tea-Gown

A DELICATELY colored French flannel may be used for this tea-gown, with bands of gaily printed cloth and lace ruffles for the trimming, or it may be developed in some sheer fabric, such as India silk, crêpe or albatross. The especially attractive feature of the gown is the deep cape collar with its two long stole-ends, which at the upper part are caught together with little bows either of pompadour ribbon or velvet. The pattern for the Tea-Gown, No. 447, is cut for sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.

◈

Boudoir-Jacket

So addicted has the fashionable girl become to her resting-hour that she demands as much originality in her gowns and sacques to rest in as she does in her all-the-year-round shirt-waists. Something new is always her crying need. Perhaps this little boudoir-jacket will suit her. It certainly has much originality about it. It would be very charming, indeed, made of faint pink flannel or silk cashmere, and trimmed with bands of the same material in white embroidered with good-sized polka-dots in light blue, or it may be developed in silk with embroidered bands of white suede or fine cloth as the trimming. Over the shoulders are deep epaulets of lace, which reach from the neck, and lace tabs as well as tucks trim the front of the jacket. At the waist-line there is a belt of wide embroidery beading run with ribbons, which tie in a bow in front. The jacket is made with a basque which is cut round at the back, but shaped to form two deep points in front. The pattern for the Boudoir-Jacket, No. 448, is cut for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.



BOUDOIR-JACKET

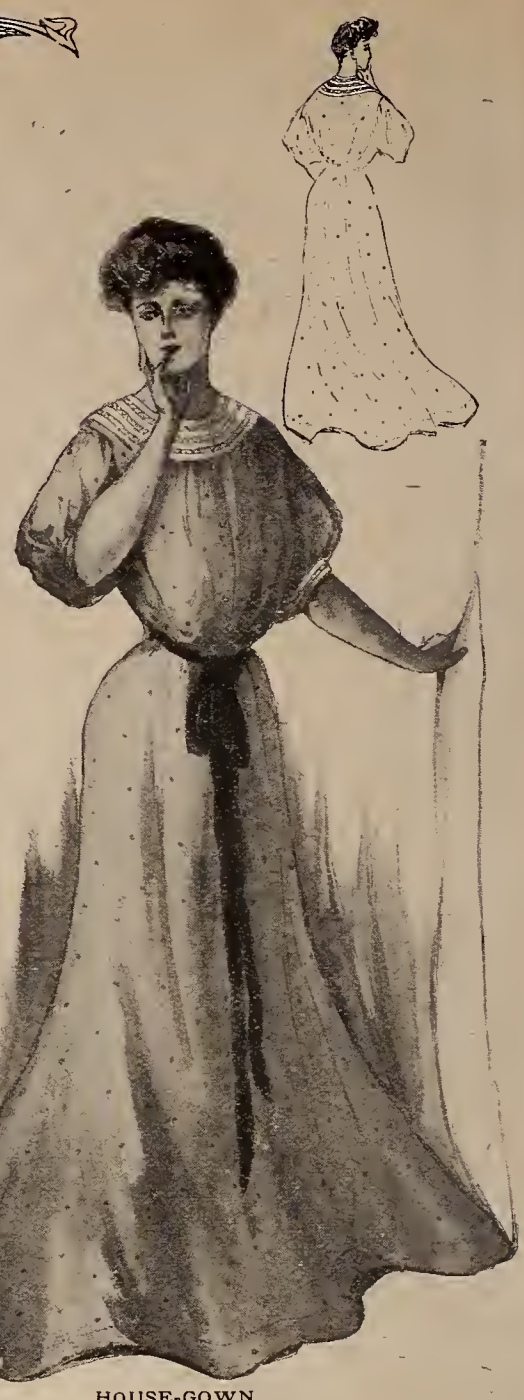
◈

Tight-Fitting Corset-Cover

This snug-fitting corset-cover is just the right design for the stout woman or girl to wear. It is made with no fullness whatever, and the trimming is applied in flat bands. The low round neck is outlined with narrow rows of beading and bands of fagoting, the beading run with wash-ribbons. A band of the ribbon-run beading finishes the corset-cover at the waist-line. The model ends exactly at the waist-line, so that there is not a particle of extra material over the hips. Down the front there is a very narrow box-plait. This corset-cover has two darts on each side of the front. The pattern for the Tight-Fitting Corset-Cover, No. 443, is cut for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measures.



TIGHT-FITTING CORSET-COVER



HOUSE-GOWN

House-Gown

Here is an attractive little gown to slip into in a hurry. The waist and skirt are cut in one, though it has the effect of their each being separate. The neck is cut round and a trifle low, and a yoke effect is used, made of bands of ribbon fagoted together. A fancy flannel is the best material to use for this simple dress. In tan color, with the dot in brown, it would look well, using a brown ribbon velvet for the belt and to tie in front.

The pattern for the House-Gown, No. 450, is cut for sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.

◈

Kimono Sacque

There are many times when a kimono sacque is more useful than a long kimono, and this dainty model is just for one of those times. It is made of flowered Japanese silk, and closes at the side instead of the front. Of course, it is loose-fitting. The three-quarter sleeve has a very new turn-back cuff, which is slashed to correspond with the slashings at the bottom of the sacque. This effective little kimono sacque may be bound with either plain satin ribbon or fancy silk braid. This inexpensive garment is eminently essential to the completion of the young girl's or woman's wardrobe. The pattern for the Kimono Sacque, No. 446, is cut for sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.



KIMONO SACQUE

Underwear

Underwear is becoming more and more a matter of individual taste, to say nothing of individual figure. No longer is it necessary for the slim girl to wear a corset-cover adapted only to her stout sister's figure. In planning her lingerie she not only looks well to its daintiness, but considers it from the point of view of improving her own figure. If the symmetry of her figure would be improved if her bust were larger, she is careful to select a corset-cover which will help to give the fullness where she needs it. A few years ago she might have worn pads to produce this effect, but to-day she is able to get the needed fullness in a more hygienic way.

And it is the same way with the stout woman. She not only has her frocks made with the idea of making her figure look smaller, but she plans her underwear along the same lines.

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new winter catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



Prize Puzzles

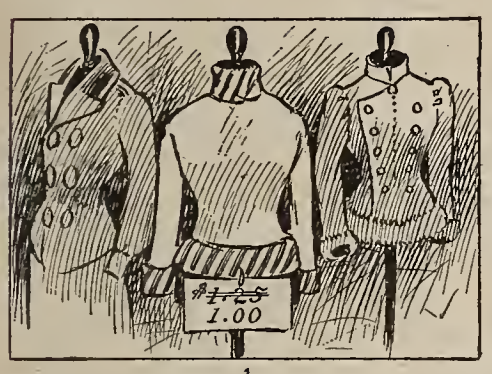
STATES OF THE UNION

The Names of Six are Veiled in the Pictures Below Can You Pick Them Out?

We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the First Girl, First Boy, First Woman and First Man from Whom We Receive Correct Lists. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before February 1st.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a copy of "Longfellow's Poems" will be given for the first correct list that is received from each state and territory. This means a book for each of the forty-five states, one for each territory, one for the District of Columbia, also one for each province of Canada. The first correct list from each state wins a prize, giving an equal opportunity to all of our readers, wherever located. In the states where the cash prizes are awarded the books will be given to the persons sending the second correct lists, so that in no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



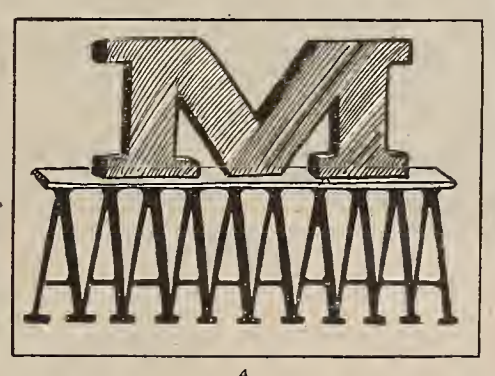
1



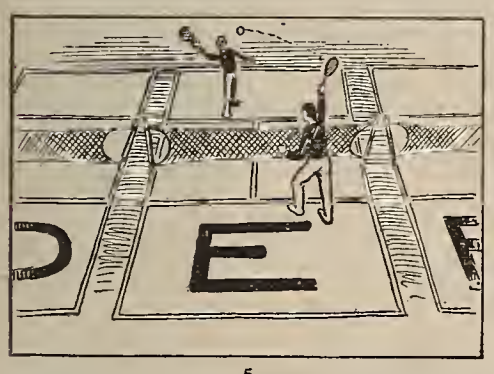
2



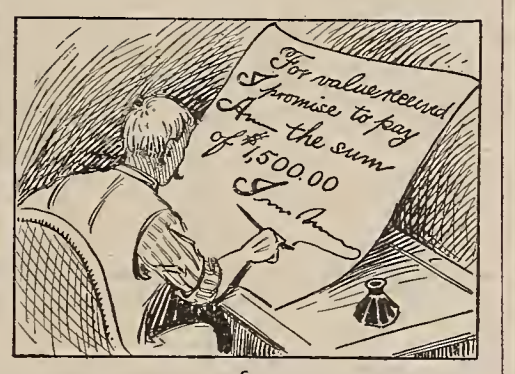
3



4



5



6

ANSWER TO REBUS IN DECEMBER 15th ISSUE

Little Bille was having his first Christmas tree. He was out of bed bright and early to see what Santa Claus had left for him. He found Santa Claus had been very good to him. There was a sled, a bicycle, a small wagon, skates and playthings in large numbers.

◈

Prize Award

Among the thousands of replies to the Santa Claus Rebus there was but one correct solution, that sent in by Miss Hollis E. Rowe, of Seal Harbor, Maine.

◈

Keeping Personal Accounts

There is nothing that will be of greater value in developing one's qualities of economy and system than keeping an accurate personal-account book. Very few of us realize "where all our money goes to." Every Saturday night we find ten dollars in our pay-envelope, and by the following Wednesday we have nothing left but the envelope, and we wonder by what process of magic the money has disappeared. We know that we paid only four dollars and fifty cents to our landlady for board, and our laundry-bill was only thirty-nine cents, and we remember purchasing a new shirt for one dollar and forty cents, but where the rest of the money went is a mystery. Of course, we treated a few of the fellows and bought a few cigars—and, oh, yes, we put ten cents in the plate at church. (Guess we'll have to be a little more careful here; a fellow who draws only ten dollars a week cannot afford to pay ten cents to the church every Sunday.)

So it goes, week after week, until suddenly some one suggests that we keep an account of our expenses. Ten cents is invested in a book, and then we carry a bundle of cards in our pocket, and every time we spend even a cent we put it down on the card. The first week after we have made the entries in the book, the items run like this:

			Cr.
Oct.	15	Cash for salary	$10.00
	17	Borrowed of Will Jones	3.00
			$13.00
			Dr.
	15	Board and lodging	$4.50
		Laundry	.42
		Football game	1.00
		Peanuts	.15
		Treats	.80
	16	Church	.10
		Street-car fare	.20
	17	Campaign badge	.35
		Cigars	.25
		Hat	3.00
	18	Theater	1.50
	19	Tobacco	.10
		Shoes shined	.05
	20	Car-fare	.10
	21	Three games of pool	.15
			$12.67
Oct.	22	Balance on hand	$ .33

The result of the first week's account is an eye-opener, and a resolve is made that next week care will be taken that the expenses are kept down.

But the gain in economy is perhaps the least of the benefits derived from keeping an expense-account. The forming of a systematic habit of doing things will probably be more valuable, when all things are considered, because system is a quality that enters into everything one does.

A very convenient way of keeping an expense-account is to keep the records on little cards, and then to put the cards in a box each night. This saves the trouble of transferring the items to a book.—Young Americans.

Mr. Edison's Perpetual Hobby



OF ALL the marvelous achievements of Thomas A. Edison, the EDISON PHONOGRAPH alone has had his constant care. His years of toil have brought it from the crude talking machine to a satisfying musical instrument.

The Edison Phonograph brings the concerts and theaters of the cities to your farm. It plays the latest hits, with the swing that made them popular, and plays till you know them, words and music. It furnishes funny stories, oratory, classical selections, and teaches foreign tongues by the I. C. S. Language Courses. It entertains your family and friends, often when all else fails. You will never be lonesome with it. Your children will like to stay at home. You will never tire of it, for there are 25 new records every month.



If there is no dealer near you, send to us for catalogue and a copy of the 29th edition of our Souvenir Booklet, printed in colors.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
ORANGE, N. J.
New York. Chicago. San Francisco. London.

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

DO YOU KNOW?



What kind of people are trying our
3½ HORSE POWER
"WOODPECKER"
GASOLINE ENGINES
on our
30 Days Free Trial Plan?

They are mainly people who can't afford to throw money away. They are farmers, blacksmiths, dairymen, small manufacturers, to whom a dollar looks just as big as it does to anyone. They are investigating our 30 days free trial and they are sending us their orders, knowing that we stand back of our engine, and if they find after 30 days, that it is not profitable for them to own one of our engines, we are ready to take it back without any quibbling or fussing.

Our big business was not built in a day and we had to be absolutely sure what kind of satisfaction the "WOODPECKER" engine would give in the hands of the user before we could make our offer broadcast to all kinds of trade, rich and poor.

Pretty nearly any kind of gasoline engine is better than none at all, and pretty nearly every manufacturer says his engine is the best and the simplest. We don't talk that way. We simply ask you to put the "WOODPECKER" at work on your own place and under your own conditions, and if it does not convince you that it is a paying investment, ship it back. You see the "WOODPECKER" has to talk for itself.

Just a postal card will bring you the whole story of the "WOODPECKER" if you address

"WOODPECKER"
Race Street Office, Middletown, Ohio

All sizes up to 18 horse power shipped complete, ready to run on dirt or board floor without the bother of building a foundation.

"Lest We Forget"

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown, and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.



White Bronze

Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them.

Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis.

If in need of monuments, markers, headstones, posts, covers or statuary give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of

Beautiful Designs

prices, etc. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. Agents wanted.

MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.
347 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Inducements on Winter Orders. Act now.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cents; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

$10.30 NEW STEEL RANGE.



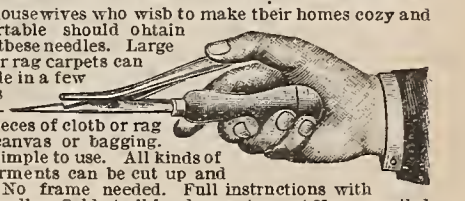
FOR $10.30 we will sell this new, handsome, nickel trimmed, 1905 model, square steel range (with reservoir or closet, as illustrated, a trifle extra). For full particulars, how we make our steel ranges thicker, heavier, stronger, handsomer and better than any other ranges made in the world; for our three months' free trial offer, safe delivery guarantee, pay after received terms; for picture of our foundry, the largest stove foundry in the world, cut out and return this ad. and our Free Stove Catalogue of everything in steel and cast iron stoves and ranges will be mailed at once. With our Free Stove Catalogue you get the most astonishing stove offer ever heard of.

Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Brown Patent Tape Needle

For Making Rag Carpets and Rugs

All housewives who wish to make their homes cozy and comfortable should obtain one of these needles. Large cloth or rag carpets can be made in a few hours by pegging pieces of cloth or rag onto canvas or bagging. Quite simple to use. All kinds of old garments can be cut up and used. No frame needed. Full instructions with each needle. Sold at all hardware stores at 35c., or mailed free for 40c. by BROWN'S PATENTEES, 39 W. 26th St., New York City.



WORK AT HOME

Weaving Rugs and Carpet
NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED



$4 a Day
Easily Made

We start men and women in a profitable business on a small investment. *Write quick for prices and Loom Book.*

REED MFG. CO.
Box A, Springfield, Ohio

$3.75 20 YEAR GUARANTEED



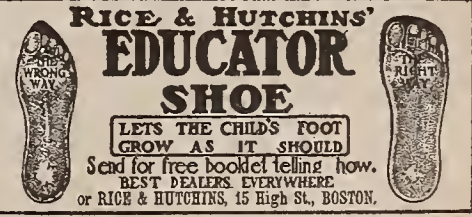
Watch for $3.75. A perfect beauty. Highest grade 14k gold plate finish. Double hunting case, solid gold pattern. Elegant standard American seven ruby jeweled movement, stem wind and stem set, accurate to the second & absolutely guaranteed to keep perfect time for 20 years. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to you by express for examination. If as represented pay express agent $3.75 and express charges and they are yours. Mention size wanted LADY'S or GENT'S. Catalogue and list of genuine testimonials free with every watch. Address:

R. E. CHALMERS & CO.
352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Agents for any

thing can work up a big side-line that takes very little time once a month; sewing-machine agents, tax-collectors, book-agents, nursery-stock solicitors can double their business. Instructions and outfit cost you nothing. We only want a reply from you that you are a hustler, and we will do the rest. Write us at once. Circulation Dept. WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, O.

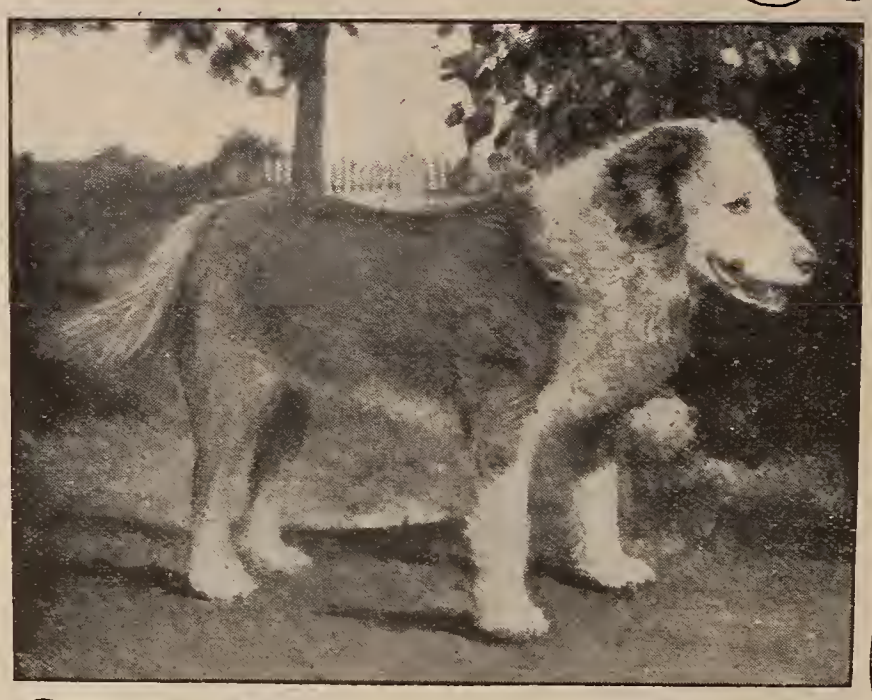
RICE & HUTCHINS'
EDUCATOR SHOE



LETS THE CHILD'S FOOT GROW AS IT SHOULD
Send for free booklet telling how.
BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE
or RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., BOSTON.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

The Young People



"ROVER"



"FLUFF"

The Great Difference in Dogs

"OH, THE dear little fellow!" I imagine I hear the children say, as they look at Fluff standing up begging for food. And he is a dear little fellow. He can beg and sneeze and speak for his food, and knows a number of amusing little tricks. He is an aristocratic French poodle, and does not associate with common, ordinary dogs. His white coat is very silky, and his hood of long hair almost covers his bright little eyes. The children delight to see him walk about the floor on his hind legs, and often tease him a long time before giving him the dainty bite he is working for; in fact, Fluff gets tired sometimes, and thinks it is not worth while to show off every little trick and accomplishment for one bite of candy, and goes away in disgust.

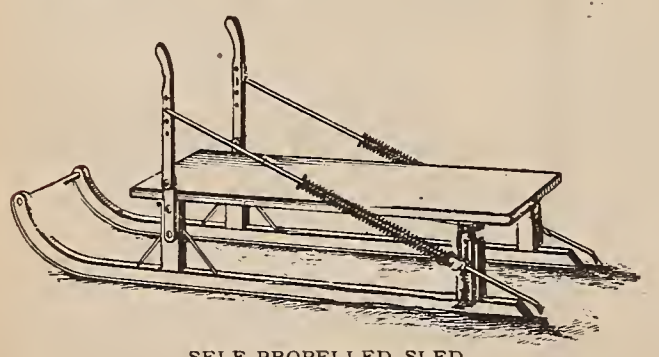
Now, Rover is entirely different. but I think the children like him, too. He has such a nice, honest look, and is such a dear old playfellow that everybody has a good word for him. What if he can't point to aristocratic parents? They were good, honest dogs, anyway, and that is worth more in America than noble birth. Rover has a few accomplishments, too. He can drive up the cows, and keep tramps out of the yard, and look after the baby, and amuse the children, and lots of other nice things. Just look at him as he stands ready to wag his tail as soon as picture-taking is over. Isn't he a dear fellow?

If you owned both these dogs, you would soon find that Rover takes care of himself, while Fluff is rather a baby. Fluff must have his bath in a tub, with soap and water, and have it often, or he will mope and get sick. He must be carefully dried by the fire, too, unless the day is very warm, or he will get the croup, and wheeze like a child with that disease. One day Fluff's mistress bathed him, and put him on a blanket in the sun to dry. She had been working hard near the warm stove, and thought it must be very hot outdoors; but the day was really chilly, and poor Fluff took a dreadful cold. That night his master had to run for the doctor, and for a long time they thought he could not live at all, but finally he got well again.

Did Rover ever have a bath in a tub? No, indeed! When Rover needs a scrubbing he merely plunges into the brook, and then chases rabbits or woodchucks until his coat is dry. No combing and brushing for him such as Fluff gets, and yet his coat is soft and silky. The wind and sun and rain make his toilet for him, and he thankfully eats the scraps from the family table rather than the cooked meat Fluff demands. Rover darts here and there, keeping himself in good condition with plenty of honest exercise, while Fluff is getting fat and wheezy lying on a couch by the fire.

Fluff must be carried up and down stairs, for the long silky hair that makes him look so cunning falls in his eyes so that he cannot see his way, and to cut it off would be to destroy his beauty. But Rover has no troubles like that. With one jump he bounds up the steps, and stands ready to answer his master's call. Rover has a little house outdoors, where he may guard the house at night, but Fluff has a warm blanket to cuddle in in the sitting-room.

I wonder which dog you prefer. I like them both, but good old Rover suits me best. He is so trustworthy and honest that I just can't help loving him most. Can you? HILDA RICHMOND.



SELF-PROPELLED SLED

◈

Self-Propelled Sled

In the illustration we picture a sled which is adapted to be manually propelled by means of actuating-levers and propelling-rods. On either side of the sled is attached a propelling, or "pusher," rod, the extreme end of which is threaded and bent inwardly at a right angle, thus forming a pivot-pin adapted to enter one of the series or openings in the actuating-lever. Around each propelling-rod is wound a coiled spring, which exerts a forward pressure, so as to normally maintain the actuating-lever, and thereby propel the apparatus. To prevent undue jarring caused by the rapid striking of the ends of the propelling-rods against the ground during the propelling operations, a cushioning device consisting of a spiral spring is provided. The stroke of the propelling-rods is adjustable so as to regulate the speed of the sled. John Erdelyi and Leo Davis, of New York, are the inventors.—Inventor.

The Treachery of the Fir Tree

Way back in the long ages ago, when all the world was new, and flowers and trees were bright and smiling, there came into the heart of the Fir Tree an evil spirit, prompting her to cruel, bitter deeds. Almost all the trees about her were laden with lovely blossoms, while the ground beneath was carpeted with many-hued flowers. She only could not boast such beauteous coloring, nor shake forth the sweet odors which every breeze wafted to her. The birds and the butterflies hovered over the gorgeous blossoms of the other trees, but she was left standing straight and stern in her haughty pride. Her heart grew sore and envious, and the evil spirit made matters worse by reminding her of how she was slighted, and telling her of the pity bestowed upon her by those more favored.

Her heart grew harder and her envy greater, until the evil spirit, knowing how ready it was for receiving wicked thoughts, suggested a plan to her by which she might spoil the loveliness all about her, and bring sorrow into the little flower-hearts. She halted a passing Zephyr, and commissioned it to go on a journey to the King of the Northland with a message—a message so cruel in its import that the gentle Zephyr wept while repeating it. The King was an enemy of her own Southland King, and her tears only hardened his heart and strengthened his resolve to do as the Fir Tree requested. But he knew the popularity of the South King; of the host of friends he had among flowers and birds and bees, and his courage failed him. He pondered the matter gravely, telling the Zephyr he would advise the Fir Tree later of his decision.

Days and weeks went by, and gradually his evil mind worked out a scheme by which he could fulfil the wish of the Fir Tree, and yet protect himself from the wrath of the South King. Both kings possessed forces to about the same number, and heretofore they had sent forth their breezes year in and year out in almost equal quantities. Now the North King began to withhold his cooling breezes, and the days grew warmer and warmer under the forces of the King of the Southland. At first the flowers and trees weakened and well-nigh fainted away under the unusual heat, but little by little they became accustomed to the change, and soon were strong and sturdy again. They nodded brightly in the warm whiffs of air which surrounded them, and forgot all about the northern breezes that so long had swept cooling breaths over their heads.

At last the North King thought it time for him to begin his work. All this time he had been resting his forces, adding to their power, and strengthening them for battle. The Frost King was enticed to aid him by unfair promises, and one day, all unexpectedly, his forces swept over the fields and woods, crowding back or rendering useless the gentle Southland zephyrs. Everywhere the shrubs and trees were twisted and shaken, the birds and butterflies were compelled to fly for their lives, and the lovely blossoms were blackened and bruised by the withering north winds. All were saddened, and a chill horror settled over everything. The Fir Tree looked on from her lofty heights, and reveled in the destruction being wrought. She alone was left in her robe of green, for no bright blossoms had she to tempt the cruel winds; and then, there was a sort of honor left even in the breast of the North King, for it was to the Fir Tree he owed the idea which had ripened into such satisfaction to himself.

More and more powerful the cold winds became, until the earth was left dreary and barren of all the beautiful foliage and flowers which had so thickly studded its surface. All this time the Fir Tree stood lonely and desolate, with no friend to speak to, and nothing but sorrow before her. Her rejoicing gave way to mourning, and long and earnestly she beseeched the North King to withdraw his forces, but in vain. Not until they were spent and worn did he recall them, and then only for a season in which to gather anew the strength and power needed to again sweep away the loveliness which the gentle South King fosters when left to assert his power.

And to this day the Fir Tree mourns and sighs as the cruel icy winds blow about her, and always does she beg piteously for pardon. Her kind-hearted neighbors, long since touched by her remorse, sing to her their sweetest songs, and wave their daintiest blossoms toward her, care-free and happy during the short time left them between the visits of the North King.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

To a Snowbird

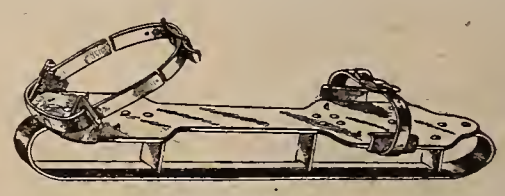
BY WILLIAM EBEN SCHULTZ

Wee little creature, why sit so still,
Crouching right here on the broad window-sill?
Why don't you sing from a heart free from care
Though forest and valley and hillside are bare?
Sing, little bird, I will ne'er do you harm;
You haven't a reason or cause for alarm.
Don't act as though dumb,
But play
All the day
On my broad window-sill;
I'm sure there ne'er will
Any harm come to you.
Sing, little bird, do,
And if you are dumb
With the cold and the wind and the snow, fly right through
The window I'll open directly for you,
And perch on the back of a chair near the fire;
You can visit me often as is your desire.

◈

Snow-Skate

Skating has always been considered a sport to be enjoyed in winter only by those to whom some sheet of ice is accessible, but the invention of what might be



SNOW-SKATE

termed "land skates" promises to make it possible for this sport to be enjoyed wherever there is packed snow or crust. The broad runner of the skate illustrated keeps the wearer from sinking into the snow or breaking through the crust, while the sharpened, downwardly curved edges prevent lateral slipping, and give the skater a hold upon ice or packed snow. As this skate is intended for use on somewhat rough surfaces, the runner is made of metal having sufficient elasticity to make up the shock and jars caused by the irregularities in the skater's course.—American Boy.

◈

For Winter Evenings

"Apple socials" are proving pleasant pastimes during the long winter evenings. There are many varietics of this kind of social. At one each guest was requested to bring an apple as the admission fee; at another each one present was given the name of an apple, and was requested to write a poem (?) in which the name of his apple was a part of the rhyme. When time was called the rhymes were read, and the company voted on which was the best, and also which was the poorest. The winner of the first prize got the B. A. P., the winner of the second prize got the L. A. P., and the winner of the booby prize the N. A. P. The initials mean the big apple pie, the little apple pie and a tin containing no apple pie.

◈

We wish every reader of FARM AND FIRESIDE would send us just one new subscription, then it would not be long until FARM AND FIRESIDE would have a million.

The Young People

Doing Hard Things

"I say, Hal, why didn't you pitch into that fellow this noon and lay him out for tormenting you so? You could have done it even if he is bigger than you are."

"Oh, any one with my muscle could have done that, but—well, I don't believe every one could have kept their hands off him, for he said some pretty mean things."



SCHOOL OUT, TO THE SIDE-HILLS THRONG THE JOLLY COASTERS

"I don't know what you are driving at, Hal. Of course, most boys would have downed him then and there, and I don't see why you didn't."

The boys in conversation just ahead of me were fine, manly-looking fellows, either of whom any woman might be proud to call her son. The boy addressed as Hal hesitated a moment, as though not quite knowing how to make his meaning clear to his companion. Then he said, "Well, it is just this way: I was big enough and strong enough, and if the truth must be told, angry enough, to have fought with him, but lately I have been following out a new idea, and trying to do the things that every one else can't do. You know you always laughed at me because I liked to get the hard problems that most of the class could not get. Well, my new way of doing is that whenever I feel like doing things that are not just right I say to myself, 'Anybody could do that,' and then I try harder than ever to be strong enough to do the thing that every one couldn't do. Did you ever get so discouraged over something hard that you said, 'I'll give it up,' and then think, 'Now, any one can give up when they are having a hard time. I'll stick to it until I do it?' You always feel glad afterward if you do that way. I guess you understand what I mean, and I hope you won't think me a cad for talking like this. Shall we go to the pond for a little while, seeing I have finished my sermonette?" and a merry whistle showed that he was glad to leave a subject that he felt was making him appear too vainglorious.

I don't know whether he convinced his companion or not, but his idea set me to thinking, and I wondered what would have been the effect on the character of many men and women of my acquaintance who to-day are the slaves of some bad habit, or so weak and vacillating that they yield to every temptation and are swayed by every impulse, if when they were boys and girls they had tried to do hard things instead of taking whatever course seemed easiest at the moment.

Boys and girls, what is there that you know you ought to do which seems so hard for you now?

Perhaps, boys, one of your chums offers you a cigarette. All the other boys smoke, and that would be the easiest thing for you to do—while you are with them, anyway. They'll be pretty apt to ridicule you if you refuse to smoke, but just think "Any one can smoke a cigarette when it is offered, but not every one can say 'No' and face the ridicule of his companions." Can you do it?

I. B. H.



A TAME TURKEY-VULTURE

AMERICAN BEAUTY CALENDAR—FREE

FREE This beautiful Calendar will be mailed FREE to any one who will send only TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at 25 cents each. Or it may be secured by adding only ten cents, to cover cost of postage, wrapping, etc., to the regular yearly subscription price of Farm and Fireside when sending in your subscription; or by adding ten cents to any offers in which Farm and Fireside is included. The calendar is not sold alone at any price—only in connection with subscriptions.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST DESIRABLE, THE MOST ARTISTIC AND VALUABLE CALENDAR OF THE SEASON



SEE THE ROLL

ROLL PANEL EFFECT

Copyright, 1903, by American Lithographic Co.

REDUCED ILLUSTRATION ACTUAL SIZE 11½ BY 30 INCHES

W. H. McEntee, the celebrated artist and pupil of Bougereau, conceived this beautiful and interesting design, upon which are most artistically combined this celebrated painting and a most magnificent spray of American Beauty roses painted by the renowned flower artist, Paul de Longpre.

Our desire for an exclusive design has prompted us to pay the price demanded by the artist for his original painting, in order that we might present to our readers a calendar worthy of being hung in the homes. The design has been most carefully reproduced in eighteen colors, reproducing the original painting with a corded-silk effect, and for this holiday season of the year would make a most appropriate gift.

A Magnificent Work of Art

The illustration herewith gives but a faint idea of the beauty and magnificence of this calendar, as it is finished in the original colors. It makes a rich and decorative art panel, to be exact, eleven and one half inches wide by thirty inches long.

This Calendar

is not to be compared with the calendars usually sold in the art-stores, as its novel construction, the beautiful silk effect and the blending of the colors, combined with the knowledge that it is a creation of two of the best-known American artists, should arouse sufficient interest to cause every one of our readers to possess one. In the tastefulness of the design, the beauty of the coloring and the excellence of the lithograph it should certainly prove a most artistic calendar for 1905, and we believe there is nothing to equal it being offered by any one this year. Nothing more appropriate for the home or for a Christmas gift has been conceived.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

A FULL COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION BY THE BEST, MOST THOROUGH AND SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL COLLEGES IN THE COUNTRY, FURNISHED ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST TO YOU.

Do you want to learn the **Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Cornet, Piano or Organ?** Then write us a postal, ask for our free Music Lessons Offer, state the instrument you wish to learn, and our complete plan will be sent to you by return mail, postpaid, and will not cost you one cent. We will also send you free our complete Musical Goods Catalogue, showing every kind of musical instrument, from the cheapest to the best, at just one-half the prices asked by dealers generally. You will get large pictures and full descriptions of our

Genuine Stradivarius Model Violin and Complete Outfit - - - - $ 1.95
Our genuine Troubadour Guitar and Outfit for - - - - - 2.25
A fine full size Mandolin for - - 1.95
A beautiful Guitar for - - - 2.45
A solid oak cabinet Beckwith Parlor Organ for - - - - - 19.90
A splendid guaranteed Piano for only 89.00

You will also get our big complete catalogue of over 300 instruments, you will get our great 30 days' free trial offer on any instrument, our one year free trial plan and pay after received terms explained; you will receive free our very latest and most astonishingly liberal musical goods proposition. For all this information, complete catalogue and all offers, for our new and astonishing offer of a full complete

Course of Music Lessons Free

(any instrument, for anyone, whether advanced pupil or not, but especially for beginners) an offer of free music lessons so simple and plain you cannot fail to learn to play well, the greatest musical proposition ever heard, just cut out and send us this ad., or write a postal and ask for our "Music Lessons Free" plan, music catalogue and all offers. Be sure to state the instrument you want to learn. Everything will go to you by return mail, postpaid, and absolutely free. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

You Are to Be the Judge!

A CURE FOR BLOOD, NERVE AND STOMACH TROUBLES

Read Our Offer **We Will Send** to every one who writes us, a full-sized fifty-cent box of **CELERY BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS,** by mail post-paid, which contains fifteen days' treatment, to be paid for within twenty days after receipt, **providing it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk; you lose nothing. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **CELERY BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS** are for weak and run-down people. Cures nervousness, dyspepsia, stomach troubles and all disorders arising from impure blood.

Weigh yourself before taking the tablets. Write to-day.

HIGGINS DRUG COMPANY
70 Arcade Springfield, Ohio



CONSUMPTION

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of **CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA,** and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for **NERVOUS DEBILITY** and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper.

CURED

W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WONDERFUL STOVE—BIG MONEY MAKER!



BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with **Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking;** also **heating** rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated — absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. **Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly.** Address **World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.**



No Dirt Left in clothes washed with the **BUSY BEE WASHER** 100 pieces in 1 hour, no hard work. That's the record. *Agents Wanted.* Exclusive Sale. Write for terms. **Busy Bee Washer Co., Box K, Erie, Pa.**

Are You Deaf?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval.

Write for Catalogue.

WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia

Life on a Car-Ferry Boat

As soon as the picturesque cliffs, with their dark pines and light green shrubbery, had disappeared, and the keen wind made it uncomfortable for the women passengers to remain on deck, the little stewardess was besieged with questions. There were only five passengers in the little cabin, but five women who "want to know" can find out a great deal in one day if they only have an intelligent person to answer their queries.

"Don't you get tired to death of the monotony of crossing the lake continually?" asked a young lady.

"Of course it is tiresome, like every other occupation; but I almost look upon the boat as my home," answered the stewardess, with a smile. "I enjoy meeting the people, and seldom get tired of the scenery."

"Aren't you afraid?" asked the timid passenger who showed signs of seasickness almost before the ferry-boat had begun to leave the dock.

"Afraid? Of what? Oh, the storms. Really, I believe our big steel boats could live forever in deep water," answered the stewardess, with a courage born of long acquaintance with the throbbing monster under her slight frame. "I was a little bit scared once when we were lost in a blinding snow-storm for nearly two days, but then only for a short time. I knew if the captain could keep off the beach we could stand the storm a year, provided our provisions held out. It wasn't pleasant for the cooks, though, to have the food fly out of the kettles and pans, but they get used to little things like that."

"And does the boat run all winter?" asked another passenger, with incredulous eyes. "I should think you would freeze to death."

"As long as the water isn't frozen. One winter we didn't run for many weeks, because the boat got caught among the ice-cakes, and froze fast. That was in a land-locked bay, though, and not on the open lake. It was—"

"Well, I should think you would have died right then," said the young lady, "or could you get home?"

"No, indeed. We were three miles from land, and there we stayed unless some one walked ashore over the ice and mailed the letters we wrote or bought things we happened to want. I wrote home, and told the folks the situation, and they advised me to stay where I was as long as I was well. I could have gone home by way of Chicago, but it was a long, expensive trip in very cold weather, and the captain told me not to attempt it."

"How in this world did you pass the time?" asked three women at once.

"I made a waist for myself—that is, as much of it as I could—and cleaned the paint in the cabin, besides eating three good meals every day and sleeping as much as possible. The captain told his friends afterward that he and the crew wore out the seats of their trousers and seven decks of cards during those long, dreary weeks, and that I had learned to play solitaire five different ways. It is true that I do spend lots of time playing solitaire, but one must have some way of putting in spare time, and when the boat jars very much reading is impossible."

"I should have spent a few minutes of my time writing out my resignation," said the seasick passenger from the depths of her pillow. "Do you think anything like that is likely to happen before we get across to-day?"

"With this sky and calm water!" cried the stewardess. "Don't worry; we'll soon see land again. I don't see why I should hand in my resignation, when I was in no danger, and was only getting a vacation out of season. I have gone on trips in the summer-time to crowded resorts where it was just as lonely among hosts of strangers as in our stanch ferry-boat with the wonderful ice-fields all around us."

"Perhaps you are right," came the faint answer, "but I prefer solid land all the year round."

"There it is," said the little woman, pointing to the green-clad hills of Wisconsin, and soon the car-ferry was unloading its freight and passengers at the dock. Another crowd came on board for the return trip, and no doubt the stewardess was called upon to answer the identical questions the departing women had asked.

With the wonderful water, the magnificent scenery constantly changing during the seasons, and the different classes of people a boat carries, the life of any one on one of the Great Lakes certainly cannot prove to be such an exceedingly monotonous one. HILDA RICHMOND.



STEAMING INTO PORT AFTER A RUN ACROSS THE LAKE

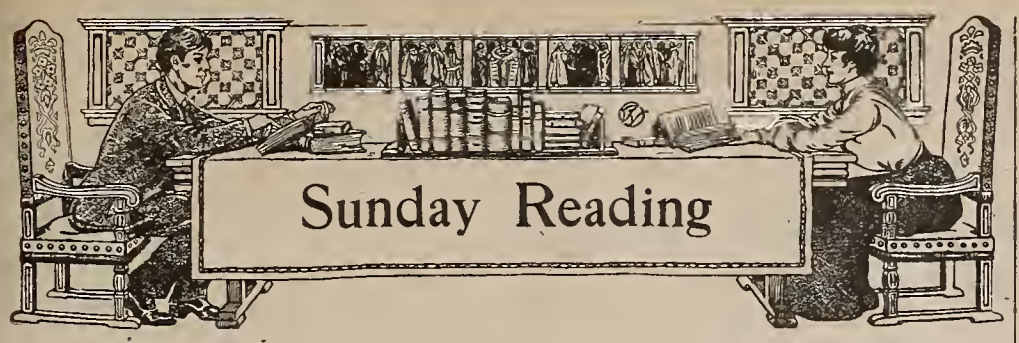
THE PERILS OF THE WINTRY SEAS

Lake Superior is only one of the five Great Lakes where late navigation is attended by great peril, but it is there that occur most of the strange disappearances of the inland seas. It has practically no harbors of refuge. In number alone the wrecks of Lake Superior hardly compare with those of either Lake Michigan or Lake Huron, but her mortality is greater than either.

Lake Huron has another story to tell—a story in which late navigation plays the same big part, but in another way. This lake is the "grave of the lumber-barge and lost treasure." Many years ago the whole of the Saginaw Valley was a great lumbering region, and in those days hundreds of thousands of dollars were brought up to the camps in the barges. It was in those days that a late-autumn storm sank the propeller "City of Detroit," which had nearly one hundred thousand dollars aboard. Years of search has not revealed the location of the lost treasure. Again and again expeditions have been fitted out to search for these vessels, all lost in wintry seas, but nothing but disappointment has come to them. The great advance of recent years in shipbuilding does not seem to decrease the loss of property and life. In the old days of wooden vessels a derelict might drift for weeks without sinking, but now the big steel freighters go down "wi' jest a gurgle 'n' a swish—n' that's all."—J. Olivier Curwood.



FOR MANY WEEKS THE BIG LAKE-LINER WAS HEMMED IN BY ICE



Sunday Reading

What Did He Leave?

What did he leave? He left the light of heaven
And the wide rivers that make glad the fields;
He left the birds the forest to enliven,
And the sweet buttercups with golden shields.
He left the music of the air and water,
And the cool groves, where witching shadows fall;
He left earth-love, the Muses' purest daughter,
And poesy—that was beyond his call—
He left them all.

What did he leave? He left, with spirit yearning,
All of the flattering plaudits of his peers;
All of the laurel he had spent his life in earning,
And many things that wither with the years.
He left the wealth that flooded all his garners,
Which, ere the sun had set upon his pall,
Was reached for by the hands of greedy mourners,
Who feared lest something might the dead recall—
He left them all.

What did he take? Ah! it is not for mortal
To judge the dead, or mete for him the rod;
Whate'er he carried through that mystic portal
Is known unto himself and to his God.
Just this we know: He took the blessing tender
Of those he cheered in poverty's enthrall;
He took whate'er he won of true worth's grandeur,
What time he sweetened Sorrow's cup of gall—
And that was all.
—Our Dumb Animals.

◈

Why Go to Church?

WE ANSWER: For the sermon, for the prayer, for the songs, but more especially for the heavenly atmosphere. To be in the presence of an assembly of devout, godly men and women, who have in some measure an inner consciousness of the divine presence, or at least an humble realization of their need of that presence, is to imbibe more or less of their spirit. Their faith inspires my faith; their soul-hunger awakens in me a "hungering and a thirsting after righteousness;" their testimony to the love and goodness of God quickens my assurance of his pardoning love. This is the highest value of public worship; this is what those members of the church deprive themselves of who absent themselves from the house of the Lord. This is why David said, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go up to the house of the Lord."—Religious Telescope.

◈

Presidents at Church

Unlike European monarchs, who usually have a private chaplain and a special place of worship as a part of the "state church," the President of the United States selects his own place of worship in Washington, much as would any other person who went there to live, and attends its services without ostentation of any sort. Since regular public receptions at the White House have been discontinued, the President's church is generally overrun with sightseers.

Mr. Roosevelt attends Grace Reformed Church. Its new edifice, completed since he became President, seats about five hundred persons; before that he worshiped with the society in a chapel less than half as commodious. Presidents Grant, Hayes and McKinley attended Methodist churches; General Garfield, during his long congressional career, as well as after his elevation to the Presidency, was identified with the "Disciples," or "Christians." Their present church, one of the strongest in the city, is called "Garfield Memorial."

President Arthur was an Episcopalian, and attended St. John's, just across Lafayette Park, which is but a few steps from the White House. Benjamin Harrison, as a prominent Presbyterian, found his religious home at the Church of the Covenant.

When the President attends church he is allowed to leave the building at the close of the service before the rest of the congregation leave their pews. The ushers see that this rule is respected. Considering the country's unfortunate experience with assassins, it is a very simple precaution. Two secret service men are also in attendance.

President Roosevelt usually walks to his church, which is less than a mile from the White House.—Youth's Companion.

◈

Training the Child

Starting forth on life's rough way,
Father, guide them;
Oh, we know not what of harm
May betide them!
'Neath the shadow of thy wing,
Father, hide them;
Waking, sleeping, Lord, we pray,
Go beside them!

God has given us our darlings, and has put them under our care at a time when their consciences are tender and impressionable, and their passions are weak, or at least dormant. In after-years just the reverse is the case if these same children have not learned self-control while young.

If the training is not as it should be, if the surroundings are unfavorable, if the child has been allowed to have its own way, has never been taught to control himself, the passions become daily stronger and stronger, and the conscience weaker and weaker. And dear mothers, can we expect to teach our child self-control if we have not first mastered the lesson ourselves? Our children are not putty, to be molded at will, and yet we can do much by discipline, by precept and example. The ideals that govern our lives will unconsciously govern theirs, also. Let us, then, give them high ideals; we can.

The physical nature of the child depends much on the food he eats; the character of the mental and spiritual within him must in the same ratio depend upon what he subsists upon. This higher nature requires the proper kind of nourishment for its maintenance. Let children hear stories of moral courage. Tell them of the fiery temper that George Washington mastered so well that not one in a thousand ever suspected that he had a temper at all; let them know that our great first President's motto was, "For he that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." Tell them stories of devotion, heroism and self-sacrifice. Let them know of Ruth and Naomi; cause them to be familiar with the story of how Horatius kept the bridge. Tell them of Florence Nightingale, of Grace Darling and Mary Reed.

Boys and girls cannot but be made better, will never fail to respond to the inherent nobility within them, when they hear of brave acts, of noble deeds. They will want their lives to be worth while, too; they will endeavor to cultivate those qualities and traits of character which will bring this desired result about. Their hearts beat quickly, and respond just as rapidly to any appeal to the noble within them. That is the reason it is so necessary that they see only the pure, the true, the high, the noble while they are young, for then are the characters being formed which shall go with them through life. It is true that these characters are sometimes stunted, twisted and thwarted in after-life, but the chances are much more in their favor if the start be right. The "Train up a child" will never lose its force, notwithstanding there are seeming exceptions now and then; but even in these "now and then" cases perhaps we have not seen the end yet. We will be safe in training the child aright, and, I believe, just as safe in having faith that "when he is old he will not depart from it."

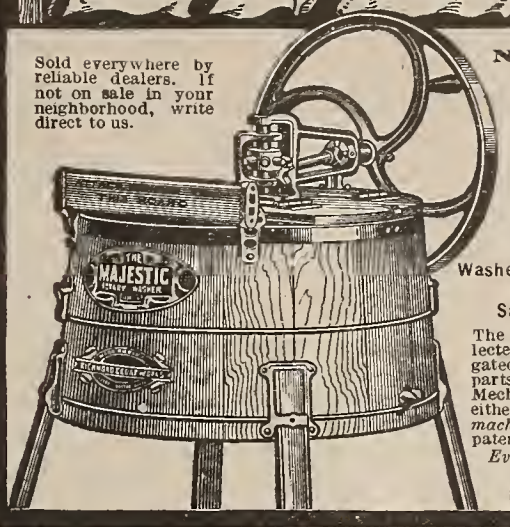
ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

◈

Heart-Praying

We may pray with the intellect without praying with the heart, but we cannot pray with the heart without praying with the intellect. Such are the laws of the mind that there can be no such thing as praying without a knowledge of the thing we pray for. Let the heart be full, wholly given up to the pursuit of the object, but let your perception of the object be distinct and clear. This will be found honorable to God and beneficial to the soul.—Rev. Thomas C. Upham.

It's No Work To Wash



Sold everywhere by reliable dealers. If not on sale in your neighborhood, write direct to us.

No Tired Backs
No Red Hands
No Sloppy Floors
No Odors

MAJESTIC
Rotary Washer

Washes Clothes Clean Without the Slightest Injury
Saves Rubbing Saves Clothes
Saves Time Saves Laundry Bills

The **Majestic** has extra large tub, made from selected Virginia white cedar, inside fully corrugated, like a washboard. **Roller Bearings.** Metal parts aluminum coated. Easy to get at the inside. Mechanism never in the way. Balance wheel turns either way making the **Majestic** *the easiest running machine made.* Tub is steam tight. Banded with patented Welded Wire Hoops that never loosen.

Every Majestic Washer is Fully Guaranteed.

RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS,
Second and Orleans Sts., Richmond, Va.

Agents and General Agents

Write for new rates and special inducements provided by the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for the season now opening. They are unequaled. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION does not favor contingent methods of compensation, as rebates and prizes, because they nearly always cause disappointment. Instead, it pays agents

The Greatest Cash Commission

that is paid by any magazine published. You know exactly what you make on every order at the time you take it. Pleasant and successful canvassing, whether city or country. To energetic men and women making this their business a steady income of $20 to $36 a week can be guaranteed. All canvassing material supplied FREE. The present month is a particularly good time for starting.

Address WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Department of Agents, Springfield, Ohio



Boys, Girls *and* Everybody Can Get It

The New Multiscope
and FIFTY PICTURES FREE
SENT PREPAID

¶ This is not an entirely new invention, but it is the latest and most improved machine offered to the public. The full retail value of a similar outfit as sold heretofore by agents was about $15.00, counting 25 cents as the price charged for each view.

The wonderful new feature about it is the remarkably fine views that are given with the machine absolutely free—fifty in all—think of it! Each view is distinctly different from any of the others, and are so gotten up as to show many colors in the picture—same as in true life—and to show distance and all, as if you were actually looking at the scene. It will serve for a whole evening's entertainment, and never grows old. It is the delight and wonderment of all who see it.

All Views Are in Life Colors
and formerly the fifty views alone sold for $12.50

¶ If it is a mountain scene you are looking at, you can see the waterfall in the distance faithfully reproduced, the green leaves of the trees and shrubbery, the glistening rocks in the sunlight, and everything true to Nature—which is not the case with the old-fashioned photographic views. They are really photographs in colors, true to life, and consist of a specially selected list of a variety of subjects, both interesting and mirthful. There are comic pictures to provoke merriment, grand landscape scenery of the most noted places, buildings, cities, peoples, etc., etc., in all a wonderful collection of views especially selected for this offer by the manufacturers. All in all it is the greatest value ever heard of in its particular line; there is nothing to equal it, and every machine is guaranteed to be as represented, and sent to you prepaid.

How to Get the Machine
and THE FIFTY FREE PICTURES

¶ Send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day and say you want a Multiscope. We will send by return mail twenty coupons, each one of which is good for a year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE, one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the $5.00 to us, and we will forward the Multiscope, and in addition give **fifty** colored views, all different, **FREE.** If you don't want a Multiscope, perhaps you know of some boy or girl who would like to earn one. If so, send us their name and address, and we will send offer by return mail. Many have earned Multiscopes by our plan, and you can do it in a short time. Write to-day. Address

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

By GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS
A Law Student in Lincoln and Herndon's Office from 1845 to 1847

A MASTERFUL MENTALITY

No character in American history surpasses Abraham Lincoln in force of intellect. His mind was an X-ray for penetration. The readiness with which he pierced to the core of any subject engaging his attention impressed me deeply. Without an effort he would strip a statement or an argument of all enswathing verbiage, and hold up to plain view the ultimate analysis of it, so that one could not help seeing the underlying thought just as he had seen it from the first. To this mental quality, I am persuaded, was due his scarcely disguised impatience with the multiplication of pleas and replications so common in legal practice; the premium they put on the faculty of "how not to say it" tantalized and disgusted him. He explored, as by intuition, the mysteries of hidden things, as well in plant and tree as in human nature. Originality characterized him here, as everywhere. I remember hearing him remark that a tree divested of its foliage was, if anything, more interesting to him than the same tree in its full array of green. The skeleton, he said, was then exposed to view in all its beauty of curved lines or its ugliness of knots and gnarls, and it was easy to decide whether it was worthy of one's admiration or not.

His independent cast of mind and his self-reliance were alone sufficient to stamp him as no ordinary man. I cannot recall a single circumstance tending to show that he was influenced in his judgment or his conduct by any of his associates. On the other hand, I continually saw other men influenced by him, sometimes to the complete reversal of opinions previously formed. Mr. Herndon's account of how he tolled Mr. Lincoln into the anti-slavery camp is drawn out beyond credibility, though for that matter, it would not surprise me if at certain times the junior partner found it possible to believe he had made the senior not only an Abolitionist, but a statesman and President.

One striking example of Lincoln's independent thinking has been turned to account by Winston Churchill in his novel "The Crisis," in connection with the Freeport debate with Senator Douglas. Another is not so generally known. Though never making a hobby of it, Mr. Lincoln candidly avowed his belief in the justice of woman suffrage. As early as 1837 he took decided ground in favor of extending the franchise to unmarried women who were taxpayers, holding that these could claim it by a double right—a property right, in addition to the natural one.

MR. LINCOLN'S LITERARY TASTES

He greatly enjoyed Burns and Shakespeare, and was partial also to Byron and Poe. I heard him repeat many passages from them, particularly from Burns, whose "Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Epistle to a Young Friend" I think he memorized entire, though the poem he quoted from in my hearing oftenest of all (usually mere snatches) was "Tam O'Shanter." "The Raven" was published in the same year that took me to Springfield. It strongly attracted Mr. Lincoln, as did any well-written composition in the line of the sad or the weird and mysterious. Poe's prose writings, especially "The Gold Bug" and "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar," caught his fancy almost equally with the same author's verse. First and last, I heard him repeat quite a number of poems, mostly short ones, picked up from the newspapers or the few magazines of that day. Thus fugitive was his favorite of favorites, the poem commencing:

> Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
> Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
> A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
> Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

Many a time at the office did he recite this poem, in whole or in part; for a while I actually thought he had written it, so nearly did it resemble, in tone and meter, one of several compositions of his own that I had found in the office desk. One day I asked him for a copy of it. "All right," he said; "get pen, paper and ink, and you can take it down as I repeat it." I still have the copy, fourteen stanzas, thus made. At that time he did not know who wrote the piece; I asked him point-blank. Since 1865 the name of William Knox, a Scotch poet, has been so linked with his in this connection as to have become familiar to Americans. Even at this distance of time—upward of fifty-eight years—I can see him, as he sat opposite me at the office table; see his kindly, patient face, and hear his pleasant voice, modulated to the pensiveness of the poem, as he slowly dictated line after line, broken only by his deliberate answers to the questions I was obliged to put from time to time, to make sure of getting the words correctly.

Copyright, 1903, by The Crowell Publishing Company.

MY FIND OF ORIGINAL LINCOLN POEMS

By accident I made the interesting discovery that Mr. Lincoln himself wrote poetry, and so far as I was capable of judging, poetry above the mediocre. In arranging the books and papers in the office one morning I came across two, or it may have been three, quires of letter-paper stitched together, lying inside the office desk, and on turning the leaves I saw they were covered with stanzaed effusions in Mr. Lincoln's neat running-hand, all evidently original. As I remember, they were all, or nearly all, iambics and pensive in tone. When he came in, I went to the desk, drew out the manuscript, and held it up, with the unnecessary and possibly impertinent inquiry whether the poems were his. He simply said, "Where did you find it?" took the manuscript out of my hand, rolled it up, and stuffed it in his coat-tail pocket. It was never seen afterward. My impression is that when he went home that noon the roll was incontinently stuck in the fire.



He simply said, "Where did you find it?" and took the manuscript out of my hand

Mentioning my discovery to Mr. Herndon, I was told, "Yes, he has sometimes scribbled verses, I believe, but he seems unwilling to have it known." What interest, what priceless worth these selfsame scribblings would have were they extant to-day!

HE WROTE BY EAR, HE SAID

"Education deficient," wrote Abraham Lincoln of himself when he was President. Nevertheless he possessed an unerring ear for the proper and the musical in verbal expression. On several occasions he handed me to read, or read to me himself, articles that he had written for the newspapers, and with his customary directness and avoidance of quizzing asked me to criticize their grammatical construction; but I think I never found criticism possible. I well remember asking him how it came that he was able to write so correctly, if he had never studied the rules of grammar. "I write by ear," he said. "When I have got my thoughts on paper, I read it aloud, and if it sounds all right I just let it pass."

How unsatisfactory the product of writing by ear ordinarily is I doubt not legions of worn and weary editors stand ready to testify. But in this respect also Abraham Lincoln was a law unto himself. In all literature is there a finer gem than his letter to Mrs. Bixby, an obscure woman living in Boston? It has been engrossed and framed, and hung in the library of one of the venerable colleges of Oxford University as a model of pure English. Already printed many times, it is sure to be printed many times more:

> Dear Madam:—I have been shown on the file of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the great grief of a loss so overwhelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavements, and leave only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.
>
> Yours Very Sincerely and Respectfully,
> Abraham Lincoln.

WHENCE LINCOLN'S COMMAND OF ENGLISH?

How did Lincoln attain his almost matchless command of English, the only tongue he knew? That his familiarity with the Bible and with Shakespeare, Burns, Byron and Poe not only enriched his vocabulary, but greatly aided him in acquiring that mastery of style which was his ambition from childhood, cannot be doubted. His boyish habit of rhyming must likewise have supplied valuable training. Yet the question remains, How came he to know the correct pronunciation and exact meaning of so many words far removed from ordinary pioneer usage, if his knowledge of them depended wholly on his reading? He went to school, it is said, only six months all told; and as for his associations, they were nearly all with unlettered persons until after he was twenty-two. Since the fact is well established that home is where a child learns the mother-tongue, it is a hobby of mine that Lincoln's English ancestors must have been persons of at least fair education, and his purity of style largely a family inheritance. Thomas Lincoln, the father, was an orphan at six years of age, and under the old law of primogeniture, the small patrimony all went to Mordecai Lincoln, who was the eldest brother. Little wonder that the youngest "grew up literally without education;" the boy had all he could do to make a living at work for the scantiest of wages. Yet, so far as I have been able to learn, Thomas Lincoln habitually used clear, idiomatic English in conversation. My conviction is strong that the biographers have overdone the alleged ignorance and uncouthness of the Lincoln stock, if not the pioneers as a body.

In this connection, as well as in others, Lincoln's boyish signature that is still preserved inside the front lid of the family Bible is certainly interesting. In point of legibility, and approximate correctness in forming the letters, it would pass as very creditable in the lower grades of a grammar-school even at this day, when every lad is privileged to give several years, instead of six months, to the three R.'s.

HIS METHOD WITH CLIENTS

Any statement made to him by a client Mr. Lincoln held as sacred. No secret of the confessional was ever more jealously guarded. Remembering how frequently I heard him tell clients that his clerk could be depended on for the same reticence, and therefore no hesitancy need be felt about stating the facts exactly as they were, I have never felt at liberty to discuss certain criminal cases that I became familiar with at the office. In all of them Mr. Lincoln succeeded, I believe, in bringing about a settlement outside the courts, making no charge for his services; but where the wrongdoing was an aggravated one the guilty party

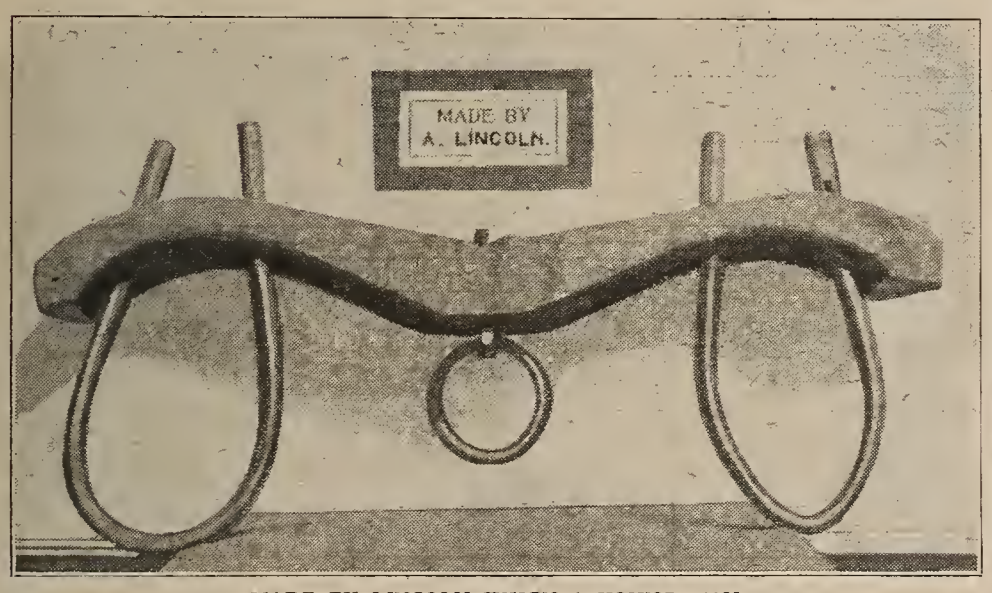
never got off without a severe lecture. At times these tongue-lashings of his were terrible to hear, for on occasion he could prove himself a master of invective.

From personal knowledge I can corroborate the statement often printed that under no circumstances would he consent to appear for a side he knew was in the wrong. He spared no pains to get at the truth before accepting a retainer. In going to law, a man's instinct is the same as in courting—he is sure to put his best foot foremost. Lincoln would say to the litigant, "Don't give me your strong points; they will take care of themselves. Tell me your weak points, and after that I can advise what is best to be done."

I believe it literally true that by his counsel more cases were settled without trial than through litigation. He never asked a fee for bringing about such a termination, and when I took the liberty once of saying it would be no more than fair for him to make some charge, he laughed good-naturedly, and said, "They won't care to pay me; they don't think I have earned a fee unless I take the case into court and make a speech or two." In case the dispute was of so trivial a nature as to render it unlikely that it would go any further than a magistrate's office, his habit was to refer the party to some one or other of the young attorneys, for whom he always had a good word ready.

THE FAMOUS BILL ARMSTRONG TRIAL

I have already expressed the belief that the details of his law practice were frequently irksome to Mr. Lincoln, and suggested a probable reason for it. At the same time, when his heart was enlisted in a case he was a powerful advocate. His simple statement of the facts often had more weight with the jury than the sworn testimony of the witnesses. The celebrated Bill Armstrong trial, so dramatically set forth in Edward Eggleston's novel, "The Graysons," furnished a fine example of Lincoln's power before a jury when fully aroused. As it came off eleven years after I left Springfield, I have no knowledge of it personally, but feel very sure the young man—who was the son of a woman Lincoln had boarded with twenty years before, and whom, when a baby, he had many times rocked to sleep, to help the overworked



MADE BY LINCOLN WHEN A YOUNG MAN

This ox-yoke is in the possession of the University of Illinois (Champaign, Ill.). It is kept in an oak cabinet in the rotunda of the Library Building

mother—was not cleared by sharp practice. Some years since a nameless Bohemian gave wide currency to the account of a manipulated almanac, by means of which Lincoln broke down the testimony of the main witness for the prosecution and hoodwinked judge and jury alike. Whether this yarn germinated in or out of the said Bohemian's brain is of small importance; the point is, it was utterly impossible for a man of Lincoln's rigid integrity to concoct or even consent to any such trick.

AN AMUSING CASE

Now and then Mr. Lincoln's abounding sense of humor would find play even in the dry-as-dust items of his profession. One such case has been a source of perennial amusement to me and mine. A crack-brained attorney, Urquhart by name, lived in Springfield, supported mainly by the helping hand of other lawyers of the place. He contracted a debt of two dollars and fifty cents to a wealthy citizen of the county, a newcomer, who, after several futile attempts to make collection, came to the office one day clearly in "a state of mind" to arrange for bringing suit. Guardedly yet circumstantially Mr. Lincoln explained to the man Urquhart's mental and financial condition, and as the obligation was so small advised that the matter be dropped. But Mr. Smith's temper was up. He insisted on prosecuting the case. In his calm and friendly way Mr. Lincoln again sought to dissuade the man.

"You cannot possibly make it off him," I finally heard him say; "and even if you could, the suit would cost you more than we should be bringing it for."

"But I want to show him I am not to be trifled with. His behavior is outrageous, and I don't intend to put up with it. Mr. Lincoln, if you are not willing to take the case, say so, and I will go elsewhere."

"Of course, Mr. Smith, if you insist on it, I shall consider it an honor to act for you, and there is no doubt we can get judgment. But I think it only right to tell you beforehand my charge will be ten dollars."

"All right, here it is."

Laying down a ten-dollar bill, the man gave peremptory instructions to sue poor Urquhart that very day, and on Mr. Lincoln's assurance this should be done, he left apparently satisfied. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln picked up his hat and went out. When he came back, rather more than an hour later, I noticed an amused expression playing over his features.

"You heard what Smith said," he remarked. "Well, I kept my promise—went over and sued Urquhart, hunted him up and told him, handed him a five-dollar bill, and got him to go to the squire's office with me. He confessed judgment and paid the bill. I couldn't see any other way of making things satisfactory to Smith and all concerned."

ANOTHER CLIENT WHO OVERREACHED HIMSELF

A well-to-do citizen of Springfield loaned a business acquaintance a few hundred dollars, the security being a mortgage on a piece of real estate. After a time Mr. Lincoln was engaged to foreclose the mortgage. The usual procedure was followed, and a decree of foreclosure being obtained, the property was advertised for sale. The client was particularly instructed to be on hand at the sale, and in the event of no other offer at an adequate figure, to bid the property in himself, and it was emphasized that his bid should be high enough to cover the indebtedness. The sale passed off very quietly. After it was over the client came into our office chuckling not a little over the fact that he had got the land, and what was more, had got it at much less than the claim, thus enabling him to still hold an unpaid balance of nearly three hundred dollars as an additional sum he expected later.

"You greedy simpleton!" exclaimed Mr. Lincoln. "You knew that your mortgage covered the value of the loan, you knew that he owned no other property, you knew the remaining creditors could get nothing by suing him, and you knew that under the law every mortgager has a certain time in which to claim his right of redemption. Now what have you done? Some other creditor will bring suit and get judgment against him, and if at the end of the legal time he fails to redeem the land the judgment creditor will step in and do it. Then you will get simply the amount of your bid, no more, and the other creditor will hold the land."

The situation thus revealed to him in its true light, the client's chuckle changed to a whine. He begged Mr. Lincoln to help him out of his predicament, and in the end got his full claim, and with it some sound advice on the subject of greed.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

◈

A New One

Now, friends, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and get that million subscribers to FARM AND FIRESIDE as soon as possible. It can be done, but not without your little contribution—one new subscriber.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU



Oven Thermometer

We will send you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a

360 Days Approval Test.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way, return it at our expense. No quibble nor trouble. We guarantee under a $20,000 bond that there is no better stove or range made than the Kalamazoo, and we save you from 20% to 40% because we give you

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We have exceptional facilities for manufacturing; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world, and we are the only actual manufacturers who sell the entire product direct to the user by mail. If you want the best procurable article at a big saving, we know we can satisfy you.

Send Postal for Free Catalogue No. 183

describing full line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds for all domestic purposes and for all kinds fuel. All of the highest quality, built with special reference to long life and economy of fuel. All blacked, polished and ready for immediate use.

All cook stoves and ranges equipped with patented oven thermometer. It save fuel and makes baking easy.



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Investigate our offer and save money.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.



YOUNG MEN WANTED

To Qualify for

Railway Brakemen, Firemen and Telegraphers

The railway service offers unlimited possibilities to ambitious, industrious young men. Most of the men at the head of the great railways commenced at the foot of the ladder and worked up. The demand for young men who will prove valuable assistants to these men, is far ahead of the supply. Do you want to fill one of these positions at paying wages, with golden opportunities to advance?

THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

fits young men, by mail, for **Railway Brakemen, Firemen** and **Telegraphers,** and assists in procuring positions for qualified graduates, wherein they earn from $60.00 to $125.00 a month, with the possibility of increasing it to $175.00 to $200.00 a month. Instructors are practical railroad men of years of experience. Our instruction is practical, thorough, profitable; and is endorsed by the general managers of the leading great railway systems, who look to us to supply them with well-trained young men for the many positions now open. Young men, we need you and you need our school. Write for catalogue and **begin at once.** You are needed **now.** Address

The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Dept. B, Freeport, Ill.

I'M TALKING NOW

Over My Own Telephone

Every farmer should have his own telephone. If he is not near a telephone line he can interest his neighbors and build a line. It doesn't cost much, and the advantages are beyond estimating. The extra profit on one year's crop, sold at the right time, will more than pay his share. A telephone enables him to get the market reports every day—get every market advantage.



Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

are constructed to meet the conditions that arise on farm lines—don't need expert operators, are *strong* in talking qualities, durably built and are always ready for work, day or night. Our book F 84 "*Telephone Facts For Farmers*" tells all you want to know. It's free. Write for it and you will soon be "*talking over your own telephone.*" Address nearest office.

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Stop That Cold!

CUT OUT THIS COUPON IT IS WORTH **50c** ON FULL SIZE BOX OF **Elgey's Cold Tablets** SEND TO **Elgey Chemical Co.** SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Stop it at once! Don't wait till it runs into Bronchitis or Pneumonia or Consumption—or Death! The most dangerous diseases have their origin in a slight cough or seemingly insignificant cold. Look up the mortality statistics of the large cities and see what an alarmingly large proportion of deaths are due to pulmonary or respiratory ailments, and you will understand why you should not delay a single minute in sending for

Elgey's Cold Tablets

The greatest remedy for colds and coughs known to medical science. Will cure any cold in a few hours. Contains the most efficacious, most expensive ingredients. Simple, mild, quick. Cures when all others fail.

DR. F. B. WALKER, Omaha, Neb., says: "Your remedy is without doubt the most wonderful medicine ever placed on the market for the quick cure of any cold." Thousands of others say the same.

Costs Nothing If Doesn't Cure!

We mean exactly what we say. If the remedy doesn't cure, your money promptly refunded. **A binding Guarantee with every box.** Price $1.00. **Very inexpensive; contains enough for full month's supply for most cases.** In order to introduce the remedy to those who have never tried it, we will accept the coupon herewith, at face value, with 50 cents in cash (money order or stamps). Cut out the coupon and send with money to-day. If you haven't a cold now, you or one of your family may have one to-morrow! Don't delay! Don't run the risk!

SEND AT ONCE TO

ELGEY CHEMICAL COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

LADIES: For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY **Bloomington, Ill.** Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

Lay the Little White Dresses Away

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR "FARM AND FIRESIDE".

EDA EARLDEEN

Andante. *f*

1. I am sit-ting a-lone in the twi-light, By a drawer filled with garments of white;..... A-round me are scat-tered the play-things That
2. Can it be that the pat-ter of two lit-tle feet I will hear in the hall-way no more,..... The tap of wee hands and the soft coo-ing cry, "Oh,
3. Yes, lay the lit-tle white dress-es a-way, And gath-er up each lit-tle toy;..... Each tells a sto-ry, each brings a thought Of a

p

fill the heart of a child with de-light..... Can it be it was on-ly this morn-ing? For my heart seems aged with its
ma-ma, please.... o-pen the door?"..... Oh, why do I say "Can it be?"..... When a voice thro' my heart sends a
dear voice that's hushed, ba-by Joy..... It may be that time will lessen the pain,..... Tho' I now say, "Thy will be

woe,..... That the lit-tle hearse went back to its home,..... And my ba-by lies un-der the snow.....
thrill;..... There was miss-ing a.... gem from out of God's crown That my dar-ling was called up to fill.....
done."..... I know in my heart a deep scar will re-main, For ba-by Joy was my on-ly one.....

CHORUS.

Then lay the lit-tle white dress-es a-way, So dain-ty, so spot-less and gay..... There's no
fur-ther use for the dear lit-tle shoes, So lay them with the dress-es a-way.....

Ritard.

Copyright, 1904, by Eda Earldeen.

With the Poets

About the Size of It

It's almighty queer, but the fact is quite clear
That most of the people to-day
Who get in the papers cut up some wild capers,
And get advertised in that way;
While the people who do what is honest and true,
As a rule never get any praise,
But the fellow who's tough finds it easy enough
To rush into print nowadays.

Would there be any hint of a story to print
If a man kissed his wife at the door?
But if he should kiss some alluring young miss,
Dear, dear, how the papers would roar!
It's queer that the man who is straight never can
Get credit for honors well won,
While the rascals and crooks fill the papers and books
With stories of what they have done.

If a trusted cashier remains year after year
In the bank, where he's toiling away,
Without stealing the cash, does he cut any gash
In the news columns day after day?
But oh, how they'll spout if the fellow skips out
With all of the greenbacks and gold!
While his whole pedigree in the papers we see,
Where the story is spicily told.

Don't look to the press or its columns to bless
The good deeds men constantly do;
Such items they choose to turn down as "no news,"
They want something "spicy" and "new."
When a story you see that is unmercifully "Scareheaded," you don't have to look
Very far through the stuff till you know well enough
That it deals with a rascal or crook.

—E. A. Brininstool, in Sunset.

◈

The Literary Husband

BY A. S. K.

Have you ever lived with the literary kind?
If not, just try it, and I'm sure you'll find
Their manners so strange and odd! 'Tis true
That only to live with them makes one blue.
You're supposed to know just how to act
To suit their whims—this is a fact!
To talk when suits their pleasure most,
Or bid farewell to him, your host.
They will sit and think for days and days,
Not offering even their eyes to raise;
And should you speak in words most dear,
It's all in vain—for they do not hear.
A paper now and a paper then
Comes to our sight from his flowing pen—
And each fond thought, to his taste expressed,
Remains intact by his behest.
Now, it's all very fine, and much credit due
The man of will, and endurance, too,
But pity the wife, without child or kin,
And not one moment of time from him.
Until some day, when he has waded through
This great muse problem that he meant to do,
Then he comes out bright like a butterfly,
But the season is short, and it soon must die.
Then again to his task, in his study dear
He sits and works with just one fear—
That she may come, with her step so fleet,
And disturb him in his toil so sweet.
Now take this bit of advice from me—
To the girl who intends a wife to be—
If you want a husband free from chat,
It's the literary kind you want for that.
You will find it dull when his season is on,
For his love, time and attention all are gone;
But he will come back to earth again
And expect for a season in your heart to reign.
Perhaps there are others who are just as queer,
But if there are, why, I greatly fear
For the person whose life is with them spent—
And ask why to this earth they are sent.

Poverty's Answer to Pride

Poverty, dressed in her somber attire,
Sallied out one wintry day;
In hopes of obtaining food and fire,
She passed on her weary way;
And bending low, with quivering lip,
And downcast. tearful eye,
She poured her sorrowful tale of want
In the ear of each passer-by;
And some, as they thought of their happy homes,
Gave heed to her earnest cry.

Pride, arrayed in her gorgeous dress
Of silks and satins rare,
Stood glancing at Poverty's keen distress
And attitude of despair;
Then, scornfully curling her haughty lip,
And assuming a regal grace,
She inquired what Poverty wanted there,
With her gaunt and wolfish face;
An object so mean as her shrinking form
Was entirely out of place.

Poverty, stung by the bitter taunt,
Stood erect by the side of Pride,
And with tears suppressed and sighs restrained,
She slowly and firmly replied:
"My presence inspires you with naught but disgust;
I am hungry and sad and forlorn;
Yet I would not exchange my much-abused rags—
My garments all tattered and worn—
For all the bright gems that are bound in your hair,
Your cold, haughty brow to adorn.

"You're a curse in the palace—a curse in the cot—
Your blight falls alike upon all;
And woe to the household where you are a guest,
Whether palace or cottage or hall;
Woe, woe to the being in whose heart you raise
Your altar of unhallowed fire,
For the flattering hopes that you place on the pile
Will sink him down deep in the mire;
And with anguish of spirit, and head deeply bowed,
He will see the last bright spark expire."

—Tamar Anne Kermode.

◈

A Snow Picture

Feathery flakes so softly falling,
Slowly falling and inwalling,
Joys of home together calling—
See the fleecy snow!
Powdering twigs and boughs and sedges,
Piling deep on rocks and ledges,
Rounding smoothly all the edges
Of the fences so!

At the window chubby faces—
All at their accustomed places,
Like a row of painted vases—
Flatten on the pane.
In the garden snowbirds twitter,
Looking for some downy litter
To protect them from the bitter
Blast that blows amain.

Roof and ridge are roundly heaping;
Up the trees the snows are creeping;
Posts and rails are only keeping
Up the dazzling show.
All along the walls in ridges,
On the little brooklet-bridges,
Now in caps, and now in ridges,
Piles the stainless snow.

In the barns the bells are chiming;
Down the road they go a-rhyming;
Dancing hearts attuning, timing
With melodious round.
In the hoar old wood's recesses—
Where the wild vines waving tresses
Courted every wind's caresses—
Hushed is every sound.

On the hearth the fires are roaring,
Upward through the chimney pouring,
While upon the rug lies, snoring,
Valiant, faithful Tray;
Within, without, are mingled voices—
Thumping flail, and such dull noises,
And what else the heart rejoices,
Through the winter day.

—George Canning Hill.

◈

Love of Nature

Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears,
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

—Wordsworth.

Any Person Can Earn This Guaranteed Watch



WE MAKE YOU A PRESENT OF A CHAIN

MOVEMENT Regular sixteen-size, and only three eighths of an inch in thickness. Lantern-pinions (smallest ever made). American lever escapement, polished spring. Weight, complete with case, only three ounces; quick-train—two hundred and forty beats a minute. Short wind; runs thirty to thirty-six hours with one winding. Heavy bevel crystal. Bezel snaps on. Tested, timed and regulated. This watch guaranteed by the maker.

THE GUARANTEE In every watch will be found a printed guarantee, by which the manufacturers agree that if without misuse the watch fails to keep good time within one year, they will, upon its return to them, with five cents for postage, repair it free of charge, and return it.

DESCRIPTION—Plain Center Band, Elegant Nickel Case, Snap Back, Roman Dial, Stem-Wind, Stem-Set, Medium Size, Oxydized Movement-Plate, Open-Face.

ENGRAVED FRONT AND BACK

BOYS Do You Want to Get This Watch?



If so, **send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day,** and ask for a book of eight coupons, and say you want the watch.

We will send by return mail a receipt-book containing eight receipts, each one of which is good for a year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE, one of the best farm and home papers published in America. Comes twice a month. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these receipts to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the receipts are sold, you send the $2.00 to us, and we will send you the watch.

It is easy to sell the coupons. Hundreds have earned watches by our plan, and you can do it in one day's time. Write to-day. Be sure to ask for a book of eight coupons.

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

CUT OUT THIS BLANK ON DOTTED LINES

OUR MILLION BLANK

FRIENDS:—

FARM AND FIRESIDE is acknowledged by thousands upon thousands of readers all over the United States to be the biggest, brightest and best twice-a-month farm and family journal in the world, and it surely deserves **a Million Subscribers.**

It is rapidly approaching the million-mark, thanks to its good friends, and we want to ask a small favor from each of its readers before July 1, 1905.

We want each reader to send FARM AND FIRESIDE at least one new subscription, and *that will more than make the million.* Will you, good reader, grant this small favor? Of course you will be willing to do that much for FARM AND FIRESIDE, and we assure you it will be highly appreciated.

Please use the blank below, and introduce your neighbor to FARM AND FIRESIDE. Let him read this notice, and he will gladly hand you 25 cents for a year's subscription. Please do this.

Publishers FARM AND FIRESIDE
Springfield, Ohio

Dear Sirs:—Inclosed please find 25 cents, for which send Farm and Fireside one year to the following new subscriber:

Subscriber's name .....

Post-office .....

.....

J15 *State* .....

Name of sender .....

Address .....

Wit and Humor

Advice to a Fool

If the world don't do exactly as you
think it ought to do,
Get mad;
If you meet with opposition, get a
toothsome rag to chew—
Get mad;
Get as mad as hops, and show it;
Feed your anger, fan it, blow it;
Pout and let the whole world know it—
Get mad!

If the joke you tried to spring upon the
other fellow turns,
Get mad;
If you get the poker's portion that in-
variably burns,
Get mad;
Play the baby, whine and blubber
Like the rankest sort of lubber,
While the gamins guy and rubber—
Get mad!

If you step upon a 'nanner peel and stand
upon your skull,
Get mad;
Never smile and make a joke of it, or
folks will think you dull—
Get mad;
Turn and frown upon the spot
Where the pavement quickly shot
Up and gave you such a swat—
Get mad!

If you want to be a pleasure to the world
you're living in,
Get mad;
If you'd keep the people's faces wrinkled
always with a grin,
Get mad;
For there's nothing else so funny
On this mundane sphere, my honey,
As the man that's never sunny—
Get mad!
—Baltimore American.

◈

The Mysteries of Knowledge

A Bostonian the other day was praising the astronomical work of Percival Lowell.

"Before the last total eclipse of the sun," he said, smiling, "Mr. Lowell observed to an old colored man whom he liked, 'George, if you'll watch the chickens out at your place to-morrow morning about eleven o'clock you'll see them all go to roost.'

"'Hi, hi!' George laughed. 'Hi, hi! Dat's a good joke.'

"He thought, you see, that Mr. Lowell was fooling him. But when at about eleven o'clock the next morning the sun darkened and the chickens did go to roost, George was amazed and somewhat horrified. He sought Mr. Lowell out, and said, 'What you done tole me wuz true, sah. Mah chickens went to roost, sah, jest laik you said dey would.'

"'Yes, George, I suppose they did,' the astronomer returned.

"'How long, sah, did you know 'bout dis?' said George.

"'Oh, a long time.'

"'Did you know dey would go to roost a year ago?'

"'Yes; fully a year ago.'

"'Well, dat beats all,' said George, in an awed voice. 'Dem chickens wuzn't hatched a year ago.'"—New York Tribune.

◈

Painless Dentistry

"Will—will it hurt much?" she asked the dentist when he said that the tooth must come out.

"Well, it will jar you a little, of course," he replied, with a smile.

"I—I never had a tooth pulled before," she said, as she glanced around as if seeking some avenue of escape.

"But it will be all over in a second or two. Now—"

"One moment, doctor. I am not sure I can stand the pain. Folks have died in the dentist's chair. Don't you think I had better wait until to-morrow?"

"Madam," sternly replied the dentist, as he winked at his assistant, "let me say that I am giving three hundred trading-stamps to every woman who has a tooth pulled to-day, and the offer won't hold good to-morrow! Therefore—"

"Therefore go ahead and pull it as quick as you can!" she said, as she leaned back and opened her mouth and shut her eyes.—New York Tribune.

◈

Often True

Miss Pert—"Which half is it that does not know how the other half lives?"

Miss Caustique—"The better half."—Philadelphia Record.

A Feather Sure

Mrs. Bridey—"I know you'll be pleased to hear this. I think I'll be able to save a little on our household expenses this week."

Mr. Bridey—"Well, dear, that will be a feather in your cap."

Mrs. Bridey (eagerly)—"An ostrich-feather?"—Philadelphia Press.



A HOT ONE

Enthusiastic Amateur—"I want to become a great actor. What is the first thing to do?" Manager Kutting—"Learn to act."

The Wise Sick Man

The sick man had called his lawyer. "I wish to explain again to you," said he, weakly, "about willing my property."

The attorney held up his hand reassuringly. "There, there!" said he. "Leave that all to me."

The sick man sighed resignedly. "I suppose I might as well," said he, turning upon his pillow. "You'll get it anyway."—Judge.



SHE KNEW

Bridget—"Oh, yis, mum, I kin promise yez, mum; but raymimber, mum, that promises is like pie-crust, mum."
Mrs. Justwed—"That's tough."

The Prisoner's Advantage

The man up for larceny had admitted his guilt when apprehended, but at the trial his youthful counsel defended him with great obstinacy and unnecessary brilliancy.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, regarding the jury with a benevolent smile, "the prisoner says he is guilty. His counsel says he is not. You must decide between them."

Then, after a pause, the judge added, "There is one thing to remember, gentlemen. The prisoner was there, and his counsel wasn't."—Green Bag.

Twelve Wise Men at Sea

Not long ago a native in Kaii, Hawaii, cheated a neighbor out of a small sum of money. The community was indignant, and determined that the guilty party should be punished. The day of the trial came, the testimony was conclusive, the judge closed his charge, reminding the jury that "it takes nine to convict," for then a three-fourths majority was required instead of a unanimous jury. It was thought that the twelve might decide in the box, but the Hawaiian likes form, and they gravely withdrew to the jury-room. They were gone an unconscionable time. At length the judge, impatient, sent to find out what in the world was the matter, and discovered this predicament: All twelve were for conviction, and no three could be induced to vote for the defendant.—Kansas City Journal.

◈

No Hunting in Palestine

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun, and spent much of his time hunting, says a representative from that state. One day the Bishop was out with dog and gun, and met a member of his parish, whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties. "You should attend church, and read your Bible," said the Bishop.

"I do read my Bible, Bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No," replied the Bishop, "the shooting was bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."—Nashville Banner.

◈

Keeping the Eyes Open

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveler will get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad-station, he did not know how to get his ticket; but he saw a lady going in, and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket-box, and putting down her money, said, "Maryhill, single."

The ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money, and said, "Patrick Murphy, married."—Young American.

◈

Motive

He—"I had a motive in getting married on the thirteenth."

She—"Explain yourself."

He—"We will always have something to lay it to."—Chicago News.

At the Other End

A certain naval officer was very pompous and conceited when on duty. One day, when he was officer of the watch, and he could not, as usual, find anything of consequence to grumble about, he attempted to take it out of one of the machinists who was in the engine-room attending to his duty. Going to the speaking-tube the officer yelled, "Is there a blithering idiot at the end of this tube?"

The reply came quick and startling, "Not at this end, sir!"—San Francisco Record.



$19.90 BIG PARLOR ORGAN.
ORGAN LESSONS FREE.
FOR $19.90 we furnish this big handsome solid golden oak Parlor Organ, stands 6 feet high, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, latest style for 1905, guaranteed the equal of organs sold by others for nearly double the price. Shown by a large picture and fully described in our big free Organ Catalogue sent to any one for the asking.
AT $25.95 to $51.95 we sell other beautiful ORGANS, all made in our own organ factory and sold direct to you at only a little above actual manufacturing cost, at much lower prices than any dealer can buy. We include a 2 years' course of Organ Lessons Absolutely Free.
WHY we can build and sell the best ORGANS in the United States for so much less money than all other manufacturers and dealers, is all explained in our new free Organ Catalogue. OUR NO MONEY WITH ORDER PLAN, free trial offer, our twenty-five years binding guaranteo, all fully explained in the BIG, FREE ORGAN CATALOGUE, sent on request. Have you any use for an organ? If not, have you a friend who could use an organ if the price was low enough, the offer liberal enough, the greatest chance ever known? If so, cut this ad out and send to us, and the catalogue, our several propositions, and our new and most astonishingly liberal offer of a MUSICAL EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE, will all go to you FREE, BY RETURN MAIL, POSTPAID. Write for our Free Organ Catalogue at once. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE Any one can get this handsome **SOLID GOLD** finished **WATCH** hunting case, stem winder and setter, and other valuable presents as per catalogue, by selling our fine jewelry. Don't send us a cent, order to-day and we will trust you with 12 of our fast-selling novelties, sell them at 10 cents each and return to us the $1.20 which you will receive from their sale and we will send you a beautiful Solid Gold finished Watch-Chain and Charm the same day that money is received. Address,
UNITED JEWELRY CO.,
Dept. 194, New Haven, Conn.

TELEPHONES
FOR FARMERS' LINES
Build your own lines. Inexpensive and simple. We will tell you how. Book of instructions free. C N 302
THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.
154 St. Clair St. Cleveland, Ohio.

FREE GOLD WATCH & RING An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 yrs. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Zambesi Diamond Ring, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send you the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us $2, and we will positively send you both the watch and the ring, also a chain. Address
BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS
$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys
964 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENT SECURED or FEE Returned. Free opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised at our expense.
EVANS, WILKENS & CO., 615 F St., Washington, D. C.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 384 Springfield, Ill.

$18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Goods. JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. 116, Parsons, Kans.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD, GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. SYRON FIELD & CO., 183 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wit and Humor

Advantage

"YOUR automobile frightened my horse," said the indignant farmer.

"Well," answered the novice, "your horse had the best of it. He wasn't any more scared than I was, and had the advantage of being in a position to run."—Washington Star.



SO HARD TO KEEP

He—"I wonder why old china is so rare and valuable."

She—"Come up some night and take a look at our cook, and you'll soon learn."

Even

First poker-player—"I say we quit the game now we're even."

Second poker-player—"Even! How do you make that out?"

First poker-player—"Why, you had all of my money a while ago, and now I've got all of yours!"—Detroit Free Press.

◈

Anecdotes of Roosevelt

The President takes more physical exercise than any other man in Washington.

His favorite enjoyment is to go horseback-riding and to get somebody to go with him on these jaunts.

If the friend can't ride very well, the President is fond of dropping back a bit, and then riding up at a hard gallop and shouting a cow-boy "Whoopee!" at the top of his voice.

He does this to Senator Lodge very often, and Lodge hangs grimly to the pommel of the saddle while the President laughs.

He is fond of literary people. He is a great reader, and has a retentive memory. Usually when some writer he knows slightly is coming to the White House, he posts himself on that writer's books, and then delights and paralyzes the author by his familiarity with characters and plots.

The President is very sensitive to newspaper criticism. He lectures reporters severely when they print anything he does not like. He thinks nothing should be printed in administration papers incompatible with his dignity, whether true or not.

He has had two reporters removed from their assignments within the last two years for printing things he did not like. He wrote personal letters to the editors about these reporters, too, and both of them had printed true stories. Similarly, the President is fond of praise. He likes to read nice sentiments about himself. He is not so great a newspaper-reader as President McKinley was, but he patronizes the press-clipping bureaus and pores over the clippings every day.

President Roosevelt is generous with his confidences. He will tell his friends anything, and then bind them not to reveal what he has said.

This makes it inconvenient sometimes for newspaper-men who go to see him, for the President tells the same thing to everybody, and often the story gets out when the man to whom it was told originally must hold it in confidence or break his word.

The President gets angry easily. He says harsh things to those who run afoul of him. When he gets excited he can use triangular words with anybody. When he isn't excited his favorite words of emphasis are "By Godfrey!" and "By Jove!"

◈

Taking Him at His Word

Joseph Jefferson in his biography relates what was probably the last jest of Artemus Ward. When the famous wit lay dying at Southampton, he was attended by his devoted friend, Tom Robertson, the author of "Caste," who was also a friend of Jefferson.

"Just before Ward's death," writes Mr. Jefferson, "Robertson poured out some medicine in a glass, and offered it to his friend.

"Ward said, 'My dear Tom, I can't take that dreadful stuff.'

"'Come, come,' said Robertson, urging him to swallow the nauseous drug, 'there's a good fellow. Do, now, for my sake. You know I would do anything for you.'

"'Would you?' said Ward, feebly, as he stretched out his hand to grasp his friend's, perhaps for the last time.

"'I would indeed,' said Robertson.

"'Then you take it,' said Ward.

"The humorist died a few hours later."

◈

Drink and Old Age

"I have heard a good many funny things from the lips of old-fashioned negroes in the South," said Senator Platt recently, "but about the funniest I ever heard was when in company with my wife I made a recent trip to the land of oranges and perpetual sunshine.

"We were passing through the streets of that little resort, De Land, when I saw an old colored couple approaching us. The man was staggering, and the woman was lecturing him roundly.

"'Evidently you don't think liquor is good for your husband,' I said to the lady.

"'Good?' she replied; 'good? Course 'tain't good. 'Tain't good fo' no one. Why, honey, ol' Bill he's ninety yeah ol', an' done drunk liquor all his life, an' look at him now! Ef he'd lef' dat nimfurnal stuff 'lone he might 'a' be'n a hunderd by dis yere time.'"



"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE"

Discovered

Patience—"What do you think?"

Patrice—"I'm sure I don't know."

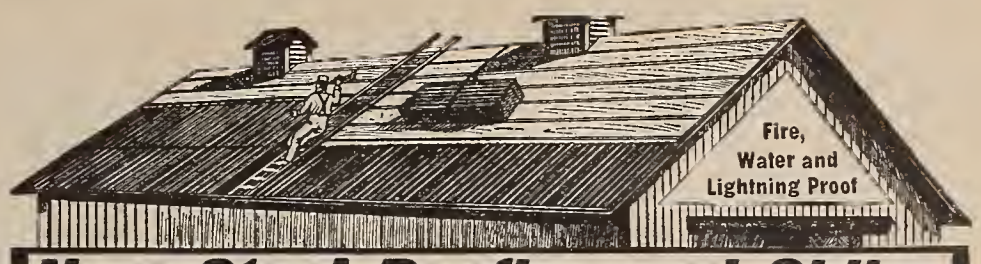
Patience—"Why, that Huggins girl was married nearly a year ago!"

Patrice—"I never knew it."

Patience—"No, nor I, either, until to-day."

Patrice—"How did you find it out?"

Patience—"Why, I saw an announcement of her divorce in the papers."—Yonkers Statesman.



New Steel Roofing and Siding

Painted red on both sides

$2.00 Per 100 Square Feet.

Most durable and economical covering for Roofing, Siding or Ceiling, for Barns, Sheds, Houses, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Cheaper and will last longer than any other material. Sheets six and eight feet long.

We Pay the Freight

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. This roofing at $2.00 per square is our No. 10 grade, flat, semi-hardened. $2.10 for corrugated, "V" crimped or pressed standing seam. $2.25 for brick siding and beaded ceiling or siding. No experience necessary. Send us your order for immediate shipment. We have othe grades.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE No. C-34 on Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing Material, Furniture, Household Goods, etc. We Buy at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

FANNING MILL OFFER.

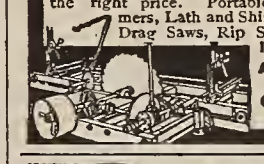


OUR OFFER. Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you by return mail, postpaid, a special catalogue, illustrating and fully describing the best Fanning Mill made. We will name you a special offer price, less than one-half the price usually charged for such mills. We will explain our FREE TRIAL PLAN, our pay after received terms, our binding guarantee. You will get the most astonishingly liberal Fanning Mill Offer ever heard of. If you could use a fanning mill at any price, on any terms, then don't fail to cut this ad. out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, free, postpaid.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN SAW MILLS

have the approval of the world. The modern mill at the right price. Portable Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills, Cord Wood and Drag Saws, Rip Saws, Engines. Free catalogue if you ask for it.



AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO., 602 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

HUNTING CASE GENTS OR LADIES SIZE



This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARBER & CO., F58, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

"The Simple Life"

By CHARLES WAGNER

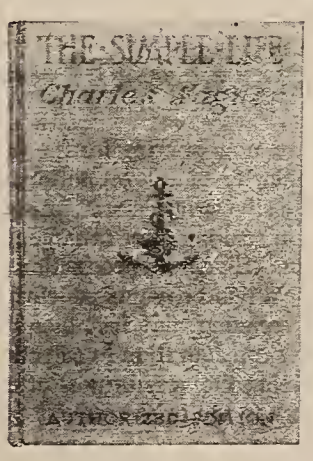
Greatest Book of the Decade

IT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN THIS COUNTRY

President Roosevelt Says

in a Communication to the Author:

"I am Preaching This Book to My Countrymen"



¶ No book in late years has attracted such world-wide attention, and is so universally read and talked about, as this wonderfully lucid exposition of the beauties of "The Simple Life," by Wagner. The book is 4¾ by 7 inches, with about 200 pages, and is in substantial *cloth binding*.

¶ President Roosevelt thought so highly of the book, and was so wonderfully and deeply interested in its doctrine, that he invited its distinguished author to visit this country, and in his letter the President said: "I am preaching this book to my countrymen." Professor Wagner delivered a lecture in Washington, at which the President presided, introducing the author in the most glowing words of praise and coöperation.

¶ It is said that John Wanamaker, the world-renowned merchant and philanthropist, is behind a movement which has for its object the building of a church of which Professor Wagner, the author of this work, is to be pastor, and preach the principles and doctrines of "The Simple Life" to its congregation.

¶ It is truly the most wonderful book of modern times, and should be read by every man and woman in this great land of ours. The fact that our own great and beloved President of these United States has fixed his seal of approval on this book should be sufficient to recommend it to every true American man and woman. It is the book of the hour, the greatest teachings of modern times, receiving the praise and endorsement of the millions the world over. Get it to-day, and read it.



Our Offer We will send this wonderful book post-paid, and Farm and Fireside one year, to any address for only . . **50 Cents**

FREE The book will be sent free to any one for sending only THREE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at 25 cents each

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

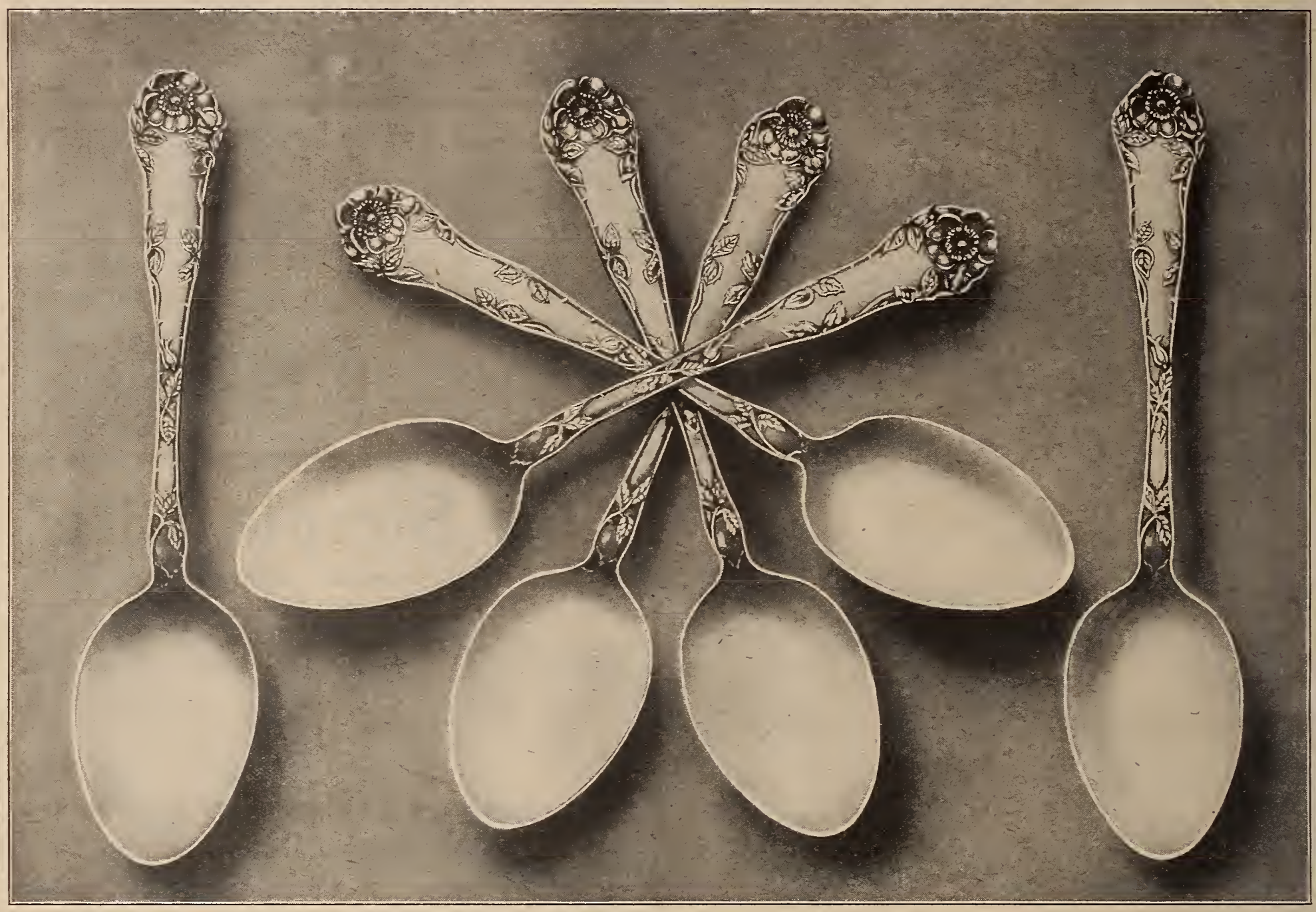
FINE SILVER TABLEWARE

Every Article Warranted for Ten Years

TEASPOONS
DESSERT-SPOONS
TABLESPOONS

TABLE FORKS AND KNIVES
DESSERT-FORKS
COLD-MEAT FORKS

BUTTER-KNIVES
GRAVY-LADLES
BERRY-SPOONS



"Wild Rose" Pattern—A Sterling-Silver Design

The primary feature of this pattern, which we are now offering for the first time, is its extreme beauty of design. The great popularity of a floral pattern in the French gray finish among the users of high-grade silverware is well known, but the serious error of most manufacturers has been in seeking after ornamentation at the expense of simplicity and a natural design. Since the production of this pattern there has been established a reputation for artistic designs which has placed these goods in a class by themselves. Appreciating the fact that the American housewife to-day makes style the very first consideration in selecting goods for her home, we have met this demand by giving the very utmost attention to the artistic side of this silverware, for true art is the prime requisite in creating anything stylish or of lasting beauty.

We believe there has been nothing created in the line of silverware heretofore that surpasses this design in real beauty. It requires an expert to tell the difference between these spoons and the regular sterling ware that costs seven dollars and fifty cents for a set of six spoons. This ware is absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear and give perfect satisfaction under ordinary circumstances for a period of ten years, and any defect within that time will be made good.

Now, in this latest pattern, the "Wild Rose," we feel that we have something even more beautiful than any designs yet offered at such low prices. It has met with the most enthusiastic praise from expert judges, being pronounced equal to the best sterling in artistic design and the working out of a unitary conception. In it you have a representation of the growing wild rose carried out to the minutest detail, with back design to match the face, and the whole effect is that of the very best sterling silver, and we feel sure that you will say it is the handsomest you ever saw. Sent prepaid.

LIST OF ARTICLES AND PRICES (Silverware Sent Prepaid)

Silverware Given for Securing Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Fireside

Set of Six Teaspoons given for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Forks given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Tablespoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Dessert-Spoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Dessert-Forks given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Table-Knives given for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions
One Cold-Meat Fork given for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions
One Berry-Spoon given for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions
One Gravy-Ladle given for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions
One Butter-Knife given for a club of TWO yearly subscriptions
One Sugar-Spoon given for a club of TWO yearly subscriptions

(All silverware is sent charges prepaid by us.)

We Will Send Farm and Fireside One Year and the Silverware at These Prices

Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Teaspoons for	$1.00
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Forks for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Tablespoons for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Dessert-Spoons for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Dessert-Forks for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Table-Knives for	2.00
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Cold-Meat Fork for	.75
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Berry-Spoon for	.75
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Gravy-Ladle for	.75
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Butter-Knife for	.40
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Sugar-Spoon for	.40

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only ***10 Cents Each.***

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, *with a picture of the garment to go by.* These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for *every single piece* of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns.

FREE **We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.**

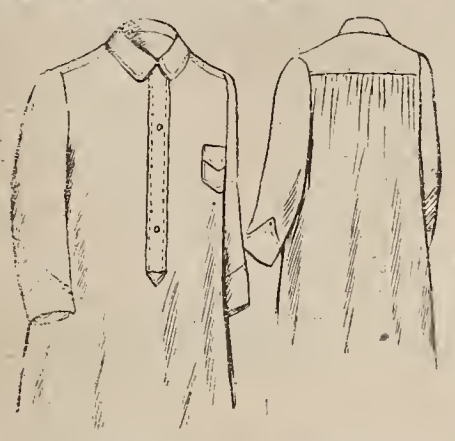
We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for **Only 30 Cents**



No. 381.—TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 187.—REGENT PRINCESSE GOWN. 11 cents. Sizes, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6256.—MEN'S NIGHT-SHIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches chest.

No. 2023.—BOYS' NIGHT-SHIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 430.—TUCKED BLOUSE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 67.—COZY NIGHTGOWN. 10 cents. One size, six months.



No. 403.—GIRLS' LOUNGING-ROBE. 11 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 376.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH CHEMISETTE. 10 cents. Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 2019.—LADIES' CLOSED DRAWERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 421.—DRESS WITH BRETELLES. 10 cents. Sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years.



No. 431.—BOX-PLAITED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 432.—BOX-PLAITED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 435.—WAIST WITH SCARF CRAVAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 436.—FULL SKIRT WITH FLOUNCE. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 2020.—BABY'S OUTFIT. 15 cents for this outfit. One size only.

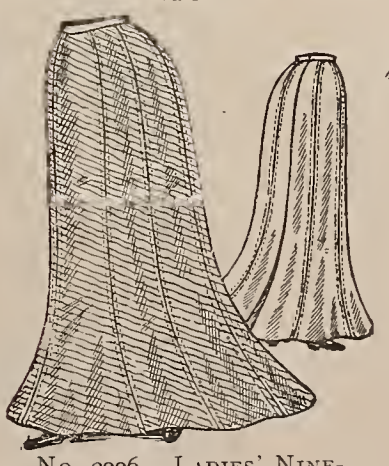


No. 444.—TUCKED CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 445.—PETTICOAT WITH ADJUSTABLE FLOUNCE. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 392.—NORFOLK SUIT WITH KNICKERBOCKERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 6, 8 and 10 years.



No. 2006.—LADIES' NINE-GORED FLARE SKIRT—INSTEP-LENGTH. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist.

Ask for Our New Winter Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Hygiene of the Ear

HERMAN JARECKY, M.D., gives the following advice in regard to taking care of the ear: "The hygiene of the ear consists in letting it alone. It should be kept clean by washing with a damp cloth at the end of the finger. The practice of pouring oils, water, teas and various other substances into the canal, except as advised medically, cannot be condemned too strongly. Toothpicks, ear-spoons, hair-pins, etc., used for cleansing or relieving an itching sensation have always been more or less injurious. Wax does not collect in a healthy ear, as it exists normally only in the outer two thirds of the canal, so that when it presses against the drum-membrane it has usually been pushed there, or else is the result of disease. When it interferes with hearing, or causes other symptoms, professional advice should be sought. Oil does not soften the mass sufficiently to remove it, except in skilful hands; in fact, it rather causes it to swell, and increases the unpleasant sensation. If any living thing, as a bug, fly, ant, etc., enters the canal, then oil or warm water may be used to kill it and float it out.

"A foreign substance will often fall out by inclining the head to that side, drawing the ear upward and backward, and accompanying it with a few vigorous shakes of the head. Sometimes syringing will dislodge it. If these attempts do not succeed, always seek expert advice, as I have seen more mischief done from poking at these things than from any other cause. Itching of the canal should be passed unnoticed, unless it is excessive; then it usually shows some derangement of the system. Scratching does not relieve, but usually increases it, and may cause poisoning, resulting in a crop of furuncles, or boils. Frost-bites should be allowed to thaw out slowly. Cotton should never be worn except when bathing or when prescribed, and then if any discharge exists should be changed frequently. Boxing or violence, including pulling the ears, has often caused a rupture of the drum-membrane. A kiss on the ear has been known to cause the same. Artificial drum-membranes always cause an irritation, and the improvement due to them is usually very slight. I have very satisfactory results from a pellet of cotton applied properly, but even this has to be discontinued on account of the irritation produced.

"It might be well to caution those using the nasal douche that unless care is taken fluids may be forced through the eustachian tube (which extends from the throat) into the ear, with painful results. The nose should not be blown while full of fluid, but must first be allowed to drain. The douche should never be higher than the brow, and should always be used through the narrowed, or occluded, nostril. Any attempt at conversation, laughter or disturbance of any kind while using must be absolutely prohibited, for fear of serious consequences. It is gratifying to notice that the practice of piercing the ears and the use of ear-rings is gradually disappearing. This relic of barbarism still has a hold, and will not down easily. Many intelligent persons, while admitting its barbarity, claim that the piercing will not only cure, but prevent, many eye-troubles. As there is absolutely no connection between the lobe of the ear and the eye, the absurdity of this belief is apparent. When necessary to syringe the ear, take warm or hot water, and if a bag is used, hang it about one foot over the head. With a piston-syringe direct the flow against the roof, or floor, of the canal, and always gently. Drawing the ear upward and backward straightens the canal and renders the treatment more effective. Earaches require medical assistance, as comparatively few pass away without some deleterious effect. The cause of the pain must be determined, whether it be due to decayed teeth, neuralgia, throat affections, or to some inflammatory condition of the delicate structures. If any home remedy is to be employed, do not forget that hot water is safest and best, and is always at hand. A gentle irrigation and a hot-water bag will often have a soothing effect. In conclusion, it is well to emphasize the fact that the ear is a delicate organ, and should not be tampered with, and that neglect of pain or any diseased condition may cause serious consequences, even endangering life."

◈

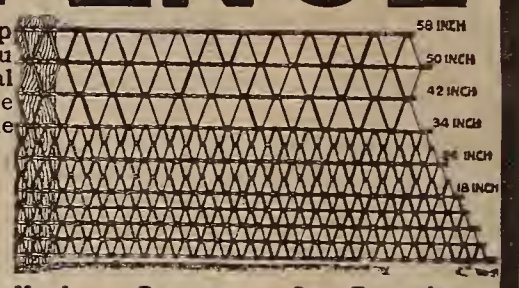
Another beautiful art supplement will be sent with each and every copy of the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. Be sure that your subscription is paid up, so as not to miss it.

Fence for the Future

If you only wanted a fence to use for a single season, we'd say buy the cheapest you could find. Some cheap fences are "good" for just about a year,—then peter out fast. Those are the most *expensive* fences to buy, where one looks *to the future.* Buy the *guaranteed*

ELLWOOD FENCE

and you have the longest lived fence in the world, the fence that stands up under stress of weather, strain of live stock and general wear and tear. You would not hesitate in making a choice of fencing if you could see the several kinds of fence *in the field* after several years of service. *Time* is the supreme test of a fence. *Profit* by the *experience* of others; get the durable *Ellwood Fence* on the start and save money, trouble and labor.



There is a reliable dealer in every town who sells **ELLWOOD FENCE.** Look him up, see the fence, and ask him all the questions you can think of—about fence.

Our newest booklet tells you how to put up fence properly; how to select and how to order; also describes and illustrates Ellwood Fence fully. Send your name for a copy—FREE.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Dept. 104, Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

GREAT INCUBATOR TRIAL OFFER.

FOR $3.95 AND UPWARDS, about one-half the prices usually asked, we furnish the very best Incubators ever manufactured; the highest grade, latest and most improved, easiest to operate, safest, surest, most substantial, simplest and most successful incubators sold. under our binding guarantee and refund offer and offered to anyone on sixty days' free trial. Write for our free Incubator Catalogue and we will send you free, by return mail, the most astonishing incubator offer ever heard of, our big illustrated special Incubator Catalogue showing everything in Incubators, indoor and outdoor brooders, combined incubators and brooders and yards, poultry supplies of all kinds; we will explain our free trial plan, our pay after received terms, our binding guarantees, our money returned proposition. You will be surprised at our low prices and liberal offers.



BIG MONEY RAISING CHICKENS. We will also explain how you can make big money raising chickens; how any man or woman, boy or girl, without any previous experience, can, with one of our simple and improved incubators, make $100.00 to $150.00 every season with practically no capital invested. Don't buy an incubator of any kind, any make or price before you get our offers. Don't fail to write for our free Incubator Catalogue and get all our new liberal inducements, all our valuable incubator and chicken raising information, our complete catalogue showing all styles at unheard of low prices, all we have to offer by return mail, postpaid. Send a postal today and ask for the free INCUBATOR CATALOGUE. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

ORNAMENTAL FENCE



25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable.—Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue *free.*

KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO., 427 North St., Kokomo, Indiana.

ALL STEEL LAWN FENCE

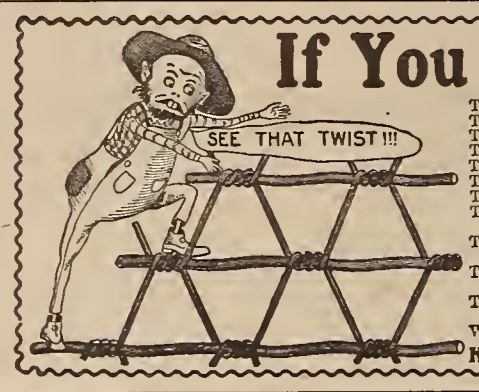


CHEAP AS WOOD

We make all kinds of Lawn, Farm, Park and Cemetery Fence, AND SELL DIRECT TO YOU at manufacturers' prices. SAVE AGENTS COMMISSION by writing for our FREE CATALOGUE.

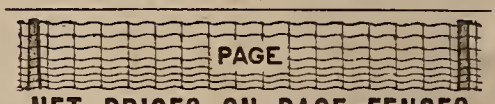
UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING CO., 971 North Tenth Street, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

If You Want a FENCE



That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire.
That is Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion,
That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion,
That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal,
That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs,
That staples to the posts as you would nail a board,
That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces,
That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain,
That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station,
That you can examine at your railroad station and return if it displeases you in any particular,
That you can erect and Use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money,
Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address,

KITSELMAN BROS, Box 271 MUNCIE, INDIANA.



NET PRICES ON PAGE FENCES

quoted you, and freight to your station. Just say how much fencing, what kind or for what purpose.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 6528, Adrian, Mich.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 414, Winchester, Ind.

TREES

$5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Cat. free. RELIANCE NURSERY, Box D, Geneva, N. Y.

FREE TO AGENTS complete outfit for paying business. All profits clear, as we prepay charges. Full particulars by addressing FARM AND FIRESIDE, Dept. of Agents, Springfield, Ohio

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ that Liquozone Can't Kill

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars in one year to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

S4 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 1 1905
U. S. Department of Agriculture



Vol. XXVIII. No. 9 EASTERN EDITION FEBRUARY 1, 1905 TERMS { 25 CENTS A YEAR 24 NUMBERS

Irrigation: The Modern Miracle

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

One of the modern miracles is irrigation. Wherever water has been applied to the lips of the thirsty earth, the name "desert" has lost its significance. If it were possible for some old warrior of the bygone ages to pass this way again, and see how portions of his arid haunt have been nursed into life by the skill of the white man, the sight would cause him to think he was the victim of some trick in magic. All this life and color and productiveness, springing so spontaneously from what seems to be waste when first considered, seems as mystifying as the performance of a necromancer, who plants the seed and brings forth the flower as you look, except that in the latter case you know your eye is being deceived by the cunning of his hand, while in the former instance you are made to understand that the result is not strange at all—that this seemingly lifeless soil, gray and dry as ashes, is really very fertile if moisture is supplied.

The arid belt has been aptly described as an oversight of Nature. The soil has the germs of life, but they remain dormant without water. In many instances there is an abundance of moisture near by, but it has never had access to the famished land. In bringing them together man is getting the results that Nature intended, but failed to altogether provide for.

Providing water to quench the age-long thirst of these lost lands has given rise to many undertakings which are as novel as they are gigantic. One of these is in Idaho. On the Snake River—so called because it is as crooked as a reptile in a hurry—are the Shoshone and Twin Falls, second and third in importance to great Niagara. The last named have a fall of one hundred and eighty-four feet. A tremendous lot of good water has plunged over that precipice and gone to waste. Sloping gently to the westward from these falls is a tract of land two hundred and forty-four thousand acres in extent which is as barren as a floor, and where the sun is generally hot enough to blister the back of a jack-rabbit. If the water can be saved from the falls, and distributed over that area, almost anything will grow upon it. That has been proved. The task of saving it is now under way. The whole scheme of canals and laterals will constitute a system requiring over one thousand miles of excavation. The main canal will be eighty feet wide at the bottom, and will carry a volume of water ten feet in depth. The furthest point where water will be delivered will be seventy miles from the falls. By the state of Idaho making application, the land to be reclaimed by this scheme has been withdrawn from the public domain. This means that the United States government has transferred title to the state. Every buyer of a water-right is to be a stockholder in the canal. When one half the land, or one half the capacity of the canal, is sold to settlers, after the completion of the system, they then take possession and control of it. The state further guarantees that no more land shall be sold than there is water to accommodate. Work on this giant undertaking began a year ago last April, and it will require three years to complete it.



A GIANT IRRIGATING-DITCH

In Utah another big undertaking will soon be under way to restore one hundred and sixty thousand acres of land. Up in the mountains of that state, only a short distance from the world-famous dead sea, there is a great shallow pond of water about twenty-three miles long, and about eight feet deep on the average. This body of water is formed from the accumulation of melted snow from the surrounding mountains, and is really nothing more than a flooded plateau. When the dry season sets in, the sun begins to steal the moisture from the lake, and during each summer takes away four feet of its depth by evaporation. This is a great loss, because in the plain below there is an immense district lying parched and lifeless for want of moisture. The problem is to stop the depredations of the greedy, thieving sun, and get this water into the valley. First the area of the lake will be decreased and its depth increased. Depth reduces evaporation. Dikes will be constructed so as to cut off all the surrounding marshes, then the bottom of the lake proper, which is not over sixteen feet deep at any point—there being stretches of many miles where a man could wade without getting over his head—will be dredged. The deposit taken from the bed of the lake will be used in filling the low marshes outside the dikes.

The distribution will be accomplished through the agency of the Jordan River, a stream which flows out of the Utah Lake into the Great Salt Lake. During the freshets great quantities of pure, precious water from the upper body are carried into the great dead sea, and lost. The plan of deepening the upper lake will make it a reservoir to retain the surplus water so that it can be used to gladden into life the yearning soil of the valley. A district thirty miles in extent will be redeemed by this plan. It should be understood that twenty acres of irrigated land is about as productive as one hundred acres of prairie-soil, so this district, thirty miles wide, is really equal to a strip of one hundred and fifty miles of new territory in the rain belt. The authorities estimate that it will support over five thousand families.



FAMOUS TWIN FALLS IN IDAHO

The men who are engaged in farming by the new method seem to be universally enthusiastic over its possibilities. One of them said, "It is no more difficult to learn to irrigate than it is to learn how to run a self-binder or a hay-press. Any man with enough sense to know that water won't run uphill will get along all right. Many of the big farmers out here started with nothing but push and grit, a sack of potatoes, a peck of corn and a hatful of alfalfa-seed. Irrigation guarantees crops. We do not have to wait or pray for rain, but just simply put the water on at will. A man must know how to use the water—for instance, to put lots of it on tomatoes, and very little on potatoes. One great advantage is that we do not have to trust to luck to get rain when it is needed for the maturing crop, nor are we worried over the prospect of storms during our harvest."

Another authority said, "Any one unacquainted with irrigation and the conditions prevailing in arid regions will do well upon settling in an arid country to heed the following suggestions: Grains, grasses and vegetables should be planted early enough to be brought up by the spring rains, so that they are well out of the ground before irrigation is required. This prevents the soil from washing and baking. When such crops have to be irrigated before they are up, they are generally not so good. It is better to incur the risks of frosts, from which there is little danger, than by late planting risk having to irrigate in order to bring up the crops.

It is advisable for people of moderate means not to attempt the cultivation of too much land. Eighty acres is enough, one hundred and sixty an abundance, three hundred and twenty a misfortune, and six hundred and forty a calamity. In those parts particularly favorable to fruit-raising the mistake is frequently made by settlers in moderate circumstances setting out large orchards the first or second year. This is unwise, because during the first four or five years an orchard is a continual source of expense without affording any returns, and the result to settlers is serious embarrassment, if not actual distress. The creation of an orchard should be gradual, and grow out of the profits.

Notes

The scarcity of desirable labor even in the Eastern states, where it is supposed that laborers are abundant, is forcing many farmers to engage in the growing of grass and forage crops that can be handled with comparatively little labor.

The Southern cotton planters who have wisely diversified their crops, and have "hog and hominy" on hand, are in a position to hold their cotton for a short time, at least, or until there is a reaction in the market conditions which existed at the opening of the new year.

A National Cotton-Growers' Association has been formed for the express purpose of adopting a correct system of diversification and rotation of crops that will prepare the soil for the growing of a paying cotton crop. It also proposes to adopt measures looking to the better protection of insectiverous birds. This is a much more sensible move than the one for reducing the acreage, a scheme that has never yet proved to be a practical one.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICES:

41 Park Row NEW YORK CITY | SPRINGFIELD OHIO | Tribune Building CHICAGO

Subscriptions and all business letters may be addressed to "Farm and Fireside," at either one of the above-mentioned offices; letters for the Editor should be marked "Editor."

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (24 Numbers) . . . . . 25 Cents

The above rate includes the payment of postage by us. All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and poultry journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. *When neither of these can be procured*, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. *Do not send checks on banks in small towns.*

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Feb1905 means that the subscription is paid up to February, 1905; Mar1905, to March, 1905, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within **four weeks**, so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a **renewal.** If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. *Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.*

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

TWO MAGNIFICENT PICTURES

FREE

with February 15th Farm and Fireside

(One is a Reproduction of a Two-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Painting)

With each and every copy of the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE there will be sent reproductions of two most wonderful paintings. One of these paintings, "Napoleon at Friedland," is to-day valued at more than two hundred thousand dollars, and reposes in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The artist worked for fifteen years on this picture, and it is without doubt one of the very few pictures conceded by the world's great critics to be a masterpiece. The readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE are to be congratulated on having this very rare opportunity not only to see the picture, but to possess a reproduction of such a marvelous work of art. Remember, there are two pictures with the February 15th issue, "Napoleon at Friedland" and "The Bride's Departure," a celebrated English picture. The latter painting shows the departure of a newly married couple for their own home. On the steps stands the girl's father, and he is watching the departure of his daughter, and even the roses in the garden seem to be waving a farewell salute. The guests are throwing the time-honored "old shoe" at the bride and groom, and their path is being strewn with roses. Never have we offered anything to our readers in the way of a free supplement that surpasses these two magnificent pictures. See page 29.

IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES

and is not renewed before the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, of course you will not receive this number containing these two magnificent pictures, the originals of which represent in value nearly a quarter of a million dollars and years of patient toil. Look now at the little yellow address label, and it will show you when your time is out. Be sure to renew and not to miss the February 15th issue.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR THE FEBRUARY 15th ISSUE

The Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and His Family will be the subject of an illustrated sketch which will be sure to entertain all our readers, and especially our friends the agriculturists.

"Some Birds of the Prairies"—A clever treatment of the subject, with excellent illustrations, will make up a pleasing Nature-study feature and prove thoroughly instructive.

"The Great Simplon Tunnel"—The longest in the world, and the most marvelous triumph of Alpine engineering, is nearing completion. A review of the wonderful work, and what the big tunnel means to Italian, Swiss and French trade and the Northern countries.

"The Thing Beyond"—A word-picture, true to life, of the tears and heartaches of the woman hoping and striving for those things she cannot possess.

"Novelties and Favors for Washington's Birthday" will be a delightful feature of The Housewife department. There will also be new and original designs for fancy articles, together with complete directions for their making.

"A Visit to a Military School"—All young people, and especially the boys, are interested in things military, and this short story, which will be published in the Young People's department, will no doubt give them an insight into the doings of such a school that will be both instructive and pleasing.

"Modern Stock-Ranching in the Southwest"—An illustrated special by Edmund G. Kinyon, describing the evolution in stock-ranching and the passing of the cow-boy.

About Rural Affairs

BY T. GREINER

VENTILATION is a necessary thing in our hen-houses even in cold weather, that may be true enough, but there are few hen-houses on our farms which do not afford all the ventilation needed, and more, too, through cracks and crevices around the windows and doors. Usually there is more danger of too much ventilation than not enough. The wind blowing through a knot-hole or broken window may blow the profits all out.

◈

THE DRIFT IN MODERN POULTRY-MANAGEMENT seems to be toward the use of hinged muslin frames in place of glass sashes in poultry-houses. The frames may be pulled up during the day, changing the building into an open, or semi-open, scratching-shed. I have not yet tried this plan, from which good results are reported, but am beginning to practise the other new wrinkle—namely, inclosing the space where the hens roost by means of such muslin frames during the night, the front frame being hinged so that it can be thrown back, or rather up, in the daytime.

◈

FRESH OLIVE-OIL has recently come to the front as a medical agent. One of the commercial travelers who come to this place on their regular rounds always carries a bottle of olive-oil in his pocket. He has kidney or bladder trouble, and an occasional dose from the bottle keeps him comfortable. Such oil is also recommended for rheumatism, and nothing is said to remove the recent deposits about the joints of rheumatics as promptly as pure ripe olive-oil given in tablespoonful doses four times a day. We might also try daily applications on corns and bunions for a month or two, as it is asserted by many people that such treatment will cure even the worst cases. Anyway, it can be very easily tried.

◈

ASBESTOS-PAPER.—I have just papered the whole inside of the furnace-pit in my little greenhouse with asbestos-paper, of course also covering the stovepipe running from the heater to the chimney. There may not be much danger of the building catching fire, as the fire in the heater is well protected, and the stovepipes hardly ever get very hot, but the asbestos covering is an additional protection. Wherever there is woodwork close to a fireplace, such as beams, and especially pine boards—for instance, in the furnace-room in the cellar, where the pipe to the chimney may run pretty well up near the flooring for the rooms overhead—a covering with asbestos-paper, which is cheap, will be a wise precaution. Occasionally we hear or read of fires caused by incubators or brooders. With a few yards of asbestos-paper I believe a small room could be made safe against catching fire even if the machine in it should be entirely consumed by fire. There is absolutely no need of running the least risk.

◈

PRESERVING EGGS.—Several readers ask me about the water-glass method of keeping summer-laid eggs for winter use. A very simple thing, indeed. Just at this time I only regret not having laid down more eggs in the same way. You won't catch me again without a full supply of eggs in January. Lately we have been using our stock on hand pretty freely, poaching and frying them, and enjoying them just as we would strictly fresh eggs. If taken out of the solution and kept for some time they are said to soon spoil. I don't know about this, not having tried it, but there is no need of taking them out much sooner than they are wanted for use. Buy water-glass, or silicate of soda, a mucilaginous, or syrupy, liquid, which any druggist will furnish you, charging probably forty cents or more a quart. Reduce this with ten parts of water (I boil the latter first), and fill a large crock one third or one half full. As the eggs are freshly gathered from day to day they are dropped into the liquid, where they settle to the bottom. Be sure that you have liquid enough in the crock to keep all the eggs covered. That is all there is to it.

◈

THE LITTLE BOY AND THE LITTLE GUN.—Christmas, with its joys and pleasures, has not been without its sorrows and mishaps resulting from the bestowal of injudiciously selected gifts. At Niagara Falls one little boy, who had just received his little air-rifle, sent a shot into a companion's eye, destroying the sight, and in another place a little fellow, recipient of the same fatal gift, shot his little sister through the head, killing her on the spot. Probably many other accidents of the same kind have happened this year, as they did in former years. When will parents learn that even an air-gun is a dangerous thing in the hands of a little boy? It is not the latter himself who is so much in danger as the people around him, and I do not believe that anybody has any right to expose others to needless danger. To tell the truth, I am afraid of the little boy with his little gun. The penal code of the state of New York (and probably of other states) makes the discharge of any gun (air-gun included) in a public place, or in any place where there is a person thereby endangered, a misdemeanor, and if parents have not sense enough to prevent them from placing guns of any kind into the hands of irresponsible youngsters, they ought to bear the full responsibility whenever an accident is caused by their action.

◈

DUST-SPRAYING.—Probably the final word in the matter of dust-spraying has not yet been spoken. In referring to this I can have only one object in view—namely, to bring out the truth. One of our readers, W. S. Y., of Indiana, suggests that as I have not tried the method of dust-spraying I do not know what I am talking about. He has tried it—largely, perhaps—and as he is secretary of a county agricultural, horticultural and park association, his word should carry so much weight that I feel I must quote the main portion of his letter, as follows: "I have used the dust spray for three years, and I find it much better [than liquid sprays] in every particular for the protection of fruits against insects and fungi. The dust Bordeaux is not only cheaper, but it is more easily prepared and applied than the liquid (and I used the liquid for five or six years). The dust does not only serve the purpose of poisoning insects, but also of repelling them. Insects will not stay about the trees where much lime-dust has been used. It [the dust] is cleaner to use than the liquid. What is needed for the protection of fruits and vegetables from the insect pests and fungous troubles is machinery and proper material for their suppression so simple as to be within the reach of the small as well as the large growers. My experience with the dust leads me to believe that it 'fills the bill.'" It would please me very much if other readers who have used the dust spray more or less extensively would give me their report. Last winter I listened to some discussions on the subject at the meeting of the New York State Fruit-Growers' Association, at Geneva, N. Y. Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, explained the results of comparative tests made with the dust and the liquid spray, and these results were not so much in favor of the dust method as to justify me in abandoning the old plan of "trusting the bridge that has carried me over safely and conveniently right along." It is true that five applications of dust Bordeaux have given nearly the same results in the fight against insects and fungi as three applications of liquid Bordeaux; but having all the needed outfit for the latter, being satisfied with the results of the liquid applications, and feeling safer with them than with dust sprays—so far as the inhalation of poison into the lungs is concerned—I prefer to stick to the old, tried liquid Bordeaux.

◈

KILLING AN OLD HORSE.—Quite a number of our readers have favored me with advice in regard to the disposal of an old horse. Some of our friends incline to the opinion that an old horse that has rendered faithful service should be kept and well taken care of until it dies a peaceful natural death. That is a rather sentimental view of the case, often entirely impractical, and not always merciful, either. A quick and painless death is frequently the very best way out of a life of misery. I have had to kill even young horses when they were irreparably injured by accident. In this vicinity it happens quite often that horses are struck by train or trolley. Kill we must, and the merciful hand kills quick. Better that than a long, lingering natural death in the case of any beast. Even for myself I could wish for nothing more fervently than a sudden death after my days of usefulness and comfort to myself or others are over. The general consensus of opinion among my correspondents seems to be that the right, or most humane, way of killing a horse is by shooting it right square in the forehead, or as one writer says, "about half-way between the ear and eye," or according to another, "in a spot where a line from one ear to the opposite eye would cross a line from the other ear to the opposite eye." A good rifle should be used, and the shot fired at close range, say not over ten or fifteen feet away. Some years ago, when I had to have a young mare with a broken foot killed in the stable, where we could not get her out and had no chance to use a gun, we were compelled to have it done with the back of the ax struck into the animal's forehead. It did the business all right, yet if I had to do the job myself I would be less reluctant to do it by means of a rifle than with any other implement. One correspondent says: "Like yourself, I very much dread to kill an old faithful friend, yet for fear that a disinterested person might cause needless pain, I have thought best to do the unwelcome job myself. I used a thirty-two caliber rifle at close range, say two or three feet, waited until the head was perfectly still, then fired. The animal dropped as though a bolt of lightning had struck her, and never a muscle twitched. A neighbor urged me to do the same for a worn-out horse, which I reluctantly did, and with the same success. Be sure to use a rifle, and strike the brain as nearly in the center as possible." Another correspondent advises me to get down on my knees, and stay there until the Lord forgives me my sins of cruelty and gives me a heart like Gen. Phil. Sheridan's, who after the Civil War, when asked by some one what he should do with an old, worn-out government mule, ordered this mule to be given the best of care the rest of his days, regardless of (government) expense. This story, if true, does credit to Phil. Sheridan's tenderness of heart and generosity. We might carry the principle further, and pension every old cow that is past her age of milk-production, and feed her with the best of cow-foods simply in recognition of the services she has already rendered us. But can we afford to carry a lot of superannuated stock in these days of high food-prices, and when we had better give it to useful animals, many of which are only half fed during our long winters? I pride myself to possess both heart and common sense.

All Over the Farm

Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

KNOWING HOW.—Several years ago a farmer bought an eighty-acre farm that lay one fourth of a mile from the highway. He got it at a low price because the owner had been unable to make any arrangement with the farmers owning the land between his and the highway for an outlet. Instead of trying to buy a way out, this man leased a strip ten feet wide along the fence of one of these men, paying an annual rental at the rate of ten dollars an acre. I asked him if he did not think he had gotten into a bad box. He shut one eye, and told me to wait a little while. In about fourteen months he had the farm of the man who had leased him the ten-foot outlet. The man had become very much interested in a certain locality in Kansas, and had bought a farm there and gone to it. Both these men were on very friendly terms; most of the time they were neighbors.

"Well," I asked, "how did you do it?"

He smiled. "Easy enough. Don't you know that there is scarcely a farmer in this land who is not ready to believe that some other part of the country is vastly better than the one he lives in? I got a real-estate dealer who is a friend of mine after this man, and he plied him with letters and literature lauding to the skies the locality he has gone to. He began very quietly by sending him descriptive literature, then the local paper, then a letter, and within four months he had him writing for more information. Early in March, when spring was disputing with winter here, and making a bad mess of things, and everything out there was just lovely, the real-estate man wrote my neighbor, asking him to come out and look at a bargain, offering to pay his fare both ways if he did not buy. That took him. Within twenty-four hours after his arrival he had bought. A telegram told me when he would be home. I met him 'accidentally' at the depot, and he rode home with me. When I reached my own home I had a bond for a deed to his farm in my pocket, and he had five hundred dollars of my money. That's how it was done. Easy enough if you know how to take advantage of the prevailing spirit of unrest."

◈

WASTED ENERGY.—One day I saw two men shoveling earth into a wagon. One pushed his shovel into the pile, lifted it and tossed it into the wagon with the one motion. The other filled his shovel, lifted it up, gave it a swing, and up into the wagon. In a few moments the "boss" came up. He watched them a few moments. "Pat," he called to the man who was swinging his shovel, "what do you mean by wasting all that motion? What do you swing your shovel for? Now, just look at Phil. Just watch him a minute. He puts in three shovelfuls to your two. He puts it right from the heap into the wagon. He doesn't waste any motion swinging his arms. Now stick your shovel into that dirt, and then lift it straight to the wagon, and quit that fooling away motion by swinging your arms."

Pat followed instructions, but it was hard work. Finally he asked Phil to show him how. Phil did so by taking hold of the shovel with him. When I reached home I tried it, and after working about ten minutes, caught on. Now I never swing a shovel or fork except for a long throw. It takes one some time to learn the easy way of shoveling things into a wagon with one motion, or unloading hay without waste of strength and time, but a little careful practice, with this idea always in mind, will enable one to accomplish from one fourth to one third more in a given time.

I have seen a young man almost use himself up pitching one load of hay off a wagon, while one who understood the trick would pitch off a load with the greatest ease. When I was a young chap a good old neighbor asked me to pitch a load of hay onto the stack for him. The day was a hot one, but I wanted to show him that I could work if it was hot, and I went at it with a rush. "Hold on! hold on!" he called. "I don't want you to kill yourself. Now, take it easy, and don't try to lift yourself up with the hay—you can't do that, you know. Nor don't try to get the under part of the load off first. Look about till you find the right place to stick your fork, then whatever you get on it, if it is only a wisp, poke it onto this stack." Several times he showed me where to stick the fork into the hay to get the top layer. By the time I got that load off I had learned several things. One was never to roll up a forkful on the load, and another to pitch whatever I got on the fork, whether it was little or much, and not to pile up a forkful except when pitching high.

◈

"THE EVERLASTING WASHING."—Some weeks ago I called at the home of a farmer to see about a little business matter. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and his wife was just finishing up the family washing. While I waited for him to return from the field she gave me a monody about "the everlasting washing."

I said, "I observe that you boil your clothes. Why do you boil them?"

"To get them clean, of course!" she exclaimed.

"Is it really necessary to boil them?" I asked.

"Why, certainly! Did you ever see any one do a washing without boiling the clothes? Everybody boils them to make them look white and get them clean."

"Do you boil the colored clothes and flannels?" I asked.

"Bless you, no. That would take all the color out of the colored clothes, and shrink the flannels up so we could not wear them."

"Don't they get as dirty as the white things?" I inquired.

"Yes, and some of them much dirtier."

"Then," said I, "if the colored clothes and flannels get more soiled than the white clothes, and it is necessary to boil the white clothes to get them clean, it certainly must be necessary to boil the others, also, to get them clean. If it is not necessary to boil the colored clothes, it certainly is not necessary to boil the white ones. The fact is, you ladies get into a rut—the rut your mothers traveled in—and like lots of farmers you never try to get out. You do so and so because your mothers and grandmothers did so, and because others do so, never asking, Is it necessary? Must it be done this way? Why? If you did not boil your clothes, you would be done washing by ten o'clock. If you feel that you must boil, then boil the very finest of your white clothes—about one boilerful—and wash the others in the machine, the same as you do the colored articles, and I think you will be as well pleased with the output as if you had boiled and stewed them two hours. Try to get out of some of the old ruts you have traveled in so long. Don't do things just because others do them. Nor should you do things certain ways just because others do them that way. If everybody stuck to the old ruts we would still be cutting wheat with sickles and threshing it with flails. The best farmers don't do things now like they did a few years ago, because they have learned better ways of doing them. They are advancing all the time, cutting out the unnecessary work, and doing the necessary work better and easier with improved machinery. Housework has not made the advance that farming has, mainly because the women are averse to getting out of the old ruts. Housework is drudgery because they do not seek out better ways of doing it. Thousands persist in standing for hours over a hot ironing-board, and ironing every article that has been washed. A man's working-shirt will be ironed as smooth as polished marble, and five minutes after he gets it on no one could tell whether it had ever touched an ironing-board or not. There is lots of room for improvement in housekeeping ways, and women should seek out the better ways of doing things, lopping off all that are unnecessary, and improving such as are necessary, getting a little real, bona-fide science into their domestic affairs."

◈

Clean, Pure Seeds

The illustrations on this page give an object-lesson on recleaning seeds. Fig. 1 shows a sample of Alsike clover seed as it came from the clover-huller. In bulk the seed looks very good because most of it is Alsike of high quality. When spread out on a piece of white paper in a strong light and examined through a magnifying-glass of low power one is actually astonished at the quantity and variety of impurities it contains. In addition to harmless trash of broken stems and seeds of red clover, there are seeds of smartweed, dock and two or three other weeds.

Fig. 2 shows a sample of the same seed after it was recleaned by a good fanning-mill. It is free from trash and foreign seeds, and all the light Alsike seeds of low vitality have been blown out.

It needs no argument to convince any good farmer that pure, clean seed is the only kind he ought to sow; but many, from a careless examination of seed that looks well in bulk, are really unaware of the noxious weed-seed to be found in much of the grain, grass and clover seeds on the market, and they buy and sow, regardless of the admonition, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

It is not only profitable to sow clean seeds, but it is profitable for the grower to sell recleaned seeds. He can get much more money for his crop. One example will illustrate this point. Recently the prices paid to farmers by dealers for common red clover seed ranged from two dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents a bushel, according to condition.

Much low-grade seed can be changed to the highest grade by thorough recleaning. Even if one half the bulk is removed by the process, the crop would bring much more money. There is a big gain in selling twenty bushels of high-grade for one hundred and fifty dollars over selling forty bushels of low-grade for one hundred dollars.

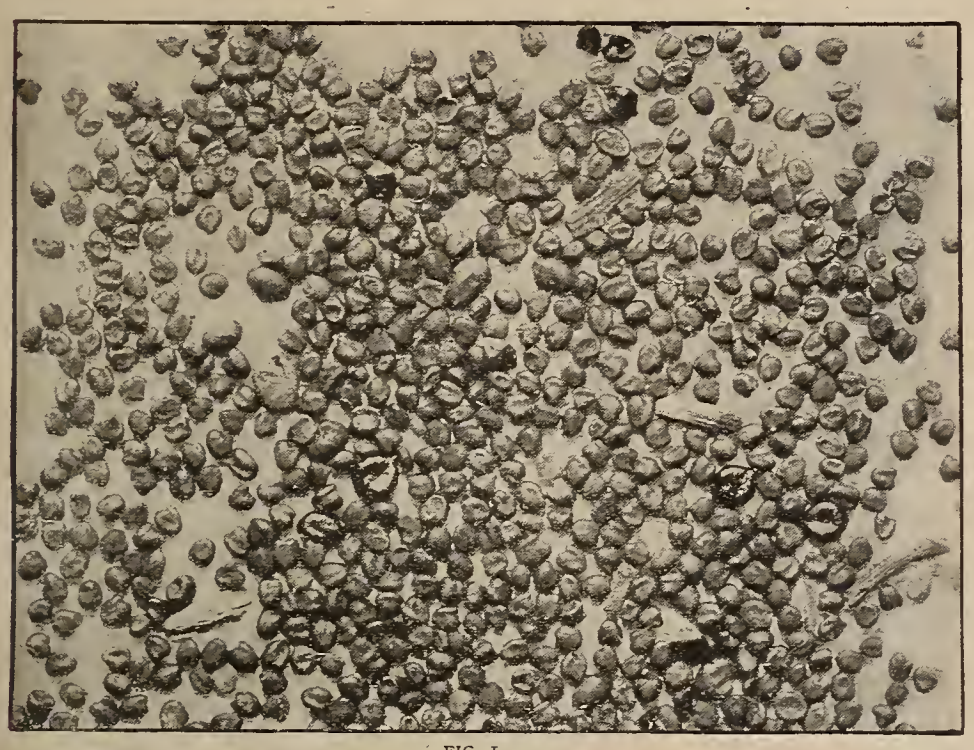


FIG. 1

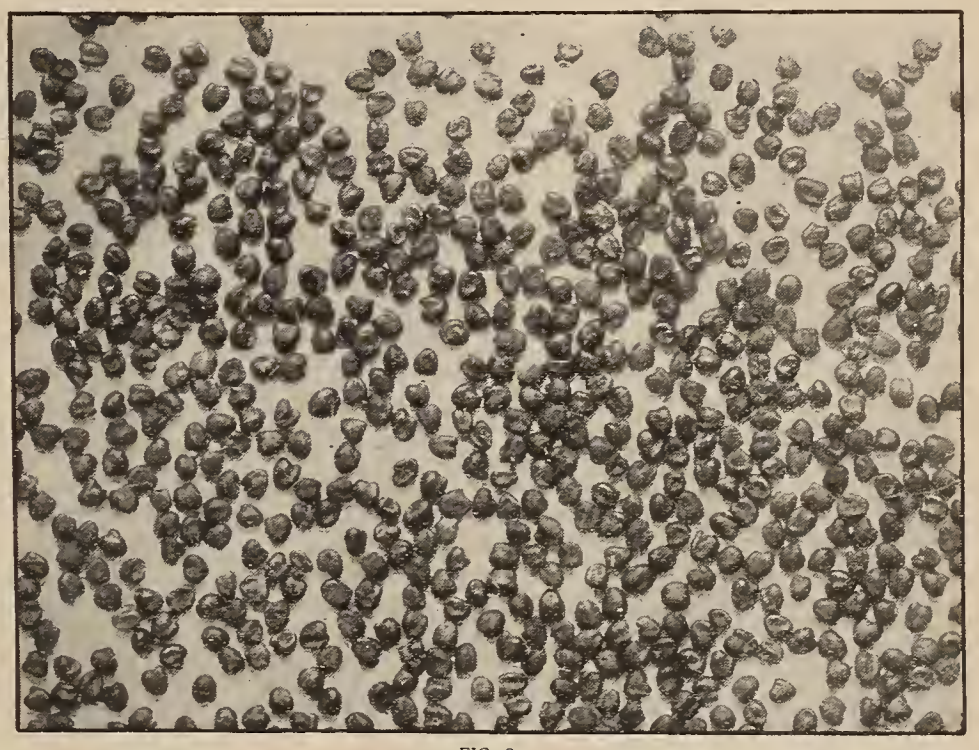


FIG. 2

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS OF SAMPLES OF ALSIKE CLOVER SEED (enlarged three diameters)

A BLUE pencil-mark opposite this paragraph means that

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED

and that you are one of those we count on to renew for another year; but if you have already sent in your renewal for another year, we assure you that it will receive proper attention in due time.

Doubtless many of our friends fail to notice when their time is up, and their subscriptions are not renewed because of inattention.

The date on the little yellow address label shows the time to which your subscription has been paid. Notice the label *now*, and if your subscription has expired, please renew at once, to avoid missing a number.

According to our terms, as printed on the second page, "subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay."

We are pleased to accommodate our friends by waiting a reasonable time for their remittances, but we regret there is a limit beyond which this favor cannot be extended, and unless your renewal is promptly sent we must discontinue sending FARM AND FIRESIDE to you.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE

WITH THE FEBRUARY 15th ISSUE

Fortune smiles occasionally on all of us, we hope, and we wish to say here that we have the rare opportunity of presenting to the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE with our next (February 15th) issue reproductions of two magnificent pictures inserted loose as a free art supplement. The combined value of the original paintings of these two magnificent works of art aggregates nearly a quarter of a million dollars. See page 29.

If you have allowed your subscription to expire, you of course will not receive these fine pictures, so to make sure of getting this big number with picture supplement, send in your renewal at once.

If you will be so kind and thoughtful as to renew at least two weeks before your time is out you will make sure of not missing a single number.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

DETAILS OF THE NEW ONION CULTURE are again asked for by a number of new readers. The subject, however, has been so often and fully treated in these columns that I now can only refer the inquirers to the books and pamphlets that have been published, giving about all that is now known on this subject.

◈

KAFIR-CORN.—Undoubtedly Kafir-corn is a good feed for pigeons and chicks. It is richer in blood-and-muscle-forming food materials than corn, and it can be used to good advantage for the purpose of making hens and chicks scratch among litter for exercise. I tried to raise a patch of it last season, but failed. Evidently our season was not sufficiently long or hot. I got fairly good and well-matured ears of corn, all right (not as early as in average seasons, however), but the Kafir-corn did not come within gunshot of getting ripe—in fact, it was a complete failure. Possibly I may succeed in a real good corn season, but it seems plain enough that as a crop it is by no means reliable. So there will be another trial, and on its outcome will depend my decision whether to plant it again or not. In a hot and dry climate (so it is claimed) fifty bushels of seed may be grown on an acre with far less expense than a crop of corn could be harvested, yet I would gladly pay a somewhat higher figure for Kafir-corn to feed to poultry than for corn. Even at much higher prices I fed quite a quantity to my young chicks last season.

◈

FROM SEED-CATALOGUES. — Up to date (January 10th) only three or four of the new crop of seed-catalogues have come to my table. The first arrival came clear across the continent, from the Cox Seed Company, of California, who offer standard sorts of vegetable and flower seeds, as also California and Australian tree and shrub seeds, and fruit-seeds such as apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. In this connection I can only repeat what I have said before, that it would be a good thing for any owner of a farm, or even of a fair-sized suburban home, to start a miniature nursery of his own, or let his boy start it, by planting a few dozen or hundred apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach or other fruit seeds, and grow what trees he may want to plant during the next few years, and at the same time get some experience for himself or his boys in grafting and budding, etc.

The first of the Eastern catalogues that came to hand was that of Peter Henderson & Co., as elaborate and interesting as ever. No fault can be found with the pictures in it, as they are mostly photo-engravings. The Tenderloin tomato is claimed to be one of "solid-as-beefsteak character, especially fine for slicing and for canning." The old Ponderosa has the same solidity here claimed for Tenderloin to such an extent that once I proposed the name "Beefsteak" tomato for it. The Early Leviathan pole Lima bean has not yet been tested on my grounds. Of course I shall have it this year. The Miniature Marrow cabbage gave me compact, but very small, heads, and I think one trial will satisfy me. Henderson's Early Spring cabbage will have one more trial here. It seemed larger, but far less solid, than Eureka (Maule's First), the latter, even in its earlier stages of growth, being as solid as a stone.

From the numerous inquiries about onion-growing which continue to come to me I must infer that this subject is of especial interest to many readers this year. Onions have been scarce, and brought good prices right along. Many of my old customers had to do without their supply of Prizetakers, for which they would gladly have paid one dollar and fifty cents a bushel if I could have furnished them. This variety still stands at the head of onions for profit for me, and of general interest. Henderson's catalogue describes it as "the famous Prizetaker onion, the grandest variety grown for the American climate—excels in yield, excels in size, excels in keeping qualities. Its mildness of flavor and tenderness are unequaled even by the Bermuda varieties. In size it is not excelled by the enormous varieties from Spain. . . . Prizetaker onions . . . received an award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England." This is very similar to what I said in these columns about this onion fifteen years ago, and it pleases me to see that the correctness of my estimate of this onion is now being so generally confirmed. The White Portugal is also given a prominent place. Many readers have asked me about it, and where seed can be had. Perhaps it is more generally known under the name "Silverskin," and is the leading variety for white sets. Every seedsman keeps it.

Burpee's catalogue came next, and no others are on hand as yet. Among the new and promising lettuces are May King and Brittle Ice. These I have not yet tested. Last season I had the Golden Globe onion side by side with the Gibraltar, both grown from seed in open ground. Of course, they did not come up to the size of the Gibraltars as I grow them by the transplanting method, but they gave me a lot of fine green onions for bunching, besides a lot of dry fall bulbs of medium size. When the time came to harvest the bulbs, in late fall, my order was misunderstood, and the two sorts were thrown together and thoroughly mixed. I have been unable to tell the two kinds apart. To all appearances they have the same color, the same shape, the same mild flavor and sweetness, but I do not know which is which. The "Elephant's Ear, a monstrous, thick-leaved mustard," is offered as an excellent plant for greens. The leaves of this are said to be broad, two feet long, with a large, heavy midrib. Years ago I grew a large, very beautifully curled Southern mustard that was useful for salads and greens, but I failed to keep it, and have never yet seen the same plant, although I have since tried a good many so-called Southern curled mustards. On the whole I believe that the mustard family has some members that serve a good purpose in the family garden. The Quick Lunch potato is sent out as "earlier than any other marketable potato in cultivation." I have tested a good many sorts against the old Early Ohio, introduced over thirty years ago, and invariably on my soil found the old sort combining more good points for an early sort, especially for home use, than any new-comer. Yet we have to keep on testing, for sooner or later something a little better than the old sort will come forth. Who knows but that the Quick Lunch may be "it?" This catalogue also offers the Malinor Kren, a new horse-radish from Bohemia. I have a few roots of this on the place, the first sets having come from the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Thus far I have been unable to see much difference in growth or root-development between the new horse-radish and the old sort found in many door-yards or back yards. The nice straight roots, clear of side-branches, which artists' fancy pictures in seed-catalogues and garden-books, have not yet materialized, although the ground was trenched and prepared in accordance with the directions of the department for growing the Malinor Kren, which directions accompanied the shipment of sets. Another specialty in this catalogue is Chalk's Early Jewel tomato, now offered by most leading seedsmen. I have had this for two years, and think well of it. It is not so early as Spark's Earliana or Maule's Earliest tomato, nor is it quite so solid, but it makes specimens that are uniformly regular, smooth, and so beautiful in shape and coloring, besides of large size, that it is a good seller at a time when nearly all other sorts of that season show at least some tendency to roughness and irregularity. It makes considerable more foliage than the first-early sorts. Altogether it is a tomato I think I must have.

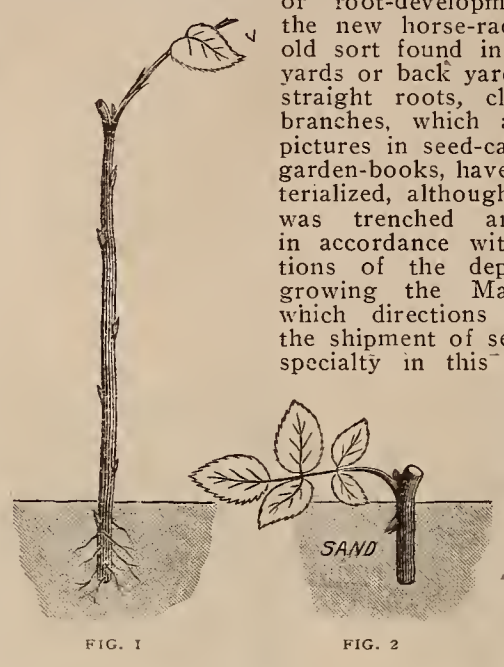


FIG. 1 FIG. 2

◈

ROSE AND OTHER CUTTINGS.—A lady reader in Boonville, Mo., sends me a piece of a rose-bush, asking how she should cut it for a "slip," and what kind of soil to use, and whether it is necessary to root them under glass. Turning to Prof. L. H. Bailey's "Nursery Book," I find the following: "Cuttings from the nearly mature green wood are employed for hard-wooded trees and shrubs, as weigela, roses, hydrangeas, lilacs, etc. . . . They are often taken in summer, when the buds have developed and the wood has about attained its growth. They are cut to two to four or five buds, and are planted one or two inches deep in shaded frames. They are kept close for some days after setting, and the tops are sprinkled frequently. Care must be taken not to set them too deep; they are rarely put in over an inch if the cutting is six or seven inches long." A cutting thus planted is shown in the accompanying illustration Fig. 1. The professional way of propagating tea-roses and other forced kinds is shown in Fig. 2. Softer wood is taken, and this cut to a single eye, with most of the leaf left on, and this cutting inserted into the propagating-box, and buried nearly up to the eye. Such cuttings, about two inches long, may be made during the early part or middle of winter, and if rightly handled will be ready to transfer to the nursery bed or open ground in early spring; or they may be potted off, and held under glass for a while. Of course, you want some good stock plants from which to take the cuttings, or slips. They should be cut back when taken to the house in the fall, in order to induce a good growth. Cuttings of all sorts, even of soft-wooded plants, such as geraniums, coleus, chrysanthemums, or even tomatoes and potatoes, root most easily and quickly in a moist and uniform atmosphere, porous soil and bottom heat. For soil we usually take clear, coarse, sharp sand that is entirely free from all vegetable matter. If this rests on a layer of something that holds moisture, all the better. Old rotted (spent) hops packed down solid makes a very good material for this purpose. I am just arranging a propagating-bed in my greenhouse as follows: The hot-water pipes where they first enter the greenhouse from the furnace-room are entirely covered with dry, coarse sand or gravel, so as to be entirely out of sight and present an even surface. Upon this I place a frame or box, the bottom of which is covered two inches deep with spent hops well packed down. The box is then filled about three inches deep with clear, sharp sand from the river-bed. Fig. 3 illustrates the arrangement. This propagating-bed covers an area of but little over twelve square feet, but it gives room enough to root many hundreds of cuttings. The sand or gravel underneath absorbs and distributes the heat, and equalizes the temperature for the bottom of the bed, while the hops hold moisture like a sponge.

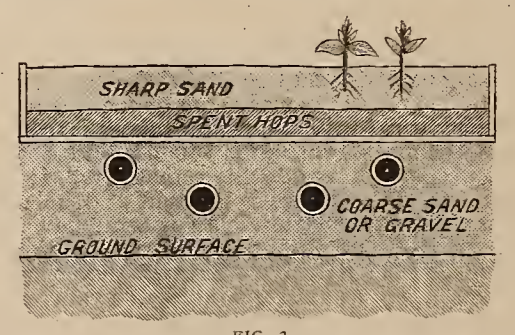


FIG. 3

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

Notes on Apple-Growing in Minnesota

APPLES IN SEVERE LOCATIONS.—Where one is in an exceedingly severe location, and yet would like to grow some apples for home use, the best way of doing so is perhaps to select good trees, plant them rather deep, allowing them to branch about two feet above ground, and then inclose the trunk in a box about six inches square made of boards, and fill the box with soil. The ground about them should also be carefully mulched on the approach of each winter.

FIRE-BLIGHT.—One of the most common diseases that injures apple-trees in this section is what is known as "fire-blight." This causes the leaves and new growth to turn black, generally in June or July, and gives the trees the appearance of having been scorched by fire. It is due to the growth of disease-germs in the tissue of the plant. The best treatment for it is to cut and burn all the infected parts. The only way to avoid it is to plant varieties that are not especially liable to its attacks. However, it is doubtful if we have any variety that is not occasionally injured by it, although there is a great difference in varieties in this respect, and some are so liable to its attacks that although they may be perfectly hardy against the colds of winter, yet on account of their liability to this disease they are worthless for planting in this section.

PRUNING.—Some pruning of apple-trees is necessary to give them a good form, but should be avoided as much as possible. By attending to this work early in the life of the trees heavy pruning may be entirely avoided. If large branches must be cut off, they should be removed in the latter part of winter or early in spring, before the sap starts, and the wounds covered at once. For light pruning, early in June is an excellent time.

When wounds are made on trees by pruning or in other ways, probably the best material with which to cover them is grafting-wax. In the absence of this, white lead will be found a good substitute. Where there is a considerable wound, as where the bark is stripped off by mice, it is a good plan to cover with grafting-wax or white lead, and then wrap with burlap. Where this injury is close to the ground, in addition to putting on grafting-wax, it is a good plan to cover the surface with soil.

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY FOLIAGE.—It is important that apple-trees have good foliage and remain in a healthful condition throughout the summer in order to have them bear well the same or in the following years. It is exceedingly important, too, that trees make a good healthy wood-growth if they are to produce good crops of fruit. On this account trees should be looked after carefully, and if they are attacked by foliage-eating insects, lice or borers, they should be protected from injury so far as may be. For all foliage-eating insects it will be found that Paris green and water is a most excellent remedy. It should be applied in about the same way as for the potato-bug. For sucking insects, such as plant-lice, the best remedy is probably strong tobacco-water. This should be made from raw tobacco and of about the color of strong tea. In the case of young orchard trees infested with these, the best method of applying it will probably be found to consist in gathering the branches together and dipping them into a basin containing a quantity of this material.—Bulletin of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

◈

MORE ABOUT THE SEEDLESS APPLE.—An Oregon friend writes that several years ago he saw a notice from parties at Frog Pond, Va., about a seedless apple, and he sent to them and got a few scions for two dollars and fifty cents, and top-grafted them on his trees. They made small blossoms without petals, but with all the rest of the bloom, and the fruit was like a small Rambo in shape and color, but tasteless, dry and tough, and not worth the ground it took to grow them. The "New York Farmer" says that the authorities are condemning the seedless apple as worthless without giving it a trial, and that some of them have never even seen a seedless apple, and that the seedless orange survived their onslaughts, and that the seedless apple will doubtless do so. Now, we were perfectly familiar with the seedless orange from the time that our old friend, Wm. Saunders, got it from Bahia and sent it to California, and we ate some of the first fruits with him. At that time we knew of no onslaughts against it, and in fact every one has agreed that in a suitable climate it is a very valuable orange, while not always first-class. The seedless character is of value in an orange, but the fact that an apple has not seed, but still has the tough carpels of the ovary, will not make it of value at all. Then, the promoters of the modern issue of the seedless apple have adopted a sort of fake method of sending it out. While they might have sent samples of the fruit to the stations to show its quality, they have carefully refrained from letting any one see it. They are trying to sell it for three dollars a tree simply on its seedless character, and every one skilled in plant life knows that the statement that it was produced by a curious process of grafting is all bosh. The whole interior of an orange is eaten, but no one cares for the core of an apple, and if the core is still there, the fact that it carries no seeds does not give the apple any value. Then, seedless apples have been known for many generations, and never a fruit of good quality has been found of this character. It has been repeatedly brought out with a flourish, and when this one disappears it will probably strike the attention of some one in the future and a new effort be made to sell it. We want apples of fine quality, and do not care whether they are seedless or not, but we do not want a worthless fruit simply because it has no seed.—Prof. W. F. Massey, in The Practical Farmer.

It takes $20,000 worth of postage stamps to mail

the Maule

SEED

catalogue for 1905. It contains 152 large pages, full from cover to cover of illustrations and descriptions of **the best and newest things** known in horticulture. As the original introducer of Prizetaker Onion, Nott's Excelsior Pea, Davis Wax Bean, etc., etc., I know what I am saying when I make the statement that never before have I offered so many novelties in flower and vegetable seeds of real merit as this season. No up-to-date gardener can afford to be without this book, which will be sent free to all sending me their address on a postal card.

WM. HENRY MAULE,
Philadelphia, Pa.



MONEY IN GOOD CABBAGE

My elegant new book for seed growers is a storehouse of rare seed information. Tells about my famous varieties of money-making cabbage.

WRITE TO-DAY **FREE** Mention this Paper

and I will send you a package of **Buckbee's New Early Marvel Cabbage** the best-growing variety on earth, together with a copy of my great Seed Book.

H. W. BUCKBEE
Dept. L 53 Rockford Seed Farms
Rockford, Illinois

GENUINE **KENTUCKY Blue Grass SEED**
FROM THE BLUE GRASS CAPITOL

Makes the most beautiful lawns and desirable pastures. Our **"Lexington"** brand is from fancy selected crops, fully matured, grown on the best blue grass lands, carefully cured and cleaned by most modern processes. Each bag fully tested.

Enough to sow 20x30 feet, postpaid . . . $0.40
Enough to sow 30x60 feet, postpaid . . . 1.10
Enough to sow 40x90 feet, express paid . 1.75

Special Prices on Larger Quantities
Flower and Garden Seeds Catalog—FREE
David C. Frost (Est. 1884) 228 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1905

For nearly 50 years We have supplied Farmers and Gardeners with

GREGORY'S SEEDS

"Your catalogue contains more useful information than I have found in half a dozen others," writes a customer. Catalogue *free*.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,
Marblehead, Mass.



Strawberries

Grown by the pedigree system. **Biggest and Best Berries**, and lots of them.

$2.00 a 1,000 and Upwards.

Strawberry plants by the 1,000,000, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes. All the good old and many choice new varieties. Illustrated, descriptive catalogue giving prices and telling how to plant and grow them, **Free to all.** For 30 years a small fruit specialist. 250 acres in berries.

J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

A COPY OF **Vick's** 1905
Garden and Floral Guide
Mailed FREE on Request
JAMES VICK'S SONS 178 MAIN ST., ROCHESTER N.Y.

Prevents and cures cholera
Pratts Hog Cholera Cure.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

SEEDS SOLD ON MERIT. Catalog free. The Ford plan saves you money. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Ford Seed Co. Dept. 30 Ravenna, O.

The Farm and the Man

"But it takes time and work to set out the trees."

"I know that. That is the way with most of the good things we have in this life."

"And don't you think the trees will take a good deal of the value of the soil from the earth around them? There will be a wide strip along the row that will bear little or nothing—except the trees, of course."

"That may be so, too. Still I expect to get more comfort looking at the trees and enjoying their beauty than the little I might get from the soil they take up otherwise. And then, I shall not be alone in my enjoyment of the trees. I fancy that the people who have occasion to pass by will find some happiness in driving under their shade and feasting on their beauty."

"Well, I shall feast on what I can get out of my land along the road. You may take the beauty if you prefer it, but I imagine you may find it pretty thin diet after a while." And the neighbor went on, leaving the man who finds joy and pride in other things than those which can be eaten or sold for money to go on with the work of setting out his pretty little maples.

The first speaker represents a large class, the class of utilitarians who work hard to turn everything to some practical account. He had come up through the hard school of work and worry. The visitor at his farm would find there nothing to relieve the eye or satisfy the taste for beauty; all was calculated to serve the useful, and that alone.

The boys of the farm upon which the trees were being set out, loyal to their father, as most boys are who have a father worthy of loyalty, took up the cudgel in his behalf.

"Glad I ain't that man's boy," Jim said when the neighbor was well out of hearing.

"If I was I'd dig out quicker'n you could say 'Jack Robinson!'" Pete responded quickly.

But the father said, quietly, "Oh, well, our neighbor is a good man, boys. He has done first-rate on the farm—made money, and put some aside for old age. The only trouble is he has been making the farm, and not letting the farm make him."

Jim straightened up, and thought about it a minute. "Don't just see what that means, father."

ers, and all the things we like to see so well, have a direct mission to work out in the lives and characters of men and women. If a person will only open his heart and mind, and let these good and helpful influences do their work in his heart, he will be a better citizen for it. We get something to carry with us from the farm, no matter where we go or what we intend to do in after-life."

"Some city folks say we get hayseed in our hair, and callouses on our hands, to carry with us," Pete said. "Makes me mad to hear that kind of talk."

"That doesn't hurt any one, Pete. It only shows the real ignorance and narrowness of mind of the people who say such things. We get what is better than hayseed and sore or hard hands. We get manhood, and manhood counts for more than dollars and cents. Probably we will cut a few spears less of grass along this row of shade-trees. If we ever plow the land under the trees we will not get much corn or oats, but think of what we gain! We will enjoy sitting on the porch of the old home and looking along the road where the trees cast their shadows. Every year we will note their growth as they shoot up a little higher and spread their branches a little further out. We will get comfort from hearing their soft whispers when the wind blows through their leaves. The first buds in springtime will make our hearts glad, and when the frost nips them in the fall we will sympathize with them because winter is coming. The home will be dearer to us for every tree and flower we set out."

"It was a kind of a mystery to the neighbor when you said that other folks would get some good out of the trees, father."

"It is true, though, Jim. We may not always know it, but all the work we do to make our home brighter and more beautiful will spur somebody else up to do the same. I wouldn't be a bit afraid to bet a cent that even our neighbor will go home and think about what we said here this morning until he, too, will set out a tree or two somewhere. If he does not, somebody else may, and so the world will be helped a little."

"This helping the world is what a good many folks don't seem to think much about, do they, father?"

The father waited a minute before he answered. "That makes it all the more necessary that those of us who do see



AN ORCHARD GROWING IN RECLAIMED DESERT-LAND

"I think the farm may have a good deal to do with the man's character, Jim—that is, if he will allow it to. Some men are so intent on making everything turn into money that they have no time to see the beauty or goodness of anything else on the farm. There are lots of splendid things about the farm aside from what we can get out of it in the way of food and dollars. They don't count for much, anyway. All dollars are good for is to help us get something to make us better and happier and do a little good for the rest of the world."

The boys stamped the earth firmly about the last little tree they had planted, and then stood waiting for father to go on. They knew somehow that they were getting solid facts that might serve them when life had different meanings to them than it had to-day.

"All the beautiful things of Nature were made for something, and something more and better than to be coined into gold, boys. The trees and the flowthe use of working not all for ourselves should keep right on doing our part to help others to see that we are here to serve and not to be served."

They all stood around the last tree, and squinted down the line to see how straight it was, and went back to the house.

EDGAR L. VINCENT.

◈

A Two-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Picture

With each and every copy of the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE we will send a reproduction of one of the world's greatest masterpieces of art, "Napoleon at Friedland," which is a painting now in the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York, and valued at two hundred thousand dollars. If you have allowed your subscription to expire, of course you will not receive the February 15th issue, containing the picture, unless you send in your renewal at once. Look at the address label, and act promptly; don't miss this special number.

"MONEY IN BANANAS"

is the title of a book which tells how to make money in banana growing.



How and where bananas grow; their value as a food product; how profits from bananas compare with farm products raised in the United States; the wonderful possibilities in the banana industry for small investors; how, by the investment of $10 a month for twenty months, you may secure a life income.

If you want insurance against poverty, a guarantee of independence in old age, and a life income of from $8.50 to $85 a month, write us at once for this

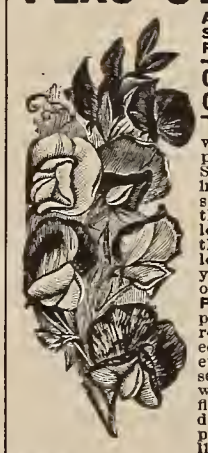
FREE BOOK

You will find it an interesting story about the most remarkable opportunity ever offered. Write for it to-day.

A postal saying, "Send 'Money in Bananas'" will do. The book will be sent you free by return mail.

Co-operative Tropical Fruit Association
971 Real Estate Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA

GIANT SWEET PEAS SEEDS FREE



A LARGE PACKAGE (200 seeds) OF SEROCO SUPERIOR GIANT SWEET PEAS SEEDS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

OUR BIG INTERESTING SEED CATALOGUE ALSO FREE.

Cut out and return this ad. and we will send you immediately by mail, postpaid, free, our new complete Seed Catalogue, showing everything in flower and vegetable seeds, farm seeds, trees, shrubs and plants, all at the lowest prices ever heard of, much lower prices and more liberal offers than shown in any other seed catalogue published. We will also send you absolutely free a large package of **Seroco Superior Giant Sweet Peas**, mixed from new varieties and producing beautiful new shades of rose, orange, lilac, pink, cerise, etc., edged, blended, mottled, striped, etc., the highest strain of carefully selected sweet peas. Will grow anywhere, attains 6 to 8 feet in height, flowers often measure 1¾ inches in diameter, the most beautiful sweet peas ever cultivated. We make this liberal free sweet peas seeds offer to get every flower lover, every buyer of seeds of any kind, acquainted with our new big seed department and to learn our low prices on the highest grade of seeds grown. Simply send us this notice, sign your name and address, and the free package of sweet peas seeds, together with the new, interesting catalogue, with all its new offers, all its surprises in flowers and vegetables, all the valuable information, showing our wonderfully low prices, all will be sent to you by return mail, postpaid. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



A Pansy Proposition
For six cents in stamps and the addresses of five persons who are sure to be interested in seeds and plants, we will mail you 100 seeds of

Templin's New Giant Pansies.

Giant Ruffled, Blotched and Striped Varieties. Also our "Pansy Booklet" which tells how to grow them. Will send you at the same time our large (160 pages) Illustrated Catalog for 1905 of

Ideal Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
The Templin Co., Dept. B, Calla, O.

The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have been the standard for 49 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. **1905 Seed Annual** *free* for the asking.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

MARKET GARDENERS

If you want the best seeds at reasonable prices, send for our wholesale price list; it will save you money.

ELBRIDGE E. WHEELER, Seedsman
1133 Main Street, - Bridgeport, Conn.

SEED BOOK FREE

A book of seeds, plants, fruits worth dollars sent free. Send 10c for 3 packets of Wonders—Delicious Tomato, Alpha Lettuce, Omega Cabbage. **VanWagenen, Seedsman, Fulton, N.Y.**

Sure, safe, quick
Pratts Heave Cure.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

100,000 BLACKBERRIES Blowers, Kenoyer, Ward, Mersereau, Eldorado, King, etc. Finest catalog. **W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.**



A good eye, a steady hand and a

STEVENS

Rifle or Shotgun

mean a successful shot every time. "Stevens" arms are reliable under all conditions. Every gun that leaves our factory is tested by experts and guaranteed to be absolutely perfect.

Write for 140-page book telling all about the "Stevens" guns, how to care for a firearm; also valuable points on hunting, camping, etc. Enclose 4c. in stamps for postage.

"Rifle Puzzle" FREE. It's a puzzler, but "easy when you know how." Write for it.

Ask your dealer, and insist on the "Stevens." If you cannot obtain them, we ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalogue price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
350 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

$25.00 Cream Separator



FOR $25.00 we sell the celebrated DUNDEE CREAM SEPARATOR, capacity 200 pounds per hour; 350 pounds capacity per hour for $29.00; 500 pounds capacity per hour for $34.00. Guaranteed the equal of Separators that retail everywhere at from $75.00 to $125.00.

OUR OFFER. We will ship you a Separator on our 30 days' free trial plan, with the binding understanding and agreement if you do not find by comparison, test and use that it will skim closer, skim colder milk, skim easier, run lighter and skim one-half more milk than any other Cream Separator made, you can return the Separator to us at our expense and we will immediately return any money you may have paid for freight charges or otherwise. Cut this ad out at once and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, our LATEST SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOGUE. You will get our big offer and our free trial proposition and you will receive the most astonishingly liberal Cream Separator offer ever heard of. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

SUPERIOR

THE NAME TELLS A TRUE STORY

GRAIN DRILLS

Before you buy a Grain Drill send for our Free Booklet, "Stebbins on the Disc Drill." It may be the means of SAVING YOU MANY DOLLARS.

FREE Cut out this ad. and mail it to us, and we will send you our Beautiful Almanac and Household Encyclopedia, the most useful Book of Records, Recipes and General Farm Information ever published. Send to-day. You need this Book.

Plant for Profit. At Home in any Field

SUPERIOR DRILL COMPANY
122 Monroe St.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

GOOD AGENTS WANTED



GRIND SMALL GRAIN AT HOME

Don't pay out grinding charges having a large amount of grain ground at the mill, which grows stale before being used. The

Black Hawk Grist Mill

grinds wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, and in fact all small grains, fine or coarse as desired, either for table or farm use. You can grind as much as you need for your immediate wants, thus insuring fresh ground grain at any time. The Black Hawk not only pays for itself by saving grinding charges, but is a constant money-maker for you. Poultry raisers find the Black Hawk invaluable for cracking corn. The mill is simple in construction, easily taken apart, cleaned and set up. The grinding-plates are of hardest metal, all the bearings are chilled, and the long malleable iron crank makes grinding easy. All parts are interchangeable and can be replaced at any time. Sent prepaid on receipt of $3.00.

A. H. PATCH, Sole Manufacturer, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Lane's Steel Carriage Jack



No cast metal, no wood. Strong, light and compact. Double lift bar, powerful compound levers. Ask any dealer.

LANE BROTHERS CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.



GAIN ACRES

by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HERCULES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.

Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. E.O. Centerville, Ia.

A marvelous pain killer
Pratts Veterinary Liniment.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

Live Stock and Dairy

Ayrshire Cattle

THE attempt of the Ayrshire breeders to establish an advanced registry has in its first entries met with as much success as could have been expected from so small a number of the breeders that entered their herds, and we believe the few breeders who have put their cows on record are worthy of a good deal of praise for their attempt to give their favorite breed a standing of certainty on an official basis.

While New England has furnished the most, being from the herds of Messrs. Yeaton, Drew, Fletcher and Winslow, Probasco, of New Jersey, Cook, of Ohio, and Hill, of Minnesota, have helped to scatter the test.

The requirement of eight thousand five hundred pounds of milk and three hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter is calculated to round out a good dairy-cow, and we found a good many that gave more than the required amount of either milk or butter, but would not come up to the required amount in both milk and butter.

In the first volume of the advanced registry recently issued there are thirty-one cows and heifers from the herds of the above breeders that qualified.

The average yield of the mature cows was nine thousand four hundred and fourteen pounds of milk and four hundred and thirty-two pounds of butter, and for the heifers the average yield in the two-year form six thousand eight hundred and fifteen pounds of milk and three hundred and eleven pounds of butter in the year.

The largest yield in the mature form was twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-two pounds of milk and five hundred and forty-six pounds of butter in one year.

The largest yield in the two-year-old form was eight thousand two hundred and one pounds of milk and four hundred and three pounds of butter in one year.—C. M. Winslow, Secretary.

◈

Waste in Feeding

Recently the writer looked at a fine cow as she ate a generous ration of bran, corn-meal and oatmeal from a well-filled kettle. Every scoop of her mouth threw a large handful of the feed over the edge of the vessel upon the ground and among the litter. As she raised her head to masticate the feed, a large part dropped from her mouth to the ground, and was lost. In fact, the ground around this makeshift feeding arrangement was covered with the high-priced feed.

Farmers who are doubtful of the profit of feeding fifty-cent corn to four-cent hogs deliberately throw the feed into muddy yards or deep snow. To the necessary hazards of the business they add gross ignorance of animal comfort, and consequently sure loss.

What does it matter how rich in protein clover hay may be if a horse or sheep, because of being fed too much or because of a poorly constructed manger, is allowed to roll the feed under its feet? The hay might as well have been stover or straw.

To be alive to the importance of soil-fertility, plant-growth and methods of culture is a step toward realizing the proper recompense for one's labor, but in the final disposition of his products the farmer is liable to lose all the advantages of his earlier labors.

To raise a large crop is no commendation if it be not disposed of with the same thrift. What is the use by excessive toil to wrest a surplus from the ground if the same zeal be not brought to bear in utilizing the gain?

What is needed for securing the ultimate profit of our labor is not hard work alone. Constant vigilance and intelligent insight from start to finish make it very possible for even the less robust (laborer) farmer to come out ahead.

Geo. P. Williams.

◈

Ohio State Protective Association

The sixth annual meeting of the Ohio State Protective Association will be held in the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, February 7, 1905, at 10 A.M. The object of this association shall be to form a close union of all organizations constituted for the protection of the property of their members, the suppression of crime and the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals. Why not organize a society in your vicinity? It will do your community good. For copy of journal and further information address J. S. McGinnis, secretary, Richwood, Union County, Ohio, or H. S. Pulse, president, Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio.

The Colt

There are several practical points concerning the colt which should be kept in mind in its training. The colt is going to be a horse, and if a good horse is wanted the colt must have a good start. When the colt is weaned, give him a good start by feeding the proper food. Nothing that I know of will take the place of oats for the growing colt. Give him oats and plenty of good hay, and good care otherwise, and the colt is sure to make it all right. Corn will not do, for it has not the elements of oats. Colts cannot grow on corn as on oats.

At this age is a good time to spoil the colt, especially in haltering. Many will put the halter on the colt, and he, not knowing what it means, will pull back; the owner then loses his temper, and the consequence is a spoiled colt. In putting the halter on the colt, first let him be by the side of his mother, and proceed easy and gently. When you have the halter on, tie it fast to a solid manger, so the colt will not get loose if he happens to pull. Have a good halter to begin with, and take no risks. If the colt has been gentle before, as he should have been, there will be no further trouble. Allow the colt a few days to get used to the halter before you attempt to lead him. Then when you wish to lead him, try leading both the mother and colt side by side, and you will have a short and easy job of it. Be easy if you see there is going to be trouble; give a little time, and all will go well. The gentle colt is easy to teach, and should not by any means be spoiled.

In weaning the colt, put him in a good box-stall. Manage so that the colt can have exercise. The lack of exercise for colts and horses has ruined many of them. If we want this country to have better horses we must feed more oats and less corn. Corn is meant for fattening, and the hard-worked horse and the growing colt need something besides fat. They need something to make growth, and corn is a poor article for this purpose.

By the way, I might say that it will not hurt to use the currycomb on the colt occasionally, and it would be well to use it daily. If some farmers who are not so busy during the winter would put in a little time in using the currycomb and brush it would pay them a good rate of interest for the work done. The colt needs the best care if you expect to make a good horse out of him. Good colts and care make good horses, and nothing else will make them. If you have a good colt you have no excuse for not having a good horse.

E. J. Waterstripe.

◈

Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER AND STOCK-BREEDER

One of the most remarkable and interesting persons that attended the meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association that was held at the state house in Indianapolis recently was Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Wayne County, Indiana. Mrs. Meredith addressed the association at length, urging greater care in selecting and developing live stock of all classes on the farm. The fact was brought out that it is the best individuals that are in demand at all times and in all markets, and while the commonplace, or plug, was to be disposed of, yet the preference of the buyer—the intelligent buyer—was always for the topnotchers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Meredith's address Senator Harris, of Kansas, a stockman of international fame, made a motion to the effect that cups be given as prizes at exhibits of shorthorns. Mrs. Meredith created much amusement and enthusiasm by heartily endorsing the motion, and by adding that prize cups at her farm were so numerous that they were in daily use on her tables. These cups are silver and gold, won at every important stock-show given in the United States during the past quarter of a century.

Probably no other woman has ever lived who has succeeded so well and so substantially in farming and stock-breeding as Mrs. Meredith. Her name is a synonym for perfect animals of purest breeds. This famous woman succeeded her husband, the late Henry Clay Meredith, in the business which had been established half a century at Oakland Farm by Gen. Solomon Meredith, his father. The reputation of the place was not confined to this country, but annually numbers of animals were sent to Canada and across to England and France. When Mrs. Meredith was left a widow the finances of the property were very low. It was not the fault of the magnificent

Sharples Tubular Separators

Tubulars Find Gold in Milk

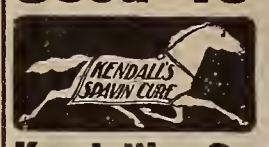
Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers — pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



TUBULARS Dig Right Down to the paying level — squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-112.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

Used 15 Years



Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, Lameness. The great cure is

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Henfryn, Ont., Feb. 26, 1904.

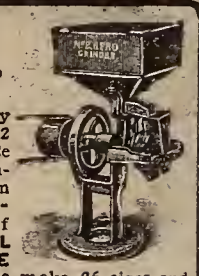
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen: I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 15 years and have always found it good. Saved the life of several horses by using your "Treatise on the Horse" as a guide. Very truly yours, HENRY FOGAL.

As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price $1; 6 for $5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

The Hero Feed Grinder



is the best which money can buy for any kind of power from 2 to 4 or 5-horse power, because it grinds rapidly, making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has AMPLE CAPACITY for 4 or 5-horse power if properly speeded, and WILL NOT CHOKE DOWN THE LIGHTEST POWER. We make 26 sizes and styles, all of equal merit but varying capacity, for all kinds of power and for all kinds of grinding.

Send for free catalogue of Grinders, Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Farm Trucks, Seeders, etc.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

DIRECT TO YOU At Factory Prices.



$27.90

RETAIL PRICE $45.

We are not jobbers or assemblers of other people's goods—we build vehicles in our own factory. By buying direct from us you get factory prices with no middlemen's profit, you get everything that is latest, best and most durable. Our large free catalogue tells all about our no money with order plan, freight offer, 2 years guaranty and how we ship anywhere ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

We make 140 styles of vehicles from $28.50 up and 100 styles of harness from $4.40 up. Don't buy a vehicle or harness until you have heard from us. *Write today for Free Money Saving Catalogue.*

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 516, Cincinnati, O.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon



Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. Box 96, Quincy, Ill.

IT IS LOADED with SIXTY BOLTS

AGENTS WANTED **"MEND-A-RIP"** Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching



Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting

WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined

To Show it Means a Sale. Agents make from $8 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agents' price.

J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A single dose cures
Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

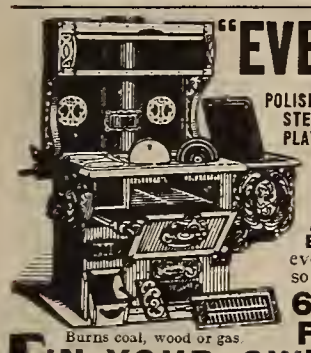
Corn Fields are Gold Fields

to the farmer who understands how to feed his crops. Fertilizers for Corn must contain at least **7 per cent. actual**

Potash

Send for our books—they tell why Potash is as necessary to plant life as sun and rain; sent free, if you ask. Write to-day.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau Street, New York.



"EVERGOOD"
POLISHED STEEL PLATE **RANGES**

Shipped direct from our own factory.
A GUARANTEE BOND given with every stove or range sold, allowing you
60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME
We can save you at least $10.00 to $15.00.
Burns coal, wood or gas
Write To-day for our Free Catalogue and lowest wholesale factory prices on over 4,000 articles in the housefurnishing line.
STEWART BROS., 551 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio



This Potato Free

This **NEW POTATO** is just what everyone is looking for. Drouth and blight proof, and the earliest on record; nothing can equal it; best quality and smooth, while its yielding qualities are simply marvelous. We are raising stock to offer in 1906, but want to test it this year in every section of the country to make good our claims, and we offer **One Sample Potato** for testing **free** to anyone enclosing **10c.** to pay for postage and packing. It will be carefully packed from frost, and it is worth many dollars to those fortunate enough to get one.

Our New Seed Catalogue for 1905 is **free** and will be sent with every potato. If you enclose address of two families who buy seeds, we will include **Free Sample Great Corn Novelty** to be offered next year. Send to-day.

FAIRVIEW SEED FARM, Box 35, Rose Hill, N. Y.

FANNING MILL OFFER.



OUR OFFER. Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you by return mail, postpaid, a **special catalogue**, illustrating and fully describing **the best Fanning Mill made.** We will name you a **special offer** price, less than one-half the price usually charged for such mills. We will explain our **FREE TRIAL PLAN**, our pay after received terms, our binding guarantee. You will get the **most astonishingly liberal Fanning Mill Offer** ever heard of. If you could use a **fanning mill** at any price, on any terms, then don't fail to cut this ad. out and send to us and get all we will send you by return mail, free, postpaid.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.



$3,500 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY

In premiums to buyers of our Corn, Field and Garden **SEEDS.** The greatest plan yet.

Iowa Grown Seeds at rock bottom prices.

Farming and Gardening pays where you plant Berry's Seeds. 976 premiums from $1,000 to $1.00. Better get your share of this cash. Send for Free Catalog.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO.,
Box 4 Clarinda, Ia.

DON'T BUY TREES until you see our 1905 Catalog of 62 pages, describing in detail 528 varieties of Fruits, Ornamentals and Roses. It's FREE. Write to-day to

QUAKER HILL NURSERY
R. F. D. No. 4 Newark, New York



MADE $1725
in spare time and home county. You may do as well. Orders come fast for the
"Kant-Klog" Sprayer
with new spring shut-off. Catch a good thing quick. Write for free sample plan and full particulars
Rochester Spray Pump Co., 11 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

—THE—
Deming Knapsack Sprayer
leads everything of its kind. 5 gal. copper tank, brass pump, bronze ball valves, mechanical agitator. Easily carried. Pump right or left hand. Knapsack and Bucket Sprayer combined. We make 20 styles sprayers. Write for Catalog.



THE DEMING CO., Salem, O.
Henion & Hubbell, West'n Agts., Chicago.

Tone up the horse's appetite
Pratts P. V. Condition Powder.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

Live Stock and Dairy

herd, which was in as good favor as ever, that this condition prevailed, but circumstances and combinations of circumstances wrought the result. This indomitable woman started in to master the situation. She was ambitious to succeed in maintaining the high reputation of the Meredith herd, and with that end in view overlooked no detail of worth. She studied the works of the scientists, fully believing that scientific truths and principles supported and furthered the most intelligent care. Her research comprehended the balanced ration for cattle, and this new idea was adopted with her herd, and great results flowed from it. Her own experience, according to her statements, justified all research and careful adherence to the scientific laws governing stock-feeding. That live stock was the basis of agriculture was her favorite maxim, practised and put into operation at all times. She embodied agriculture



MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH

in her studies, and farmed her big farm with ability equal to that shown in her live-stock operations. But the farming was done to advance the herd, which grew from year to year in numbers and in perfection. It was the herd, too, which gave form and impulse to the farming, for the two were made coördinate, each independent of the other, and yet each dependent.

To describe the various methods and means adopted by this woman would be a history of all the developments made in scientific agriculture, stock-breeding and stock-raising in the past twenty-five years. She has demonstrated that a woman is capable of running a business almost universally conducted by men. She has made a name for herself coextensive with the country. Her cattle are classed with the highest, and she has realized her ambition. Her farm is sought annually by hundreds of the most expert stock-raisers of the country who desire to secure the purest blood and best specimens of individuals. Probably no member of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America carries a higher reputation for all desirable accomplishments pertaining to the business of breeding and raising fine cattle than does Mrs. Meredith.

But it is not as a breeder of stock that Mrs. Meredith is best known. Long ago she turned her attention to the study of economic problems as they touched the home life of farmers' wives, and finally evolved the theory that it was as necessary for the farmers' daughters to know how to do as it was for the boys. She took the stand that to merely know was by no means as useful as to know how. With her usual ability and concentration she went to work to secure the elaboration and execution of her theory by the schools of the country. Agricultural schools were becoming fashionable and popular, and already had shown their tremendous influence. Mrs. Meredith submitted to the faculties of a number of such schools her idea regarding farmers' daughters, and secured approbation, but actual adoption of her plans did not follow before she had been compelled to fight a weary and unequal fight against prejudice and prescription. Eventually she won, and was herself invited to formulate a course of study for the first class of girls that ever assembled to receive instruction in "Home Economics." Mrs. Meredith was chosen preceptress of the girls' school at the University of Minnesota, and had the pleasure of assisting to plan a great hall erected especially for the use of girl students who came to study all subjects that would tend to make them adept home-makers. The success of such schools is now a matter of history, and thousands of girls and women are now occupied in making homes happy, cleanly and prosperous by reason of the teachings of Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith.

As a lecturer before farmers' institutes Mrs. Meredith is extremely popular and widely known. Not only in Indiana, but in half a dozen other states, she has charmed and instructed thousands. In Boston her ideas of home economics met with hearty approval, and scores of good and influential women entered with zest into the execution of her plans.

Mrs. Meredith's home is a model of her doctrines. The advocate of "The Simple Life" would not find ground for complaint, and yet the lovers of beautiful art and luxuries need not turn aside. All that make to the comfort and healthfulness of a home are there. The farm is one of the most beautiful and fertile in eastern Indiana, and it is in a perfect state of cultivation. C. M. GINTHER.



A WOOLLY TANGLE

A reproduction of a two-hundred-thousand-dollar painting, "Napoleon at Friedland," on which the artist worked unremittingly for fifteen years, will be inserted loose as a free art supplement in each and every copy of the February 15th FARM AND FIRESIDE. Don't miss it. You will if you permit your subscription to expire. Look at the little yellow address label, and see where you stand, and if your subscription has expired, renew promptly.

MARLIN



For deer, moose, elk or caribou, and all American big game, no repeating rifles compare in accuracy or efficiency with the

Models 1893 and 1895 Marlin Repeaters

They are made with "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels for High Power Smokeless loads, and also, in .32-40 and .38-55 with regular steel barrels, for black powder loads where cheaper cartridges are used.

These latter use the famous .32-40 and .38-55 Ballard and Marlin cartridges, which have great velocity and accuracy, give good penetration and a killing blow.

Have you read the big game stories in our Experience Book? FREE, with Catalogue, for 3 stamps postage

The Marlin Fire Arms Co.
141 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

"Lest We Forget"

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown, and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.



White Bronze
Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them.
Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis.
If in need of monuments, markers, headstones, posts, covers or statuary give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of
Beautiful Designs
prices, etc. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. Agents wanted.
MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.
347 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Special Inducements on Winter Orders. Act now.

SEND US A COW,



Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

But first get our Catalogue, giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions, so as to avoid mistakes. We also buy raw furs and ginseng.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.



To Gas Engine Operators
Dynamo Ignition.
Motsinger Auto-Sparker
No battery to start or run. The original speed-controlled friction-drive Dynamo. Driven parallel with engine shaft. No belts. No beveled pulley or beveled fly wheel necessary. For make and break and jump-spark system. Water and dust proof. FULLY GUARANTEED.
MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.,
24 Main Street, Pendleton, Ind., U.S.A.



"REX" Wind Mills
Sub-Structures Tanks and Water Specialties
THE ROSS SUPPLY CO.
ANDERSON, IND.
Send for Catalogue.

SUGAR BEETS BETTER THAN MANGELS FOR STOCK FEED
Breustedt's high grade sugar beet seeds yield as high as 3000 bushels per acre, 15 to 20 per cent sugar. Write for booklet No. 20—"All About Sugar Beets."
EDWARD C. POST, M. E., DUNDEE, MICH.
Importer and Sole American Representative.

450,000 TREES
200 varieties. Also Grapes, Small Fruits etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample currants mailed for 10c. Desc. price list free. **Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N.Y.**

GINSENG If you want some information about Ginseng send for "My New Book of Advice." It's free; also my Great Seed Catalogue for 1905.
F. B. MILLS, Box 382, Rose Hill, New York

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free.
The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

Cures distemper and pink eye
Pratts Distemper Cure.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

Farm Selections

Irrigation Anomalies

More than ten million acres of fertile land are now under cultivation by irrigation in the United States, according to government reports. Just as every man, no matter what his business, thinks he knows how to farm, so every farmer thinks he could farm by irrigation without learning any more of the trade than he already knows. However, there are certain anomalies of irrigation agriculture that those who have been at it for some years are just learning, and it is a science that is still not so very far above the kindergarten stage.

Different plants have different habits of life, just as have different animals, and not until experience has shown just how they act under different conditions can it be known just how they shall be treated. Nature's system of irrigation is the only one that is perfect, and while it is seldom thought of other than simply as supplying the water for plant-life, yet when it comes to supplying that water by artificial means it is discovered that the method of application in certain instances is equally as important as the water itself.

Illustrating this fact are several peculiarities of certain crops in the irrigated oases in the arid region. One of them concerns alfalfa. The roots of this clover, as every farmer knows, go down several feet into the earth. The supposition of many farmers has been that they went down to where it was damp, the plant thus being less susceptible to prolonged seasons of dry weather than those with more shallow roots. But the irrigation farmer has found this supposition misleading. In certain irrigated regions the land is quite porous, acting very much like blotting-paper in drawing the water from streams and ditches and conducting it for quite a distance over the fields. Where water is thus conducted the process is called "sub-irrigation," and it plays an important part in watering most of the crops. But alfalfa refuses to respond profitably to any such method of watering. No matter how much dampness there may be in the region of those long, penetrating roots, the plant at the surface will not thrive. The water must be applied to it direct, and the irrigation that makes alfalfa grow best is that which floods the field with water, and allows it to soak down around the plants themselves to the roots.

In certain sections of the irrigated areas the behavior of Indian corn is even more astonishing. The farmer breaks the prairie for his first crop, and meets with remarkable success. He becomes an enthusiastic irrigation farmer forthwith, and sends samples of his corn grown by irrigation to his friends back East for them to marvel at and envy. He tries a second crop, and probably is again successful, but upon a third or fourth trial he seems to have lost the charm, for the yield is almost nothing. Why the land should produce one or two good crops and then absolutely refuse to longer grow corn has puzzled the irrigation farmers not a little, and they have sought various explanations for it. Many of them have believed the failure to be due to the exceedingly dry atmosphere, thinking atmospheric moisture to be a necessary aid to pollenization, and have offered that as their explanation of the unproductive corn-fields.

However, the scientific reason, arrived at after several years' observation at the agricultural colleges in the arid section, is that the character of the soil is responsible for the failure to grow this crop satisfactorily. The texture of the soil seems to be at fault. The difficulty is experienced only where the soil is of a very loose texture, where the land sought to be farmed is the product of years of deposits from flood-waters, such as there have been in abundance during the past summer. The condition obtains in several of the broad river-valleys adjacent to erosive mountains, and the loose texture seems to give the ground characteristics very much like blotting-paper.

Where the water for irrigation is plentiful, this soil becomes saturated with it, and does not drain either readily or thoroughly. This scepage through the soil keeps the water-table too near the surface, and naturally the continued presence of the water excludes the air. Proper aëration of the soil cannot take place, and as a consequcnce the soil-bacteria act very slowly or not at all.

Corn appears to be a crop which does not do well in an excessively wet soil. When the prairie is first broken it has the necessary plant-food for the corn in abundance, and the crop is a bumper. But as the land is farmed, as the soil becomes saturated with the water from continued irrigation, this food seems to become exhausted, and because of lack of nitrification from the air the soil is unable to replenish itself with this especial kind of plant-nourishment.

Fortunately this condition with respect to corn exists only where the soil allows the ready seepage of the water. In some of the valleys where the soil is of a closer texture the cultivation of corn has proved quite successful under irrigation, although it is not one of the popular crops to be raised by irrigators in general.

The experience of the irrigation farmers with this crop serves well to illustrate why the reclamation branch of the United States Geologic Survey is conducting investigations on the subject of drainage at the same time that it is gathering data for irrigation projects. Much of the most fertile land in the arid region not only must have the water applied artificially, but also must have it removed by mechanical means to render available all of the wonderful resources of the soil. Harvey L. Miller.

◈

Test-Soil for Alfalfa-Growing

Thousands of farmers have been deterred from an attempt to grow alfalfa by the reports of failures with this wonderful crop. Some men succeed, some men fail, with it. It is a question of soil, and we doubtless have some things yet to learn about it. We know that in some soils alfalfa will not develop the nodules which are absolutely necessary to its profitable production. When the bacteria which live in these nodules are artificially introduced into the soil, success has usually followed, although in wet, sour, acid soils it is useless to attempt alfalfa-growing either with or without artificial inoculation. The trouble is that men do not know whether their soil is suitable or not, and dislike to try even a small patch.

It is somewhat singular that a simple test has not been suggested. Desiring to seed down a new field to alfalfa in the spring, and wishing, if possible, to save the trouble of scattering dirt from the old alfalfa-field over the new one to make sure of nodules, we have filled a couple of flower-pots with dirt from the field to be seeded, and set them in a bay-window among the plants which the "lady of the house" tends with such care. In six weeks' time the alfalfa-plants should show, by the absence or presence of nodules on their roots, whether there is or is not necessity for inoculating the field to be newly seeded. It is a simple pot-culture experiment, such as is practised largely at experiment stations, and any farmer may adopt it. If the alfalfa-plants thus grown in flower-pots do not develop perceptible nodules in two months' time, the dirt from the old alfalfa-field will be scattered over the new seeding in the spring at the rate of one hundred pounds to the acre. If these nodules appear, it will obviate the necessity of such work. Every man who contemplates the seeding to alfalfa next spring should make this pot-culture test of his soil.—The Breeder's Gazette.

◈

Food-Adulteration

The adulteration of food and drugs has done more toward lowering the moral life of this country than the rum traffic, according to Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. This is a sweeping statement. It is said that in Chicago there is manufactured a product of a widely advertised Vermont sugar-bush, and that this plant turns out more so-called maple-sugar in one month than the whole state of Vermont produces in a year. The bright green color of some imported peas is obtained by the use of sulphate of copper. French white wines contain large quantities of sulphurous acid, put in to make the color lighter and to better preserve them. Young men are reared in the contaminating atmospherc where people countenance the adulteration of food and its fraudulent sale. They unconsciously are taught that any method of making money is not frownrd upon. The time is ripe for radical changes along the line of governing food-adulterations.—American Agriculturist.

◈

A two-hundred-thousand-dollar painting will be reproduced by the modern half-tone process, and a copy given free as an art supplement with each and every copy of the February 15th Farm and Fireside.

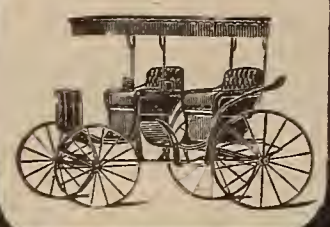


A Saving



OF

1/3



We Can Save Money for You

If you contemplate the purchase of a carriage or buggy of any kind it will pay you to send for our free catalogue and learn the advantage of purchasing direct from the factory.

Our plan of selling by mail not only saves the buyer one-third in price but gives better satisfaction as to quality, and broader scope for choice.

We make and ship carriages and harness to every State in the Union and have thousands of testimonials from customers who have *saved money.*

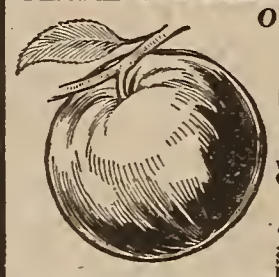
We are the only house in the State of Ohio selling direct to the customer who actually manufacture the vehicles and harness they offer for sale.

Whatever your needs in the carriage or harness line we can save you fully one-third on any purchase, whether it be a carriage, surrey, roadwagon or harness.

Our Money Back Offer

If you select a carriage or harness from our descriptive catalogue and are dissatisfied with your purchase we will refund the money and pay freight charges both ways. Secure our large illustrated catalogue for complete information.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.



Out From the Northwest it has Come at Last—
THE GUARANTEED APPLE!

"The Minnetonka Apple"

which for the first time in the history of Horticulture bears a Nursery Guarantee is propagated, owned and controlled by

L. L. MAY & CO., whose MAYFIELD NURSERIES

distinguished for exclusive productions, are the most Northern in America. This latest triumph of apple culture, the pride of the State of Minnesota, is named after one of her beautiful silvery lakes, "Minnetonka." The fruit is very large; flesh-tender, crisp, sub-acid; the ideal cooking and choicest dessert apple. "The Minnetonka" thrives luxuriantly and yields prolifically in the most rigorous climate where all others fail. Season late, keeping two months longer than the well-known "Wealthy." Hardy as an Oak.

We Guarantee every tree of "The Minnetonka," to produce a bushel of fruit, and will replace, free of charge, every tree that dies before this result is obtained.

PRICES—4 to 5 foot trees, 75 cents each; 3 for $2; 6 for $3; 12 for $6; by express or freight. Mail order size—one year old, 40 cents each; 3 for $1; 6 for $1.75; 12 for $3 postpaid.

Every owner of a home should have one or more of "The Minnetonka," pride of the Northwest. Order today.



Free Catalogue of Seeds, Trees, Plants, etc.

L. L. MAY & CO., - St. Paul, Minnesota.

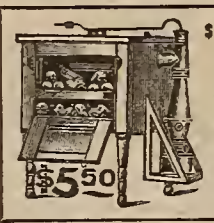
Mayfield Nurseries—Most Northern in America.

GREAT INCUBATOR TRIAL OFFER.

FOR $3.95 AND UPWARDS, about one-half the prices usually asked, we furnish the very best incubators ever manufactured; the highest grade, latest and most improved, easiest to operate, safest, surest, most substantial, simplest and most successful incubators sold, under our binding guarantee and refund offer and offered to anyone on sixty days' free trial. Write for our free Incubator Catalogue and we will send you free, by return mail, the most astonishing incubator offer ever heard of, our big illustrated special Incubator Catalogue showing everything in incubators, indoor and outdoor brooders, combined incubators and brooders and yards, poultry supplies of all kinds; we will explain our free trial plan, our pay after received terms, our binding guarantees, our money returned proposition. You will be surprised at our low prices and liberal offers.



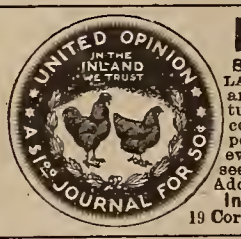
BIG MONEY RAISING CHICKENS. We will also explain how you can make big money raising chickens; how any man or woman, boy or girl, without any previous experience, can, with one of our simple and improved incubators, make $100.00 to $150.00 every season with practically no capital invested. Don't buy an incubator of any kind, any make or price before you get our offers. Don't fail to write for our free Incubator Catalogue and get all our new liberal inducements, all our valuable incubator and chicken raising information, our complete catalogue showing all styles at unheard of low prices, all we have to offer by return mail, postpaid. Send a postal today and ask for the free INCUBATOR CATALOGUE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



$5.50 MILLS' "Early Bird" INCUBATOR

This New Incubator is better than a Setting Hen. Always ready, will hatch every fertile egg. Well built, double walls, self-regulating, easy to operate; holds 55 eggs. Costs only $5.50. We guarantee it. We also offer hundreds of thoroughbred poultry. Catalogues free.

F. B. MILLS, Box 508, Rose Hill, N. Y.



FREE! FREE!

Send for a copy of the Inland Poultry Journal, and receive a fine color picture free. Cost us $400 costs you nothing. Our paper has the admiration of every poultry man. Have you seen it? Well do not miss it. Address

Inland Poultry Journal Co.,
19 Cord Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

"MONEY in POULTRY"

Our new 84-pp book tells how to make it; also how to feed, breed, grow and market poultry for best results; plans for houses and useful information. Illustrates and describes the largest pure-bred poultry farm in the world. Tells about our 25 leading varieties; quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators & brooders. Send 4c in stamps to F. FOY, Box 10, Des Moines, Ia.



$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



THIS LIGHTNING Lice Killing Machine



kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also *Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc.* We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.

CHARLES SCHILD CO.
401 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio

A PORTABLE DANDY

Poultry House, a Dandy Incubator and a Dandy Brooder make a "dandy" outfit for poultry people—write for free Catalog of full line Poultry Novelties and Supplies — a splendid, up-to-date line.

The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co., Box 14, Danville, Ill.

GLOBE INCUBATORS.



Hatch chickens. No experience necessary. Our large 200 page Illustrated Catalogue of Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Information mailed free. Address,

C. C. SHOEMAKER.
Box 997, Freeport, Ills.

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders



Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.

Send for Free Catalog

SANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA.



GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE

of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors, fine chromo, suitable for framing, illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents.

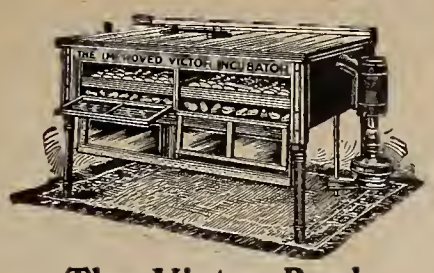
B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

Kills and expels worms
Pratts Vet. Worm Powder.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

FINE POULTRY AND EGGS

for hatching. Prices low. Catalogue for stamp.
H. M. JONES CO., Box 86 G, Des Moines, Iowa

$24 WEEKLY for man with rig to introduce Royal Stock and Poultry Remedies. Year's contract. We mean business and furnish best of references. Dept. B 4, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



The Victor Book

is a mine of information for the chicken raiser. 80 pages of poultry information that will help the expert as well as the beginner. Two-thirds of the space is devoted to giving information about the poultry business. The rest tells the truth about the Victor Incubator and Brooder. We start with the egg and give pointers that mean profit and increased profit right through to the heavy fowls ready for market. How to make hens lay when eggs are scarcest. How to get early spring chickens on the market in time to get best prices. Practical hints that may mean money whether you depend on the old hen or an incubator to do the hatching.

We want you to have the book and will gladly send it to you free if you will give us a chance to do so by sending in the coupon below, or send us a postal card asking for it if you don't want to cut the paper.

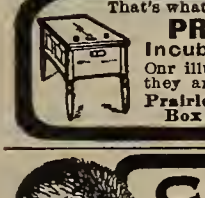
GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill. Established 1867

GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.:
Please send me the Victor Book FREE as advertised in Farm and Fireside.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

Route No..... Co..... State.....

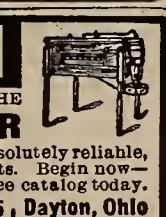


I Will Teach You the
Chicken Business
WITHOUT CHARGE
and guarantee you success if you use
MODEL
Incubators and Brooders
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
CHAS. A. CYPHERS
3904 Henry St. BUFFALO, N.Y.



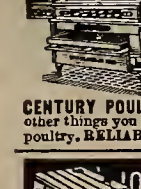
No Guessing
You know in advance what will come if the eggs are fertile when you use the self-regulating
SUCCESSFUL
Incubators and Brooders

The machines for busy people and the inexperienced, because they run themselves. That's the unqualified experience of thousands. The same under all conditions. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog **FREE.** Poultry paper one year ten cents. Eastern orders have prompt shipment from Buffalo.



Des Moines Incubator Co.
Dept. 61, DES MOINES, IOWA

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on *POULTRY*



and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **INCUBATORS** and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. **Price only 15c.**
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 869, FREEPORT, ILL.

"BEST OF ALL"
That's what users say about the great
PRAIRIE STATE
Incubators and Brooders
Our illustrated catalog tells why they are best. It's *free.* Write.
Prairie State Incubator Co., Box 415, Homer City, Pa.

CHICKS
...that are hatched in...
IOWA ROUND INCUBATORS
come in big numbers and are healthy and strong. Anyone can see why if they read our catalogue. Even Heat and Exact Regulation do the work right. *Catalogue is Free, Ask for it.*
Iowa Incubator Co. 22 Locust St. Des Moines.

MAKE MONEY

HATCHING CHICKENS WITH THE
GEM INCUBATOR
that high-grade, low priced, absolutely reliable, up-to-date hatcher. Sure profits. Begin now—get an early start. Write for free catalog today.
Gem Incubator Co., Box 35, Dayton, Ohio



GOOD RESULTS.
To be absolutely sure about it use the **RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS** If the eggs are right, you can't make a mistake. Just follow instructions—the Reliable will do the rest. **OUR 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK,** mailed for 10c, tells all about it and other things you should know. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry. **RELIABLE INCB. & BRDR. CO., Box B-41, Quincy, Ill.**



100% HATCH GUARANTEED
30 DAYS' TRIAL To prove it.
50 Egg **$4.50** 100 Egg **$8.50** 200 Egg **$13.75**
$5.00 **$9.50** **$15.00**
Self regulating; Automatic moisture. Brooders, all sizes and kinds, **$3** up. 50,000 in use. Send 3c. for catalog.
Buckeye Incubator Co., Box 28, Springfield, O.

Kills chicken lice and mites
Pratts Liquid Lice Killer.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Ducks at this Season

As a general rule ducks will begin laying in January. Not all of them do so, but the month should witness the making of a start. February is the time when the large majority of ducks will have started to work at egg-production. The eggs are desired by the operators of incubators for hatching purposes, and the sooner the ducks begin to lay, the sooner the ducklings get into market. The largest hatches are in March and April, the eggs having been laid in February and March. A duckling hatched in March should reach the market in May, or at the age of eight weeks, when it should weigh about four pounds. They are most usually sold in pairs, a pair weighing about seven and one half or eight pounds. The eggs sell in market at fair prices early in the season, being bought mostly by bakers, or by those using them in the arts; but after eggs from hens reach the markets in large numbers, those from ducks do not bring comparatively good prices. When ducks begin to lay, they prefer animal food, which is essential. An excellent combination is equal parts by weight of ground corn, bran and animal-meal fed twice a day, as much as they will eat. They should also have some kind of bulky food, such as finely cut clover hay (scalded) or cooked turnips, with plenty of water for drinking always convenient.

Crossing the Breeds

It is the belief of the large majority of farmers that to cross two breeds is to secure greater vigor and hardiness. It may be well to improve common stock by crossing, but the pure breeds should be kept free from the intermingling of the several varieties. One difficulty is that whenever crossing of the pure breeds begins the result in the end is a flock of mongrels. There are so many different pure breeds, which have been produced by judicious crossing and selection, that to attempt to produce a breed possessing merit by crossing will be simply producing something that can be found among the pure breeds already. In fact, such work will be but a repetition of what has already been done, and it is in one respect a waste of time. Anything that is wanted can be procured from among the pure breeds. Crossing cannot unite extremes. A breed intended to be contented under confinement cannot be an active forager. An active forager, such as the Leghorn, will not give satisfactory results if closely confined. By crossing a breed that forages over a wide area with one that cannot fly over a low fence nothing is gained. The pure breeds offer greater variety from which to select. Some are very prolific, some very hardy, others large, and others small. Beauty of carriage, gorgeousness of plumage, courage and quality of flesh are characteristics not possessed by all, yet each will excel in one of these particulars. A hundred years have passed since some of the breeds were established, and their characteristics are firmly fixed. Farmers should take greater interest in the breeds. The only way to make a profit is to use that which converts the raw material into the most product in the shortest space of time. The pure breeds of poultry are capable of yielding the greatest number of eggs and the heaviest carcasses at the least cost.

Frosted Combs

At this season some of the fowls may become frosted on the combs or wattles, and as it is very painful to any fowl so afflicted, any attempt at relief should be made gently. It is not unusual to have some of the birds with combs and wattles frightfully swollen, the injured parts turning black, and gradually sloughing away. It is mostly caused by cold drafts at night. The birds should be treated the same as persons who may have their noses, faces, hands or feet frozen. If taken in time, apply snow or ice-cold water, wiping dry after the parts thaw, then apply glycerine once a day. Any substance that irritates the parts, such as spirits of turpentine, alcohol, etc., simply causes excruciating pain. Feed the birds on nourishing food, and keep them in dry quarters where cold drafts will not reach them.

Shipping to Market

Prices largely depend upon circumstances. A leading commission merchant, who for years endeavored to educate poultrymen to the importance of care in shipping to market, always maintained that the shipper who fails to distinguish the difference between old and stale eggs, and persists in packing them with the strictly fresh, only damages his prospects for realizing the best prices and establishing a reputation for his brand. The change from packing and shipping eggs in barrels and old boxes to that of the almost universally adopted thirty-dozen cases is a great improvement. Too many shippers are quite careless in the employment of help, which in most cases are boys who may mean well enough, but lack the experience in packing, often neglecting to put the required chaff or cut straw on the bottom of the case, or pack the eggs in broken, torn or imperfect fillers, which causes breakage in transit. Or they fasten the lid down without first placing the long, clean straw or other packing on top of the eggs, so that the entire top layers will not break should the case be turned down or given a severe jolt. Every shipper should keep a supply of new fillers on hand, to replace any that may become torn, or impure from broken eggs. Strictly fresh eggs, properly packed in good cases, would never have a "loss off," except when they are shipped in very warm weather from a distance, or are roughly handled during the transportation. Every shipper should know by a careful study of his trade the quality of the stock he buys, and should reject all imperfect eggs, just as they are rejected by the city trade and consumer.



A FORAGING EXPEDITION

Why the Gold Medal was Awarded to the Reliable Incubator

It isn't at all surprising to those who are familiar with incubators and brooders that the Gold Medal—the highest award—of the great St. Louis World's Fair was given to the Reliable Incubators and Brooders. The jurors who made the awards were experts on artificial incubation, and they readily recognized the superiority of the Reliable machines. Their award was for an incubator of highest hatching efficiency. The double-heating, double-ventilating features of the Reliable are such pronounced improvements that the judges could do nothing else but award the Gold Medal as they did.



Twenty years of experience in the building of incubators and brooders are crystallized in the Reliable of today. The secret of their success is that the builders have kept "results" ever in mind. They have no "hobbies" to overcome. They have improved here and discarded there until they have attained very near to perfection. As a result the Reliable is universally known as "The World's Favorite."

In buying an incubator you don't care to buy a lot of theories; what you want is a reliable, sensible hatching machine that will hatch the highest percentage of strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that will live and grow into money with the least trouble and expense to you.

Reliable Incubators and Brooders are so simple and the directions so comprehensive that any one with the least bit of "gumption" can operate them and make money from the start; while the expert who examines them critically is delighted with them, and finds all that advanced science can suggest for effectiveness, simplicity and economy embodied in Reliable machines.



The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box 41, Quincy, Ill., have issued an exceptionally valuable catalogue of their wares. It also contains a lot of poultry hints—a book easily worth 25c. They will be glad to send you a copy on receipt of 5c in stamps to pay postage.

A Free Book About
Incubators

For your own sake don't buy an incubator until you read our book. It is written by the man who knows most about incubating—a man who devoted 23 years to the problem. It tells vital facts that you must know to buy wisely—facts you would not think of. It tells of Racine Incubators and Brooders, of course, but whether you buy ours or another, the facts are important. The man who writes the book made the Racine Incubator. When you learn what he knows you will want his machine, we think. The book is free—write today for it. **Remember, We Pay the Freight.** Address
Racine Hatcher Co., Box 96, Racine, Wis.
Warehouses: Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul.

Chicks Pop Out Fast
from fertile eggs in an *Ohio Incubator.* Don't rely on cranky hens. Be more certain. Trust eggs to an
OHIO INCUBATOR



and be easy. A few minutes attention daily produces plenty of chicks. The work is easy and pleasant. Send for free catalogue now.
OHIO INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO. Box 27, Columbus, Ohio.

A WONDER WORKER
A metal incubator that hatches the kind of chickens a hen does—good, strong healthy chicks.
The Cycle Hatcher
is the only machine made that conforms to the exact laws of nature in incubation. Wonderful results have been obtained. 50 egg size only $5. Free Catalogue. **Cycle Hatcher Co., Box 230, Salem, N.Y.**



YOU'RE LOOKING
for just such machines as Miller's
Ideal Incubators
and Brooders. Sent on **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Absolutely automatic. Test it yourself. Big poultry and poultry supply book **Free.**
J. W. MILLER CO., Box 31, Freeport, Ill.



BEST ONE YET
That's what you get when you buy a
CLIMAX INCUBATOR
Sold on 60 days' Free Trial. New catalog tells about "Climax" Incubators and Brooders. It's free.
The Climax Incubator and Brooder Co., Box 206, Castorland, N. Y.



HATCH CHICKS FREE



We sell the high-grade, automatic
BADGER INCUBATOR
on 30 day's free trial. Hatch one batch before you pay. Return it if it doesn't suit. We sell pure bred poultry and eggs. Catalog free. **Badger Incubator Co. Box 15 Delavan, Wis.**

$9,000 Poultry Catalog



40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue.
Incubators 30 days free trial
J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 11 Delavan, Wis.



100 page *Incubator Catalog free.*

Winter eggs in plenty, use
Pratts Poultry Food.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.



You Can Build It Yourself
We tell you how to do it in our new book, "How to Make and Save Money with Incubators and Brooders." Full of good things. You save half the cost of your incubator. Get the book. It is FREE.
Channon, Snow & Co. Dept. N, Quincy, Ill.

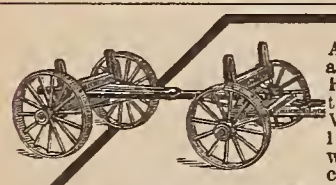
THE NEW METHOD INCUBATOR
Different and dependable. Hatches more and stronger chicks than any other. Catalog, 2-cent stamp.
New Method Incubator Co., Box 42, Morrow, O.

HOW to make Poultry Keeping a Success, also Record and Acc't Book showing gains or losses monthly, 10 cts. **G. S. VIBBERT, Clintonville, Conn.**

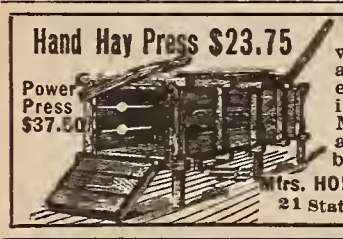
DEATH to LICE on hens & chickens. 64-p. Book Free. **D. J. Lambert, Box 303, Apponang, R.I.**

"The Resister"
Rex Flintkote ROOFING

Resists Snow
Melting snow will find roof-holes where rain is harmless. No need to shovel snow off Rex Flintkote. It resists the fiercest storms, rain or snow. Fire-resisting, durable and easy to lay.
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
and complete line of samples, photographe of farm buildings, and valuable hints on their proper roofing and siding.
Do not accept eo-called substitntes. Your dealer can enpply Rex Flintkote if you demand it. Send for the book to-day.
J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
75 India Street, Boston, Mass.


A low wagon at a low price. Handy for the farmer. Will carry a load anywhere a horse can travel.
Low Down Wagons
soon earn their cost on any farm.
Steel Wheels
for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to
Empire Mfg. Co., Box 109 H Quincy, Ill.

Agents for any
thing can work up a big side-line that takes very little time once a month; sewing-machine agents, tax-collectors, book-agents, nursery-stock solicitors can double their business. Instructions and outfit cost you nothing. We only want a reply from you that you are a hustler, and we will do the rest. Write us at once. Circulation Dept. WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, O.

Hand Hay Press $23.75

Power Press $37.50
The "Universal"—best and cheapest of all baling presses. Makes hard and smooth bales rapidly
Mfrs. HOBSON & CO., 21 State St., N. Y.


SHRUBS
UPRIGHT AND CLIMBING in great variety. Full line of trees, flowers, fruits described in our new catalog. Write for a copy, then send us an order—you'll like what you buy of us.
GROVER NURSERY CO., 80 Trust Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.
FOR GARDEN PORCH TRELLIS


PATENT YOUR IDEAS
$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys
964 F Street, Washington, D. C.

TO LADY AGENTS
Many ladies are making highly satisfactory incomes in the pleasant and ladylike employment of procuring subscribers for the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, a calling that requires no investment. The requisite materials, with full and simple instructions, are sent free to any intending agent on request. Address
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
Department of Agents. - Springfield, Ohio


60 DAYS FREE TRIAL
That's the way we sell the *Success Incubator*. We give you an opportunity of taking off two hatches and thoroughly trying machine. Send it back if not satisfactory. Send for free, illustrated catalog.
We pay the freight.
AMERICAN BROODER CO. Box K-43, Racine, Wis.

MONEY IN BEES
and how to get it is told in GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE, a handsome illustrated semi-monthly magazine, employing the best experts on the subject. Sample and valuable book on Bees and Bee-keepers' Supplies free to all who mention this paper. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

$75 MONTH Expenses advanced. District Managers to travel and leave samples at stores. PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. B 14, 145 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

The Family Lawyer

BY JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Stockholders' Liability

J. D., Ohio, asks: "Does the single-liability amendment apply to companies that incorporated and contracted debts before said amendment was passed?"

The amendment does not apply to debts contracted before its passage. The law fixes the liability for such debts to be November 23, 1903. An action to enforce the double liability can only be brought within eighteen months after the debt becomes enforceable against the stockholders.

◈

Title to Property—Death Before Delivery

M. C., Ohio, wants to know: "A. bought three calves from B., and paid for them, the calves to be kept until weaning-time, the first day of October. One died before October 1st. Who is the loser of the dead calf?"

A. is the loser. When he bought the calves and paid for them the title passed to him. B. was keeping them for him as his agent.

◈

Unanswered Query

G. writes, making inquiry as to query not being answered. Querists should remember that it is always from two to three months before the query will appear in the columns of FARM AND FIRESIDE. If an earlier reply is desired, the suggestion at the head of this department should be followed. All queries are answered sooner or later in some manner or reason given. If not answered, it might be sent in again. It should be rewritten, not referred to, for it may have been lost, or even if received the editor of this department could not remember what it was.

◈

Sustenance of Needy Soldiers

S. J. H., Ohio, asks: "Is there a law in Ohio giving old, needy soldiers two dollars and fifty cents a week? Can they live anywhere in the state of Ohio and draw it? Can an old soldier buy rations at a soldiers' home at the same price as the home pays for provisions?"

The law in Ohio does not fix the amount to be allowed, but leaves that at the option of the Soldiers' Relief Commission. The soldier must have a settlement in some township. The commission meets on the fourth Monday of November each year, and on such other times as they may think proper. I know of no law that rations can be bought at a soldiers' home.

◈

Rights of Tenant by the Month

A. B. C., Ohio, wishes to know: "If you rent a house and garden to a person at so much a month in advance, and he fails to pay each month, can he hold the house and garden until the garden is harvested without paying up his rent every month?——If a person rents a house and garden, puts in a garden, and leaves the house, has he a right to sell the garden to some one who does not pay any rent on it, neither paying any rent on it, or can the owner of the property claim it?"

He can hold the house only as long as he complies with his contract. The fact that he has put out a garden will make no difference.——He might sell what could be moved before he leaves, but when he is gone his right ceases. He has no right to go back even himself to gather the garden-truck. It will belong to the owner, simply because no one else would have a right to go on the premises to secure it.

◈

Share of Illegitimate Child—Life-Tenant to Pay Taxes

E. N. V., West Virginia, says: "My uncle married before the Civil War. One child was born to this union. During the war he was killed. Some years after the widow received a pension, and with it bought about eighty acres of land. Some time after she married again, and eight years ago died, leaving her child by her former husband the only heir except her last husband. The child died four years ago, leaving no heirs only uncles and aunts on both sides, and a half-uncle who was an illegitimate. Will he get a share with his half brothers and sisters, or will he be cut out? The husband gets the eighty acres for his lifetime. Can he be compelled to keep the buildings in good repair? Can he cut timber off of the place for fuel?"

The laws of West Virginia at my command do not answer as to whether or not this illegitimate half-uncle would inherit any part or equally with the legitimate full-blood. I doubt very much if he would. If not already decided by the court of your state, it will probably need a decision construing your statute. The husband who is now a life-tenant must keep up repairs and pay taxes. He can cut wood for his own fuel.

Fence on Line of Land Sold

W. B. R., Ohio, asks: "The farms of A. and B. join, the line dividing them running north and south. A. owns the north end of said line, B. the south. A. sells to C. two acres off the south end of his farm, which lies beside B.'s fence. Will B. have to give one half of his fence, which is good five-wire fence, to C., and take the same amount of an old rotten rail fence from A. that is not worth anything, and receive no extra compensation?"

No. The law provides that in such case there can be a readjustment of the line fence, and the inquirer will be protected.

◈

Purchase of Land by Minor

W. C. F., Ohio, says: "A., being a minor, bought a house from B. on payments, C., his brother, giving a chattel mortgage. Can B. take the chattel mortgage from C. if A.'s father objects to his son's purchase or sees that he has been cheated."

The contracts of a minor are in law termed to be voidable ones—that is, upon becoming of age the minor may avoid his contracts; but before he can do so he must offer to turn back what he has received. In the above case I presume C. is an adult, therefore his chattel mortgage would be good as against him unless the purchase is set aside. I do not see how C. is going to be relieved from the chattel mortgage.

◈

Authority of Agent

A. S. C., New Jersey, says: "Some time ago I employed a lawyer to adjust a claim which I had against a corporation. Through him I made a settlement with the corporation whereby I received some cash, the balance to be paid in three monthly instalments. When the first of the monthly payments came due my lawyer received a check from the corporation made payable to me. The lawyer signed my name on the back of the check, and his name under it, cashed the check, and has failed to make good to me. Is this a case of forgery? Did he have a legal right to put my name on the back of the check? What can I do about it? His fee has been paid."

If the lawyer acted without authority it certainly is forgery, and if his fee had been fully paid it would devolve upon him to show that he had authority. Unless you in some way authorized him, he had no right to sign your name. He will no doubt claim that he was still acting for you, and that he was authorized to do so until it was fully settled, but I doubt if he had authority to sign your name.

◈

Collection of Note

C. S., Maryland, says: "A. owed B. five dollars, and gave his note for same. B. sold the note to C., and wrote across the back of it, 'Pay to C., without recourse,' and signed his name. C. in time sold the note to D., and wrote across the back, 'Pay to D., without recourse,' but failed to sign his name. D. owed A., and presented A.'s note as part payment of said debt. A. refused to accept same, saying it had been paid, and collected the full amount of what D. owed him. D. having given his note to C. for A.'s note, and A. not being financially good, must D. pay his note given to C., or can he refuse to pay same on account of C. failing to sign his name, and said note being considerable overdue (one year); or that C., knowing that A.'s note was worthless, tried to obtain money under false pretenses?"

I don't understand how A. could collect the note he holds against D. while D. holds a note against A. The mere fact that C. did not put his name on the back of the note did not show that D. did not hold the note. If C. did in fact sell the note to D., D. was the owner of the same in fact, and had a right to set it off against any claim that A. had. Of course, if A. had paid the note, or had a legal claim against the same against C. when C. sold it to D., then D. could probably recover from C., but I doubt very much if he can recover from C. What D. should have done was not to have paid the note that A. held against him until compelled to do so. If A. had in fact paid this note before it came into D.'s possession from C., then D. could recover from C., or might have a good defense against the note that C. holds against him. I doubt if C. is guilty of getting money under false pretenses, unless he falsely represented that A. was responsible.

Insurance-Money

C. C. S. E., Ohio, asks: "If a man dies, and leaves no property save a few personal effects and eight thousand dollars insurance, can a son by a former marriage hold all the insurance if made out to him, and the second wife be left nothing?"

Yes, if the insurance is made to the son I think it would be his. I am afraid the wife could get nothing from that source.

◈

Opening Mail

X. Y. wants to know: "If Mrs. Jones receives a letter directed 'Mrs. John Jones' in place of 'Mrs. Mary Jones,' would the husband, John Jones, be chargeable with a misdemeanor or a crime if he opened it?"

If John Jones intentionally opens the mail of Mrs. John Jones he would be liable. The husband has no legal right to open his wife's letters any more than to open any other person's letters.

◈

Patent on Land

M. J. W., Maryland, inquires: "I took up a vacant piece of land, and received a patent on it. Can I hold this piece of ground, or can it be taken away from me? Can you get a patent on any piece of ground, or just a warrant?"

When you get a patent on the land you will have a warrantably good title. The government does not issue a patent if there is a prior outstanding one. "Patent" is here used as synonymous with "deed." A warrant is generally issued when you enter the land, and a patent when you have complied with the required conditions.

◈

Title in Husband and Wife—Ownership

R. S., New York, inquires: "A man bought a store-property and a tract of land through a building and loan association of New Jersey, and had deeds drawn in the names of himself and wife. They have one child. Should the husband die, would the wife come into full possession at once, and vice versa, there being no will?"

One half of this property belongs to the wife and one half to the husband. Upon the death of either his or her half will go to the child, subject to the wife's dower rights or the right by courtesy of the husband. It will not go absolutely to the survivor.

◈

Right of Road to Public Road

F. H. B., Maryland, asks: "I have a twenty-acre lot in Minnesota separated from the public road by another owner's strip of land thirty rods wide at the quarter-line. At present the lot is reached by courtesy over this strip. Have I a right to a public road to reach my property, when I am the main one to be benefited, and perhaps the only one? If so, under what conditions of procuring and costs?"

I can hardly answer fully the above, because your rights may depend upon some fact not stated, but I have no doubt the laws of Minnesota will give you a road. For the method of proceeding to get the same write some attorney in the county where the same is located, or the county auditor, with inclosed stamp for reply.

◈

Copyright

S. B. P., Maine, asks: "A manuscript was sent to a house in New York City for publication. It was accepted, and the contract signed in July, 1902, the name of the author being loaned the house for five years. In 1903 the house copyrighted the work in its own name, and a few months later became insolvent, and is still in litigation. As the house has broken its contract, does the author's part of it still remain binding on him? or will it be severed with the assets and be sold as such? Is the copyright valid, and if so, is it after the expiration of the five years for which the name of the author was leased?"

It is the usual practice in such cases for the publishing-house to take out a copyright in its own name. Whatever rights the house had in the matter will become assets of the estate, and should be sold. I presume you could sell the matter to another house. You had better try and fix the matter with the representatives of the house.

◈

The Election Contest

Figures are now being gathered to complete the total vote for all candidates for President of the United States at the last general election, in November. We will no doubt be able to announce the result in the March 1st issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Ohio Teachers' Federation

THERE has come into existence in the state of Ohio within the last three years an organization so far-reaching in its consequences, with such high and lofty aspirations, and zealous and wisely directed effort for the betterment of schools, that it gives courage, hope and confidence in the future. The Ohio Teachers' Federation now numbers over fourteen hundred members in sixty-six counties of the state. It is composed largely of young and middle-aged teachers whose motto is "The Schools for the Children." I spent two days at their sessions in Columbus, and I never saw such an altruistic, unselfish assemblage of workers. Combined with zeal and enthusiasm are heads wise to direct, shrewd to make use of the means at hand to further their purpose. They came, and spent four days, and were loth to go away.

Following are some of the principles: Teaching to be made a profession; the qualifications to be higher, and special training given. Just as in law, medicine and engineering special fitness is required, so also must there be for those who train immortal souls. Taking the schools out of politics. Aim to educate public sentiment till it will not tolerate political interference or let the schools be made the foraging-ground for selfish interests. The names of all candidates for school-board to be alphabetically arranged, and placed on one ballot, without any other designation save "For Member of the Board of Education." Mandatory county supervision, with optional township supervision. Better teachers and better pay—such pay as will enable them to become more proficient in their work, and to maintain themselves in a social and financial way.

Surely no one but commends the principles. The Federation had a marked influence on legislation last year, and will have greater in the future. It is not a professional organization, but a practical, working organization that seeks the best for the children. I would earnestly recommend that granges, institutes and clubs that desire to have a talk on the public-school question consult with the following parties; they will respond whenever possible: Henry G. Williams, dean of the normal school, Athens, Ohio; Superintendents S. K. Mardis, Toronto, Ohio; W. E. Kershner, Columbus Grove, Ohio; C. L. Martzolff, New Lexington, Ohio; F. B. Pearson, Columbus, Ohio; L. L. Faris, Hillsboro, Ohio; J. W. Zellar, Findlay, Ohio; J. D. Simpkins, Newark, Ohio; W. N. Beathem, Carrollton, Ohio. These men are in complete sympathy with rural-school advancement; in fact, the main discussion was how to better school-conditions in the country.

◈

Grange at Ohio State University

January 9th a grange was organized at Ohio State University by the editor of this department, with the faculty of the college of agriculture, State Librarian Galbreath and Mrs. Ida K. Galbreath (who has developed Ohio's splendid traveling-library system), Dr. J. Warren Smith, director of the weather bureau, and Mrs. Smith, Prof. A. F. Burgess, chief inspector of nurseries and orchards, and Mrs. Burgess, Messrs. Coberly, Davis and Cook comprising the membership. State Master Derthick, the executive committee of Ohio State Grange, Senator Dunlap and E. A. Peters were present at the organization. Following are the officers: Master, Prof. Homer C. Price; overseer, Prof. Alfred Vivian; lecturer, Prof. A. G. McCall; steward, Prof. C. B. Galbreath; assistant steward, Prof. A. F. Burgess; chaplain, Prof. J. W. Decker; secretary, V. H. Davis; gatekeeper, Prof. C. S. Plumb; Ceres, Mrs. Homer C. Price; Pomona, Mrs. J. Warren Smith; Flora, Mrs. H. A. Weber; lady assistant steward, Mrs. J. W. Decker.

January 12th Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire, assisted by Mrs. Mary D. Anderson, of Huron County, installed the officers at Hotel Hartman. There were about seventy present. After the installation an elegant banquet was served, covers being laid for seventy guests. The guests of honor were Governor Bachelder, State Master Derthick, Hon. and Mrs. W. W. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Thompson, and Professor Craig of Cornell University. Professor Price was exceedingly fortunate in his choice of words as toastmaster in introducing Doctor Thompson, Hon. F. A. Derthick and Governor Bachelder as speakers. The entire evening was one of those rarely happy ones when the god of happiness has sway and everything moves off with grace and precision. It was the crowning feature of one of the most fortunate weeks in Ohio agricultural history, the state institute and board of agriculture meeting being pronounced by all the best that has ever been held.

Much is expected of this new grange, and there will be no disappointment. National Secretary Freeman made a decided hit when he said at the time of organization, "I believe you will succeed. You appear to be as intelligent as the average grange."

◈

The Country and Better Schools

There is small need for the existing conditions in rural schools. The environments make the ideal school a possibility. The people are eager and earnest. Good schools can be maintained in the country cheaper than they can in town. Wherever practicable, consolidation of schools provides for the advantages of graded schools, better teachers, generous equipment, and classes sufficiently large to make rivalry and emulation possible. The cost need not greatly exceed the old district system, especially after the school-building is paid for. What it means to the children in increased opportunities cannot be measured in money equivalents. In some communities it is almost impossible, certainly under existing conditions impractical, to consolidate schools; but before a community should make such a confession it should be very sure that it is not apathy and opposition to innovation that deters, but very real obstacles. The worst obstacles are usually mental ones that determination can overcome.

Brothers and sisters, our boys and girls are the brightest and best in the land. They have equal right to the best that the city offers. Secure it for them.

◈

A Profitable but Little-Understood Investment

As a rule farmers do not stop to think what the experiment stations in the various states are doing for them. When an appropriation is asked, too often the demand is not generously backed up by the farmers, the ones that ought to be the most interested.

Probably no agricultural appropriation is productive of such high benefits as that for experiment stations. If the station keeps to its legitimate function, that of investigation, it furnishes the foundation upon which all teaching of agriculture, by university, book, institute lecturer and agricultural writer, is built. It searches for the secrets which Nature has concealed, and reveals them. The patient investigator consumes years in one phase of a subject. While others are searching for wealth, honor and position, he is searching for truth. Perhaps he has followed an investigation for years, is on the very eve of discovery, when an untoward accident destroys his work. Again he begins, plodding patiently in obscurity, anxious only that he shall find that for which he seeks. For a type of pure disinterestedness, commend me to the scientific investigator.

Think of the discoveries that have been made, the knowledge that is daily used, in farm operations, the contest waged against the diseases and insects affecting the various plants. The scarcity of cereals, for instance, is a matter of thoughtful concern. Consider for a moment how much greater the scarcity would have been had provision not been made against the weevils, smuts, rusts and other diseases affecting wheat, oats and corn. The same in regard to fruit, vegetables and meats. It is impossible to estimate the millions of dollars the farmers of this country have been enabled to make and save, nor the wide variety of goods that our people may select from, nor the general good that has resulted from the use of undiseased foods. The debt is from the whole people—from the farmers because of increased output at decrease of cost, and from the people because of purity and plentifulness of food products.

◈

The Observatory

The educational and social features of the grange have been its vital power. They ever will be. They strike at the very root of life.

◈

The bright, capable young men who are making farming a profession are exerting a splendid influence. Many men with college degrees are turning to farming as offering the best opportunity for spending a life of usefulness.

TOP BUGGY at BOTTOM PRICE



$50 BUYS THE SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL

On 30 Days Free Use Plan

The Fastest Selling Top Buggy on the Market.

Why? Because it is made by the old reliable Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co. from thoroughly seasoned second growth split hickory. Because every Split Hickory vehicle is guaranteed by this company for two full years from date of purchase—the longest guarantee period of any reliable manufacturer. Because the 30 Days Free Use affords ample time for the purchaser to thoroughly satisfy himself that the buggy is first class in every particular, and a better vehicle than dealers sell for nearly double its price.

RIGID FACTORY INSPECTION

Every Split Hickory Special Top Buggy is given the most rigid factory inspection before shipment, so that the company is perfectly safe in staking its reputation for high-grade goods on that particular buggy.

MADE TO YOUR ORDER We not only make Split Hickory Specials so that each one comes up to our ideas of all that a buggy should be, but we let you decide just how you want it finished—whether you prefer a wooden spring bar or a Bailey body loop; whether you want a three or four-bow top; high or low wheels; arched or dropped axles; wide or narrow body—in fact, your wishes are gratified just as far as is reasonably possible.

Split Hickory Specials are designed on graceful lines, finished like pianos, and stand the strain of hard usage because they're built "on honor." Material and workmanship A 1 throughout. Never was more buggy value crowded into a $50 price. In proof of our sincerity, there's our two-year guarantee, with good money back of it.

The 1905 Split Hickory Catalogue of our full line of buggies and harness, 192 pages, is now ready. Save jobber's and dealer's profits by buying from factory.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Phelps, Pres.)
STATION 23, CINCINNATI, O.

$21.00 PRICE EXPLAINED



FOR $21.00 TO $23.00 TOP BUGGIES, similar to one illustrated, HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVERTISED, also ROAD WAGONS at $14.00 to $17.00, SURREYS at $34.00 to $38.00.

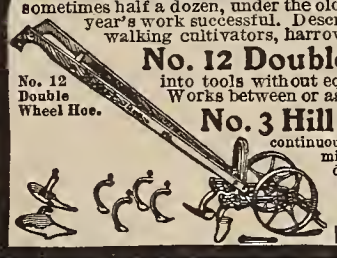
HOW BUGGIES can be offered at these prices and why we can sell buggies and all other vehicles at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our FOUR BIG FREE VEHICLE CATALOGUES. Cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, Free, Postpaid, FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES showing the most complete line of everything in Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Vehicles of all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and Saddlery, all shown in large handsome half-tone illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make.

WITH THE FOUR FREE CATALOGUES you will receive the most astonishing Buggy Offer ever heard of, a new and astonishing proposition. How others can offer top buggies at $21.00 to $23.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggies the day we receive your order. Our Free Trial Offer, Our Pay After Received Terms, Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the FOUR FREE CATALOGUES.

HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY? If you have, don't fail to cut this ad. out today and mail to us. If you can't use a Top Buggy at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this announcement. Don't buy any kind of a buggy until after you cut this ad. out and send to us and get the Four Big Free Catalogues, the most liberal offer, the very latest proposition, everything explained, all free for the asking. Write today. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

One Man Better Than Two

With Planet Jr. Garden Tools one man brings larger and better returns than two, and sometimes half a dozen, under the old methods. Get our 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog. It will help make your year's work successful. Describes all Planet Jr. Tools, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, harrows, one and two-horse cultivators, sugar beet cultivators, etc.



No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe is a favorite everywhere. With attachments it may be converted into tools without equal for weeding, cultivating, furrowing, ridging, etc. Works between or astride rows; to or from plants. Changed in a moment.

No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder is a thoroughly reliable implement. Plants in continuous rows or in hills. No waste in stopping; no hills missed in starting. Marks opens furrows, drops seed, covers and rolls. Light, easy-running. Don't fail to get the catalog. It's free.



No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107 F Philadelphia, Pa.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW AND WIN MORE PRIZES

than the products of any other brand! Besides several Gold Medals, they won a Grand Prize for vegetables at the St. Louis Exposition. If you intend to try Burpee's Seeds, we will mail free our Complete Catalogue of 178 pages, with beautiful colored plates and illustrations from photographs taken at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS, the largest Trial Grounds in America. Write TO-DAY!

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. SEED GROWERS PHILADELPHIA

HOLMES SEEDS

You harvest dollars when you plant Holmes Seeds. They are thoroughly tested and are of known vitality and purity. Get ready for next season's harvest by securing our large

Free Catalogue for 1905

It has valuable information regarding the care and culture of all seeds listed. *Liberal Premiums free. Send a postal to-day.*

HOLMES SEED CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Do Your Fruit Trees Bear True to Name?

A problem confronting fruit-growers and farmers throughout the country, and a serious one to solve. I have studied the question many years, and can give you valuable information. Send for my free Catalogue. FIFTY FRUIT TREES FREE with early orders. MARTIN WAHL, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina Poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Cat. free. RELIANCE NURSERY, Box D, Geneva, N. Y.

COLUMBIA VEHICLES and HARNESS are right.



Quality higher than price. Write for our 128-page FREE CATALOG. 250 Styles. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial.

Columbia Mfg. & Supply Co. 105 Vandalia Ave. CINCINNATI, O.

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry $1. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 45, Fairbury, Neb.

Should be in every stable
Pratts Prepared Fever Powder.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

The Great Western Fair

The Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Exposition, at Portland, Oregon, Building with Unrivaled Beauty and Scenic Grandeur

THE work of building the Lewis-Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair is moving along beautifully and rapidly, and the progressive people of Portland, Oregon, and the great Northwest generally, will undoubtedly give to the world on June 1st next a show magnificent and eminently creditable. The fair will emulate in many details the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and many of the exhibits will not only rival, but far surpass, those of the St. Louis show along certain lines. While the fair will be one of world-interest, it will especially appeal to those people west of the Rockies who did not have or could not take opportunity to witness the late great show. The exhibits from the Orient promise to be the greatest ever made on this continent.

The fair will be opened June 1st, and will continue for four and one half months. The greatest opportunity ever presented to see the West at small expense will in all probability be offered people of the Eastern states, as the great railroads of the country will run personally conducted excursion tours at figures that will prove very tempting to those who have been awaiting an opportunity such as there promises.

The Centennial, which will be the first international exposition under the patronage of the United States government ever held west of the Rocky Mountains, will demonstrate the marvelous progress of the Pacific seaboard. Five million persons live in the section of country which is directly interested in making the exposition the true exponent of its development.

Lewis and Clark's Achievement

The expedition which explored this vast tract was sent out under the leadership of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark by President Jefferson in 1803, and the mouth of the Columbia River was reached in 1805. The journey, which proved quite perilous, covered some three thousand miles overland, and the story of their thrilling life and trying circumstances is an interesting part of the country's history. Thirty-three men composed the expedition. Lewis and Clark were the first known Americans to reach the Pacific coast overland, and the coming fair will mark the centenary of their achievement.

The Oregon Country, which comprised what is now the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, was the only acquisition of territory made by the United States through discovery. It was just after the formal transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States that the sturdy band of explorers under Lewis and Clark started on their long and perilous journey to the Pacific coast. Although this eventful undertaking was not primarily one of adventure, the trip was full of exciting and interesting happenings, and that it was not lacking in romance is shown by the journals of Captain Lewis, in which he mentions the brave and heroic deeds performed by Sacajawea, the Indian girl who guided the party, and who was instrumental in its reaching its destination. The surrounding country was partially explored, and the party then started on its return trip, reaching St. Louis, the starting-point, September 25th, 1806, having been absent nearly two and one half years.

The result of this expedition extended our frontier to the Pacific Ocean, adding a vast and rich territory to our domain. It was one of the direct causes of the acquisition of California, and the subsequent acquisitions of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are related to it.



Scenic Grandeur of the West

In speaking of this wonderful country, mention of its scenic grandeur must be made in passing. No matter what kind of scenery one may desire, it is here. Mountains upon mountains, snow-capped peaks, waterfalls, rock-ribbed rivers, foot-hills, lava-beds, bays, caves and lakes are at the choosing of the sight-seer. Perhaps the most charming bit of scenery is that along the Columbia River from Celilo westward to where the Willamette joins its waters. The river's course is marked by beetling cliffs, with here and there waterfalls of rare beauty.

Portland, the exposition city, is the principal city of the Northwest coast, and has a population of one hundred and thirty thousand. The name of "Rose City" has been given this Western metropolis, on account of the large number of beautiful roses that are in bloom here all the year round.

Site of the Western World's Fair

In choosing the site for the exposition the many interests of Portland were duly considered, with the result that the most convenient, the most beautiful and the most picturesque site was selected. It occupies four hundred and two acres adjoining the principal residential district of Portland.

The beauty of the site and the superb view to be had from it are far beyond an adequate description; they must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. Nestling at the base of the foot-hills of the Cascade range, on the gentle slopes and terraces overlooking Guild's Lake and the Willamette River, with an unobstructed view of sixty-five miles, which embraces the snow-capped peaks of Mount Hood and Mount St. Helens, the site presents a picture entirely original in exposition-building. There is no need here to build papier-mâché mountains as scenic accessories for refreshment purposes. One may sit on a commanding roof-garden, and while dining, drink in the pictorial sublimeness of real snow-peaks of mountains that rival the Alps in grandeur. Of the gross area of the site, one hundred and eighty acres are on the mainland, and sixty acres form a peninsula extending out into Guild's Lake, a fresh-water body of two hundred and twenty acres in extent.

The central features of the exposition are Columbia Court and Lakeview Terrace. These two spots have been made the object of elaborate embellishment. The Court is situated between the Agricultural and the Liberal Arts Buildings, and consists of two wide avenues, between which are spacious sunken gardens, with purling fountains and beds of varicolored flowers. In the center of the gardens is a bronze statue of the heroine, Sacajawea. On a slight elevation in the western portion of the site is Centennial Park. This park overlooks a model farm in a small cañon below, and the visitor may sit upon a rustic bench and see all the different varieties of crops raised in the Northwest growing side by side.

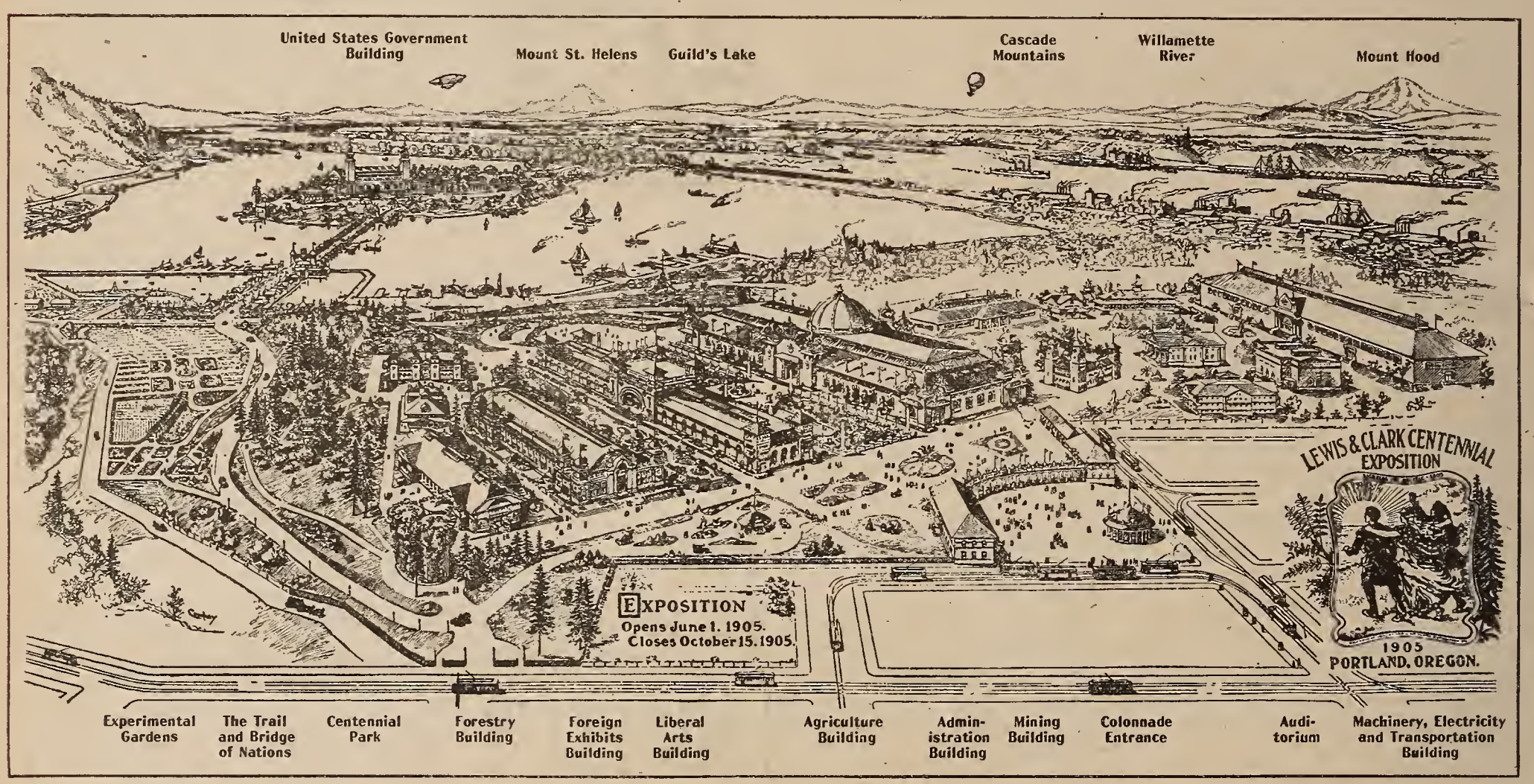
"Hitting the Trail"

"The Trail," which is the amusement street of the Centennial, corresponding to "The Pike" at St. Louis, and the "Midways" of other expositions, has an entirely new and original environment for this feature of a world's fair. It is situated upon an ornate bridge, which spans the lake and connects the peninsula with the mainland. Many new and attractive shows will grace this bridge, and when the visitor goes up The Trail he will experience many a new sensation.

Financing the Big Project

The Centennial when opened will represent an outlay of approximately five million dollars. This will include the cost of laying out the grounds, and the amounts expended for buildings, exhibits and all other purposes. The largest participant is the United States government, which has made an appropriation of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. As the government already has on hand an exhibit worth more than three hundred thousand dollars which requires little reinforcement, its action is equivalent to eight hundred thousand dollars. Next in rank is the state of Oregon, with an appropriation of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is at the rate of nearly one dollar for every man, woman and child in the state. No state having so small a population as Oregon has ever appropriated so large a sum toward an exposition. Strange as it may seem, Oregon is better able to give so large an amount than many of the older and richer states, for the reason that it has no state debt, and is constantly increasing in population and expanding its industries. The exposition company, organized and financed by the people of Portland, will expend four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Other states that have appropriated sums ranging from ten thousand dollars to thirty-five thousand dollars are California, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Missouri, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, North Dakota, Minnesota, Arizona, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts. The total state appropriations aggregate five hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Besides the above-mentioned states, others will probably make appropriations when their legislatures meet this winter.



Foreign participation will be extensive, the exhibits being largely drawn from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as the countries could not be expected to make new efforts for an exposition following so close upon the St. Louis show. As a result only the cream of what the foreign nations displayed at St. Louis will be transferred to Portland.

Like the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Lewis and Clark Centennial will make a feature of live exhibits. Not merely the products of human ingenuity and skill will be shown, but there will be exhibited first the raw materials, and then, step by step, the methods of handling them and the processes by which they are changed from their natural state into articles of usefulness and beauty. The exposition will thus become a thing of life and motion in its different departments.

The Formal Opening

According to the present plans, the fair will be formally opened by President Roosevelt, at Washington, D. C., two thousand miles away, by the pressure of an electric button, when upon the fair grounds a salute of one hundred and one guns will be fired, skilled bands will play, and hundreds of trained voices will unite in singing national airs. The morning of June 1st, the opening day, there will be a military and civic parade, to be followed by special religious observances, a musical program, and an address by a special representative of President Roosevelt.

The gates of the Lewis-Clark Exposition will not be tightly closed to the public all of the Sabbath day. They will be thrown open at noon, although all the machinery will be stopped, and all the exhibit buildings except the Palace of Fine Arts will be closed.



Around the Fireside

Sparrow Jack's House

The Home and Story of the Man Who First Brought the Pesky Birds to This Country

THERE are few farmers in the United States who do not denounce the English sparrow and regret its introduction in this country, and there are probably fewer still who know to whom the credit for its introduction is due. Philadelphia is claimed to have been the first city to take active means of ridding the town and the countryside round about of a plague of caterpillars, span-worms, or measuring-worms, as the pest was variously called, by sending to England for the tireless feeder and fighter known as the sparrow, and the little home of John Bardsley in suburban Philadelphia, at Main and Upsal Streets, Germantown, is preserved as "Sparrow Jack's House."

According to the story told of its introduction, the "fighting sparrow" is not entirely bad, and he was cordially welcomed when he first made his début among us. This is the story of the case which the indomitable little fellow came over to win. A cause that has been argued pro and con in England, France and Germany for four centuries, and for thirty-five years in America, without a verdict having been agreed upon, may well be considered a celebrated case. Such is the case of the English sparrow, wrongly so called, as it is common to the whole of Europe, versus the people of all these countries.

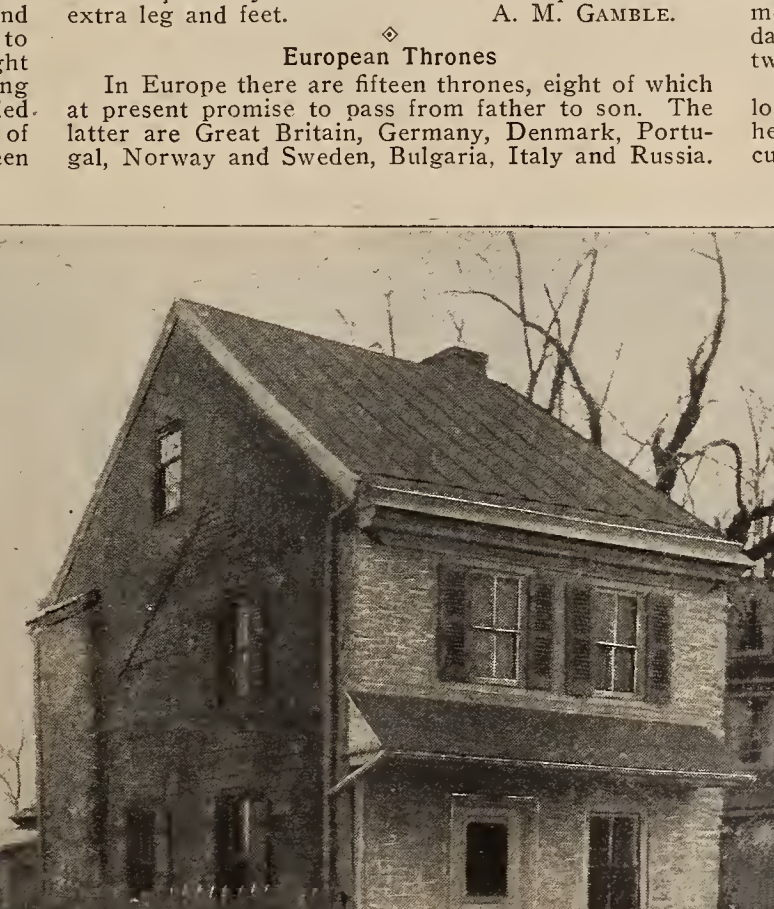
Philadelphians who can recall the period between 1860 and 1870, when the streets of the city were shaded by thousands of maple-trees reaching almost to the heart of the city, will also recall a plague of worms. Science called them geometrides and span-worms; the people called them measuring-worms, and many other common names that need not be mentioned. Seldom, if ever, seen now in country or city—almost a curiosity—these worms were from one to two inches long, brown or green in color, and hung from the maple-trees like spiders from a silken thread. In the parks, squares and streets they hung in festoons that forced people to take to the streets or carry an umbrella. Bad language to a measuring-worm was not necessarily considered bad form. They had a curious method of progression, holding by front clawlike feet, drawing the back up in a loop until the hind claws touched the front, and then projecting the body forward to seize something and repeat the very ungraceful motion. When the rear happened to rest on a lady's collar and the advance struck her on the neck there was usually a painful scene.

The trees were stripped of their foliage, and the Department of Agriculture was appealed to; the scientists of the University of Pennsylvania tried experiments on the worms in the entomological laboratory; but the man to solve the problem was William F. Smith, a councilman of the Twenty-second Ward. In 1869 he either sent or induced the council to send John W. Bardsley, of Germantown, to England, to bring over a lot of sparrows. The number he brought over is disputed, but the council passed a bill paying for one thousand pairs. Some of them were domiciled in a house on Fifth Street, and some in the home of Mr. Bardsley, which ever since that time has been known as "Sparrow Jack's House."

The span-worm has vanished, and the sparrow has remained. Perhaps had the same care been devoted to the native song-birds as to the aliens results would have been better. There is a disposition to be very angry with the sparrows because they do not always prefer the caterpillars to the early fruits and grain-seed, but from the standpoint of good taste, regarded esthetically, we are inclined to excuse the sparrow. The caterpillar is so very hairy and so awfully raw. In spite of the reports of his enemies, the sparrow has many good points. A sparrow never deserts brood or mate. If one is killed, the other parent cheerfully does all the work alone. As an imitation reed-bird he is not to be despised. On the other hand, he is noisy, pugnacious, chattering, an invader of wrens' nests, and an egg-stealer. It is claimed that the reports of the United States Agricultural Bureau, while directly hostile in sentiment, contain volumes of testimony so conflicting that no fair verdict either for or against the sparrow can be reached.

While the sparrow is known throughout the country, there are probably few, either of his friends or his enemies, who know of the quaint little stone house treasured as a relic because of its historic associations. This curious little old stone building, whose crumbling walls face Main Street, Germantown, at the corner of Upsal, with the Upsal Street side protected by framework that in turn is rotting away with the crumbling stone, was standing at the time of the Revolution, and has been but little changed since. It was here that the Englishman John Bardsley made his home after the Civil War. He was a painter by trade, quite successful in his chosen line, and eager to visit his native home at the time that William F. Smith was councilman of Germantown. In order to show his appreciation of the opportunity to visit his old home in England, Mr. Bardsley brought back a great number of the sparrows, and it is believed that this is the first introduction of the sparrow into this country on any great scale, and certainly the first introduction into this section. The old house has long been known as "Sparrow Jack's House," and the name of John, or "Jack," Bardsley will long be associated with the little English sparrow.

REMINGTON WESTCOTT.



FIVE-LEGGED CALF

Five-Legged Calf

The five-legged calf shown in the accompanying illustration is owned by Mr. Brittain, who lives near Maryville, Tenn. The calf at the date the photograph was taken (in October) was one and one half years old. The fifth leg is attached to the top of the shoulder by a regular joint, and is a perfect leg to the ankle-joint, where it forks, forming two complete feet. It is of common native stock, lively and industrious, and is perfectly formed with the exception of the extra leg and feet.

A. M. GAMBLE.

European Thrones

In Europe there are fifteen thrones, eight of which at present promise to pass from father to son. The latter are Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Bulgaria, Italy and Russia. In Turkey the sultan may be succeeded by a brother, the King of Spain by a sister, the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians and the King of Roumania by nephews, while at present there is no visible successor to the ruler of Holland.

THE OLD HOME OF "SPARROW JACK," AT GERMANTOWN, PA.

Trained Butterflies

A San Francisco woman by the name of Mrs. Mabel Adams Ayer is said to have succeeded in training a number of butterflies to perform various little acts. Sugar and water are the inducements used.

Rebuilding Manila

In a Short Time It Will Be One of the Most Healthy and Beautiful Cities of the Orient

The work of reconstructing along improved lines the famous city of Manila is progressing nicely, and only a short time will have elapsed until it will be clean and healthful, with wide streets and attractive plazas—in fact, one of the most beautiful cities in the Orient.

For many years throughout the city open ditches have been used for sewerage purposes, and this has resulted in the jeopardizing of the public health. These ditches will be thoroughly drained, dredged and widened, and made into canals, upon which pleasure-boats will ply. These canals are to be spanned by numerous bridges. A complete and improved sewerage system will supplant the present ditches.

The old and famous Walled City, with its distinctly historical and picturesque value, erected three hundred years ago to repel the Spanish and Dutch invaders, will not be disturbed by the reconstruction work. It will be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned, but there will be no departure from the ancient and picturesque architectural arrangements.

The filling in of one hundred and fifty-five acres adjoining Mallaco will give Manila folks an ideal pleasure-ground. The view from this resort is said to be one of the most beautiful in all the Philippine Islands.

Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, an Englishman who was governor of one of the Philippine provinces soon after the American occupation, is in charge of a project for the establishment of a summer capital in the mountains one hundred miles from the city. Mr. Whitmarsh hopes and expects to see in the successful carrying out of his plan an ideal summer community, which will be the center of official life, and which will mean to the Philippines what Simla means to India.

When Cupid Goes Visiting

Saint Valentine's Day will be around on the fourteenth of this month, and many folks will be looking about for some novel form of entertainment. Miss Grace B. Ward tells of a unique party:

The invitations were a captivating feature of the affair. They were dainty triangular notes, sealed with red wax and stamped with a torch design. On opening them a formal invitation appeared for Saint Valentine's eve, at eight o'clock, plus two quaint suggestions:

"Hearts are trumps."

"No previous attachments considered."

A tiny colored boy, dressed in a mail-carrier's uniform of blue denim, met us at the door. Over his left shoulder swung a huge leathern pouch, from which he drew letters and gave them to us as we entered the hall. They were big, heart-shaped affairs of crape tissue-paper—white for the girls and crimson for the men—tied with crimson ribbon. Within we found the daintiest of heart-card programs, numbered one to twelve on one side and a silhouette on the other.

In the archway between parlor and library hung a long curtain of black calico, with a huge white muslin heart stitched on in the center, where the black was cut away. The curious comments regarding it subsided when the hostess sent the twelve men into the library, while the twelve girls remained in the parlor. The lights were then put out save one lamp in the library.

"Now watch that heart!" was the command of the hostess. "And when you recognize a profile, write the name on your card according to the number without letting any one see it.

There was some whispering and chuckling behind the tightly stretched black curtain; then in a moment a clear profile appeared, silhouetted on the white space. We had only a moment in which to decide whose it might be before the head was withdrawn and another appeared.

When each man had taken his turn the lamp was brought into the parlor, and the girls proceeded to pose for recognition. This gave the boys the easier task, one might suppose; but the inevitable pompadour and low gown helped little toward recognition.

When each girl had passed before the revealing curtain it was drawn aside, and the two rooms compared notes, while the hostess bestowed a sketch and a heart-shaped bonbonnière on the best guessers, and consoled those with lowest records with a Cupid scarf-pin, and a bracelet of wire strung with peppermint hearts.

Will Australia Admit Japs?

A significant discussion has occurred in the Australian House of Representatives. It relates to the withdrawal of the restriction placed on the entry of Japanese, who have been excluded, with all other colored people, in accordance with the movement for a "white Australia." It is argued that the Japanese, England's allies, should be admitted on the ground that they have placed themselves in the front rank of nations, have granted religious freedom, and have established consulates. Japanese military schools have been wont to say that the time would come when they would be in Australia in their own right. Australians have recognized that the millions of Japan might well cast envious eyes upon their continent, and have put up barriers against them.—World's Events.

The Housewife

The Woman with No Children

It is a common saying that every woman who is married looks with pity, if not scorn, on her unmarried sisters, no matter what sort of husband she may possess. I have heard women say "old maid" with a look of withering contempt when the woman in question was a thousandfold better off in every way than the speaker. It is one of the facts about women for which there is no accounting, and the same may be said of the way in which a mother in most cases regards the childless wife.

"Yes, they seem to be happy, but I don't understand it," said a mother not long ago, speaking of a pair of wedded lovers. "It may be all put on, you know, for a home without children is a cheerless place at best."

"That's true," assented her friend. "I can't understand why people object to children. Do you know we had a perfectly desperate time getting a house this spring on account of our little ones? Landlords are so cranky and heartless."

But these very women have children that are the terrors of the neighborhood in which they live. The small daughter of the one calmly tells her parents to "keep still, and let me alone," "I won't," and similar expressions, while the son of the other is a bully and an infantile thief. If only mothers could see their children as others see them, what a blessing it would be! It would not be so bad, either, if the mothers were not always boasting about the children as if they were angels. Usually the woman with the ill-behaved darlings is the one who is always telling the smart things her boys and girls say and do.

Nice children are not as common as many would have us think, and they are really the beings that bring heaven down close to earth; but no dear, sweet child needs to be advertised, even by its loving friends. The charming, unspoiled little ones find a tender spot in the heart of even the most confirmed bachelor, and will continue to be the theme for poets and painters and musicians while time lasts. Even the naughty little rogues are loved by all rational beings if the naughtiness is not downright meanness. It is the birthright of every child to be well trained, but a great many misguided parents have never heard of such an idea.

There are two classes of childless wives, the ones who will not and those who cannot have children, and it is worse than useless for the mothers to parade children before either of them and talk about the great joy of motherhood. To the woman devoted exclusively to society children are a nuisance, and you only weary her by chanting the praises of your babies. She is probably yawning behind her hand when you are telling what Mary's teacher said about her work in geography only last week, and thanking her stars that she has no crying baby to tie her to her home, as you have. You might as well save your breath until you get with a real, live mother, and then you can compare notes to your heart's content.

The other woman, the woman who cuddles every baby, clean or dirty, has her own unhappy moments when she sees her neighbor with a little flock about her, so why add to her sadness by telling her how much nicer it is to have little ones in the home? She may not wear her heart on her sleeve, and proclaim to the world her loneliness, but that does not argue that she is destitute of feeling. If she lavishes the whole wealth of her affection upon her husband, don't look wise, and say such devotion is very suspicious. There are women who are entirely happy with only a mere husband to love, even if you are skeptical on that point.

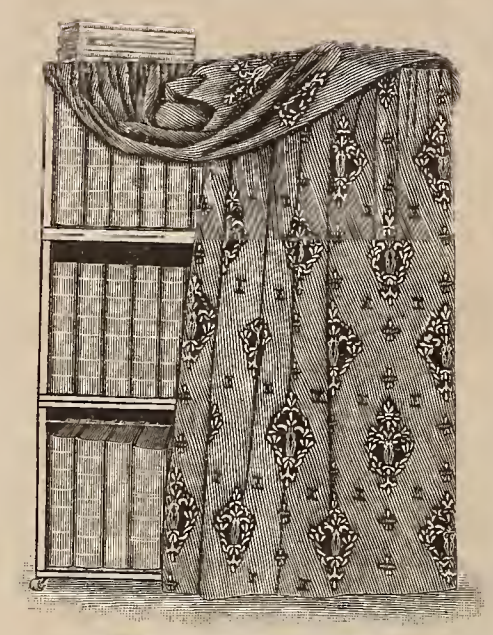


SAFETY-PIN DOLL

A childless wife of my acquaintance who had been lectured and advised by a large circle of feminine friends said that on the first day of January she intended to turn over a new leaf, and go about sympathizing with her friends about their children. She said she would mention to Mrs. C—— that her only daughter has a habit of appropriating little articles at the homes of the neighbors, and tell Mrs. G—— that her Tommy is an impertinent little boy at home and abroad. She got out her note-book to show me the items she had jotted down, though of course she never will have the courage of her convictions. Her list included one woman who is notorious for her large family of naughty children, and I suggested that she call there first.

"I never call there," she said quickly. "You cannot get in a word edgewise there for the noisy children. I'll wait till I meet her on the street."

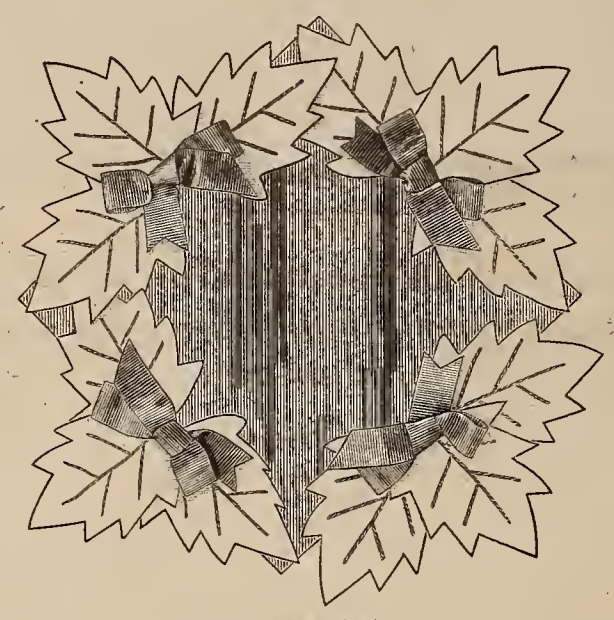
Now, you mothers with dear little children, just watch the expression that comes in the eyes of the next childless woman to whom you pour out a long discourse on the to you fascinating subject. If you do not see something that will make you think twice before you publicly pity them again, your case is hopeless. HILDA RICHMOND.



SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

My Sectional Bookcase

When we came West it did not seem advisable to ship the oak case that came with our encyclopedia, and it was the one thing needed most when we set up housekeeping again, for it was impossible to fit the large books into any other case that we had. It was a financial impossibility at that time to have one made, so I decided to make a substitute that would answer for the time being. A sectional case struck me as the easiest to make, and the most convenient as well, so I took three of the large-sized macaroni-boxes, which needed only a few inches taken from their depth to make them the right proportion. They measured thirty-one and one half inches in width, thirteen and one half inches in height and ten inches deep when ready for use, which was a convenient size, as each section will hold fourteen of the large volumes, leaving space in the lower one for other reference-books. As such boxes are not smooth enough to look well when painted, I papered them inside and outside with newspapers first to cover the rough surface, then when this was dry I covered it with a small-figured ceiling-paper, which matched well with the room in which it was to set. A set of casters on the bottom section enables me to move the case at will to any part of the room or to any part of the house without removing the books or lifting the sections. Hooks screwed into the two upper corners of the top section hold the curtain-rod (which is made of a broom-handle scraped and sandpapered, with screw-eyes in the ends) in place. A slight turn of the hooks outward prevents it from being misplaced when the curtain is run back and forth. The curtains are figured art-denims, and cost forty cents, the casters were fifteen cents, and the paper fifteen cents, which, with five cents for the hooks and screw-eyes, was the entire cost, as the boxes were given to me by the groceryman where we do our trading. A bookcase is almost a necessary adjunct to any well-arranged house, and in this instance our bookcase was supplied at very little expense and little or no trouble. HALE COOK.



LAMP-MAT

Lamp-Mat

Take a piece of felt nine inches square for the foundation, then cut out twelve leaves, and mark the veins. Cut the leaves long enough so that when tacked in place in the center of each side of the foundation in groups of three the points of the leaves will just reach the corners of the foundation. Outline the veins. Any color of embroidery-silk can be used if the felt is white. Put a bow of ribbon to match the silk where the leaves are fastened. This makes a very pretty mat, and is not expensive. GERTRUDE E. BAKER.

Safety-Pin Doll

Take a ten-cent jointed doll, and fasten two pieces of white flannel with the edges pinked around the waist, then fringe the ends of half a yard of ribbon, and cut a slit in the center to let the doll's head through. Gather and tie a piece of baby-ribbon that matches the wide ribbon around the neck, with the knot in the back to hang it by. Tie another piece around the waist, and put a little bow on the top of the head. Put a dozen safety-pins of different sizes on the two pieces of flannel. The wide ribbon should be three or four inches wide. You will find this pincushion quite unique and serviceable. GERTRUDE E. BAKER.

The Children's Friend

This useful article is made of double-faced denim of a heavy quality. It requires one and one half yards, and in this case cost twenty-seven cents. It is thirty-one inches long by twenty-five inches wide, and a small curtain-rod or old broomstick slips into the hem at the top for support. By simply turning up twelve inches at the bottom the lower row of pockets is provided for, and the smaller ones are made from the strip off the side. There are pockets for pencils, balls, mittens and tam-o'-shanters, as well as the blank-books and other things children must have. Everything is within convenient reaching-distance of the smallest child, and saves hunting up garments on cold mornings, for the little folks soon learn to put away their own things. Every seam is double-stitched, so the pocket will hold a good-sized load. Hang on the door or wall by a stout cord, or drive in heavy nails to support the rod.



THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND

HILDA RICHMOND.

Burlap Rug

Such a thing as too many serviceable rugs about the house is unknown. A very serviceable and inexpensive rug can be made from ordinary bags of burlap, coffee or sugar sacks. Cut the burlap into strips about four inches wide, fringe both sides the same length, and baste the strips on a piece of burlap the size of the rug desired. The rugs are often dyed green, to give the appearance of grass. They are especially popular for use on porches.

MRS. J. D. ODEN.



BURLAP RUG

Starting Yeast

When the old yeast on hand is not up to the standard, or when one has no old yeast to use for leaven to start up a new supply, the following method brings good results: In the morning put three tablespoonfuls of fresh, new corn-meal and one third of a teaspoonful each of salt, soda, sugar and ginger into a bowl, and mix well by stirring, then pour on boiling water, stirring all the time, and adding only enough to make a batter of medium thickness, as it thickens by standing. Keep it warm during the day, and if the meal was fresh and sweet the batter will be light at night; but if it is not, keep it as warm as convenient during the night, and in the morning if it is not light set it into quite warm water. It will not rise much, but will get light and fluffy and full of bubbles. This we call "quick proof," and it is the leaven to be used in the yeast proper, which is prepared in this way: Peel six medium-sized potatoes, put them on to boil in two quarts of cold water, and boil until ready to break; skim out the potatoes, and mash very fine with four tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a teaspoonful of salt, stirring in gradually the hot potato-water until all is used; when lukewarm, add the "quick proof," and set it in an open vessel in a warm place until it has ceased to effervesce, then bottle or put in sweet, scalded fruit-jars, screw on the covers tightly, and set in a cool and perfectly dark place, or wrap closely in dark cloth or brown wrapping-paper. This yeast is very white, and makes bread free from the hop taste disliked by many. When it has reached the stage where it ceases to effervesce, instead of being bottled it can be made into yeast-cakes by adding sufficient sifted meal to make it into a stiff dough; then with the hands make the mass into a long roll, slice off the cakes with a case-knife and spread out on a kneading-board to dry. MRS. W. L. TABOR.

If your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE expires before February 15th, and is not renewed, you will of course not receive our reproduction of that famous two-hundred-thousand-dollar picture. See page 29.

The Housewife

The Woman with the Hammer

"GOOD-MORNING," said neighbor Conway, stepping inside the woodhouse door. "I knocked at the side door, and no one came, and seeing this open, I came around. So you are housecleaning already. And what a great lot of rubbish you have there to clear out, Louise!"

"I am glad you did not give up and go back," returned Mrs. Strong, cordially. "Yes, I am clearing up a little, but this is not rubbish, by any manner of means, my dear. I am surprised at you. Is it possible you do not recognize valuables like these when you see them?"

"Why, some of them are your husband's tools, I suppose, but there is a mass of old iron, besides."

"Oh, the ignorance of a well-educated woman! These are not my husband's, but my own special tools, you must know, and the rest of the stuff—do you not recognize what they all are?"

"No, not half of them. I know a saw and a hammer when I see them, yes, and a screw-driver and gimlet, and I confess that's about all I do know."

Mrs. Strong smiled, and said, "I was once as ignorant as you are now, but I'll explain my present wisdom. When I was first married I had the woefully mistaken idea that a man, because he is a man, must as a matter of course know all about tools and how to use them. I fancied all I had to do to get a job of repairs about the house done was to ask John. Well, I soon found out that asking John was a waste of breath. He was always willing, of course, but he never did the bit of work. It was put off and off until I became discouraged, and either hired it done or went without it, usually the latter. At last I discovered that he was as unhandy as a woman about tools, as in his business he had no occasion for their use, and he did not care to display his ignorance nor want to putter away at something he could not do properly. So I gave up asking John, and went without the convenient shelf, the bolt or button on a door, and all the rest of the little things often needed around the house."

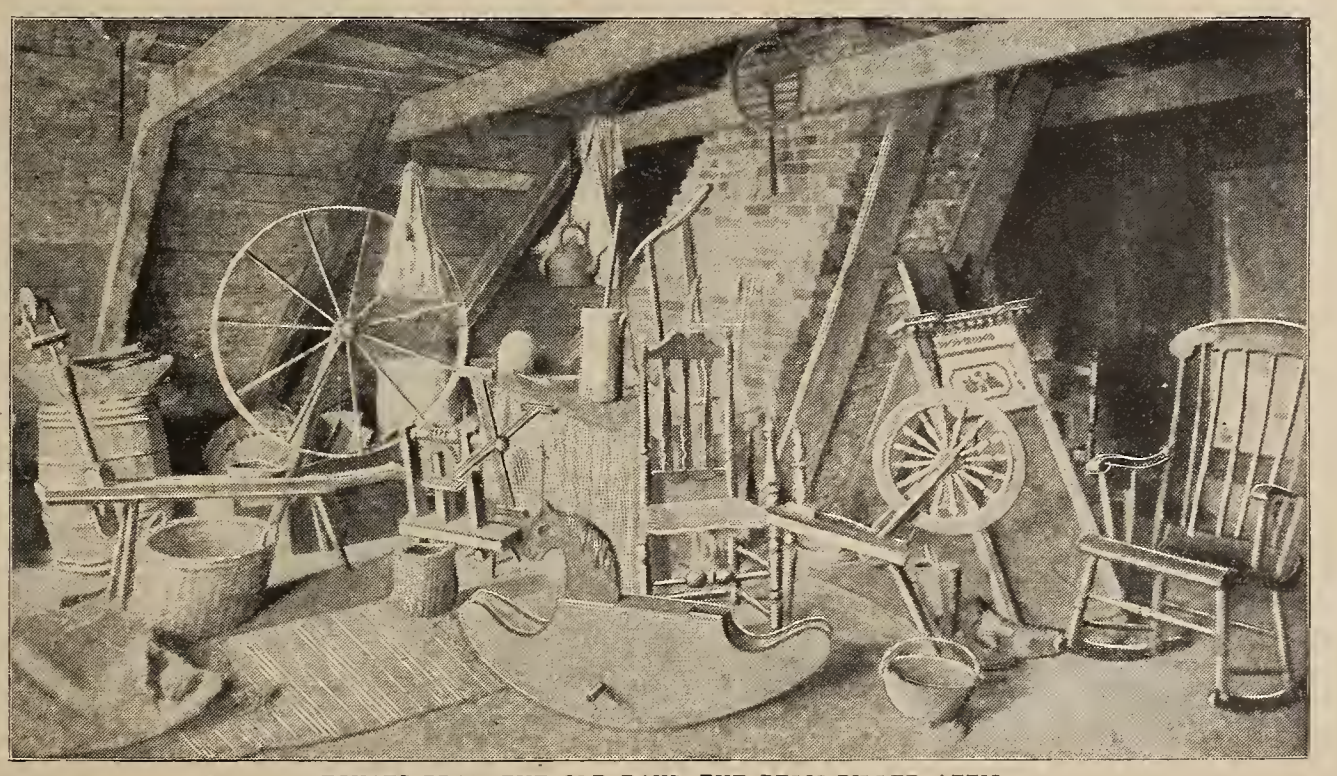
Mrs. Conway nodded emphatically. "Yes, I know. I could count a dozen things that ought to be done in our house this minute, but nobody can get Henry started to do them."

"That's the way of men," replied her friend, sagely. "They have their own work to do, and they do not like to be called on for a lot of chores outside of it. Well, I did without things for years, and then I began to do them for myself. I never will become a qualified carpenter, there's no danger of that, but I have discovered that a woman can put up a shelf or a bracket with less work than she can do the washing or scrub the kitchen floor. Little by little I got such tools as I needed, and of course the more of such work I do, the easier and the better I can accomplish it. As for the time such work takes, the convenience of having things done when you want them is worth it all, and one can leave out a few of the cakes and pies from the Saturday's baking to gain the needed moments.

"Now, let me show you what I have done since we moved here. Come down in the cellar with me. See this hanging shelf? I needed it so much to set food away on, and I knew just how to make it—it isn't the first of the sort I have put up. And the cupboard for my empty fruit-jars and other bottles, that came from a shoe-store—a long box. I put in the cleats for shelf-supports, and made the shelves from the cover, then fastened it by supports at the back to the beams of the cellar, hung up my curtain in front, and I had a very useful closet. I think my specialty is closets. You know a woman never has enough of them. These small ones are made from cracker-boxes from the grocery. The boxes come with covers hinged on, which is a great help, as one thus has a door already hung. Such boxes do not come in as large sizes as I would like, so I put two side by side, and have a double cupboard. In winter I provide a similar one outside near the kitchen door, so I can keep food cool without going down in the cellar. Have you ever seen a closet made to fit the lower sash of a window so that one can take things in and out by pushing up the sash, and need not step out of the kitchen for the purpose? It is a great convenience if one has a window which she can spare, for the closet of course shuts out the light of the lower half of the window. But it is not only shelves and closets that I make. I put up proper supports for my clothes-line instead of having it tied around some nail in a fence; I make trellis for my vines, put bolts on the back doors, and tinker around generally."

"I declare!" said Mrs. Conway, admiringly. "I never knew, Louise, that you had such a talent for using tools."

"There you are quite mistaken," returned her friend, warmly. "I haven't a bit of talent for it. I would sooner never touch hammer and saw if I could choose, but it is no harder to learn to do these things than to learn to cook. You know a dozen women at least who have no knack at all for cooking, yet when they marry, and have to get the daily meals, they do fairly well, if they never make famous cooks. A woman is expected to do a great many things in life which she may have no particular taste for. She is seldom allowed by fate to choose one particular thing, as a man does, and make a specialty of that to the exclusion of all else. Amateur carpentry is not yet included in the list of things a housewife must know, but it is no more difficult than, and sometimes quite as useful as, other items on the long list of her necessary qualifications." AMELIA H. BOTSFORD.



ECHOES FROM THE OLD DAYS—THE RELIC-FILLED ATTIC

Turnip Variations

Properly cooked, the turnip is a very palatable vegetable, and although it contains very little nourishment, it is of undoubted value, as it produces the waste essential for proper intestinal action, and is therefore especially appropriate to serve with concentrated foods. It is one of the best of all vegetables to serve with game, and, as is well known, epicures consider it the one especially essential accompaniment of boiled mutton. With boiled ham, pork, roast beef and roast duck it also combines very pleasingly, and almost every one has discovered how much better corned beef tastes when served with hot mashed turnips. Some of the most pleasing ways of serving this vegetable are as follows:

MASHED TURNIPS. — Wash, peel, and cut in thin slices, cook in boiling water until tender, drain well, add a generous lump of butter, a little hot cream or milk, and season with salt and pepper to taste; mash very smooth, turn into a heated dish, smooth over with a knife, and spread with soft butter; place in a hot oven for five minutes, and serve at once. It is much better to cut the turnips in thin slices, as they should be cooked as rapidly as possible, and yet be thoroughly tender. Slow cooking is apt to make them strong in flavor and tough in texture.

TURNIP PUFFS.—Chop any cold meat or game quite small, season to taste, and make barely moist with a very little melted butter; take twice the quantity of mashed turnips, one fourth the quantity of mashed potatoes, and make into a paste with one or two eggs, adding seasoning to taste and one or two tablespoonfuls of flour; roll it out with a little flour, cut it round with a saucer, put the seasoned meat on one side, fold it over like a puff, press the edges together, and fry it carefully to a pale brown. Serve at once. This is a very pleasing dish for breakfast or lunch, and an excellent way in which to use up left-overs.

STUFFED TURNIPS.—Pare, and boil whole in salted water until nearly tender, using small white turnips of uniform size; take them up, cut a slice from the top, also from the bottom to make them stand firmly, scoop out the center, and fill with a mince of cold cooked meat nicely seasoned, and flavored with a little onion-juice or minced onion; moisten with a little melted butter or gravy, tie on the top slices again, and set in a baking-pan; pour over some boiling stock or gravy, and bake until tender. When done, place each turnip carefully on a small round of hot buttered toast, remove the top slice, and pour over each a little of the gravy, which should be slightly thickened and nicely seasoned.

DICED TURNIPS.—Pare, slice, and cut in dice one inch square; boil until nearly done in plenty of water; to one quart of turnips add one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and half a cupful of sweet cream in which one well-beaten egg has been stirred; let it come just to the boiling-point, and serve at once. These are also very nice served in croustades prepared as follows: Cut small slices of bread about one and one half inches thick, trim off the crusts, scoop out the inside, leaving a wall about one fourth of an inch thick; brush generously inside and out with soft butter, and set the croustades in a hot oven until nicely browned. Fill them quickly with the hot turnips, and serve at once.

SCALLOPED TURNIPS.—Peel and slice the turnips, and cook them in boiling salted water until nearly done, then drain thoroughly, and place them in layers in a buttered pudding-dish, sprinkling each layer with bread-crumbs, seasoning and little bits of butter (some finely minced meat is an improvement); pour over sufficient white sauce to cover well, and bake in a hot oven until nicely browned. Serve at once in the dish in which it was baked, adorning it with a clean white napkin pinned neatly about it if the outside silver dish is not at hand.

GAME AND TURNIP SCALLOPS.—Fill scallop shells or small cups three fourths full with nicely seasoned minced game, fill to the top with mashed turnips, spread the tops with buttered crumbs, and bake until nicely browned. Beef, mutton or duck are also nice used in this way.

TURNIP CROQUETTES.—Mix well together two cupfuls of cold cooked duck, venison or any preferred meat, one cupful of cold mashed turnips, one grated raw onion, the juice of one lemon, one tablespoonful of grated horse-radish, one cupful of bread-crumbs, the beaten yolks of two eggs, and seasoning to taste; form into croquettes, roll in bread-crumbs, and fry to a nice brown. If no meat is at hand, equal quantities of mashed potatoes and turnips, nicely seasoned, will do.

IMITATION PUMPKIN PIE.—Two cupfuls of mashed turnips, three fourths of a cupful of brown sugar, three well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two teacupfuls of milk and a little salt. Mix all well together, and bake in one crust in a hot oven.

TURNIP PUDDING. — One pint of mashed turnips, one quart of rich milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, three well-beaten eggs and one cupful of sugar; beat thoroughly together, and bake in a rich crust.

The turnips to use in pies or cakes should be mild-flavored and quickly cooked. If old, the flavor may be made more delicate by turning off the water when they are half done, and finishing the cooking in mixed milk and water. The turnip-pie recipe made in patty pans for individual pies has been a great favorite with children for school-lunches, and is more frequently served than the pumpkin filling, because the turnip is much less trouble to cook, and the result appears quite as satisfactory. MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

Salad and Salad Dressings

POTATO SALAD.—Make half the amount of boiled dressing given in the recipe below. When cold, thin with vinegar or lemon-juice, and add two tablespoonfuls of onion-juice. Pour over diced boiled potatoes. Serve with either water-cress or lettuce.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Cut cold roast or boiled chicken in small dice, add half as much celery cut fine, season with salt and pepper. Just before serving mix with mayonnaise slightly thinned with lemon-juice or French dressing. Serve on lettuce-leaves.

SALMON SALAD.—Remove bones and skin from a can of salmon; drain off the liquid; tear salmon in small bits, and add several hard-boiled eggs cut fine; mix with thin mayonnaise. When very cold, serve on lettuce-leaves.

CUCUMBER-AND-ONION SALAD.—Remove the centers from several cucumbers, and cut in thin slices; use one onion to every three cucumbers, and cut them very fine. Mix onions and cucumbers with salt, pepper and salad dressing. Serve in cucumber-shells.

HAM SALAD.—Chop boiled or roasted ham very fine, and add two chopped hard-boiled eggs, two pickles and a little prepared mustard; mix well together, and moisten with boiled dressing.

BOILED DRESSING.—The yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of flour, half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper, one teaspoonful of sugar, a large piece of butter and half a cupful of milk; cook in a double boiler until thick, and add half a cupful of vinegar. Cool before using.

FRENCH DRESSING.—Mix one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper and three tablespoonfuls of olive-oil. Stir for a few minutes, then add one tablespoonful of vinegar, stirring rapidly until the mixture has thickened.

MAYONNAISE.—Have dishes and ingredients very cold. Put the yolk of one egg in a soup-plate or shallow bowl, add one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, a few drops of Tabasco sauce and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce; stir with a fork until very thick; add oil, a few drops at a time, until the mixture balls on the fork; thin with a few drops of lemon-juice or vinegar, and add more oil. Alternate in this way until half a cupful of olive-oil is used and dressing is thick and glossy. About three tablespoonfuls of lemon-juice or two of vinegar will be needed, according to its acidity. Always stir in the same direction. Keep cold until needed.

MARIE WILKINSON.

A two-hundred-thousand-dollar picture, reproduced on art paper, will be given free with each and every copy of the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

GOLDENROD

BY

WILLIAM O. FRANCIS

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Goldenrod Farm is the home of Hiram Hazelett, a wealthy old widower, but is generally managed by Aunt Rachel, a spinster who has become housekeeper in accordance with the dying request of Mrs. Hazelett. The old man falls ill, and Marion Eveland, a trained nurse from the city, comes to take care of him. She meets Dr. Truman Welfling, a young country physician. While riding in his automobile they meet Mattie Atherhold, first maid at Goldenrod, who evinces great displeasure at seeing them together. While Marion is out for a drive with her aged patient they suddenly encounter Welfling in his automobile at a curve, and he guides his machine down over a cliff rather than run into them. He is taken to Goldenrod, where Marion nurses him, and their love-affair develops. Two clouds, however, arise—Mattie's persistent advances annoy Welfling, and Marion admits a secret in her life which prevents her marrying. Mattie confesses to Marion her love for Welfling, and is assured by Marion that if Welfling loves her she will not interfere.

◈

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED

NEXT day, when Doctor Welfling sought to chide Marion for remaining away from him so long, she confided in him her conversation with Mattie. He was deeply pained, and begged her to listen to his explanation.

"Believe me, Marion," he said, "that girl has not the slightest charm for me, and never had. She is one of those cases whom as medical men we are compelled to pity, but who at times become very annoying. It only happened in this case that I was the unfortunate person to furnish food for her delusion. I have thought of various plans to try to disillusion her, but as she has never told me outright of her feelings I cannot take the initiative. But it will come out all right in the end, I know." Then he asked, eagerly, "Marion, is that the reason? With your mind set at rest on that score, may I not hope for an answer?"

Sadly she refused to give her reply, saying that he had not guessed her real reason, but that this cloud, too, might pass in good time.

Just how much Mattie's advances had to do with it no one at Goldenrod knew, but as soon as he was strong enough to sit in a carriage Doctor Welfling insisted upon being taken home. He had been at Goldenrod scarcely two weeks. After his departure Marion felt that something essential to her happiness had disappeared, but she tried to be cheerful. She continued her drives with Mr. Hazelett, and delighted him with more love-stories, and every day her place in his heart became more secure. The other members of the household said that Hiram seemed to have dropped ten years from his age, and Obe jocularly asked him which was responsible for it, the love-stories or the nurse's massage treatment.

One day while they were driving Hiram became very serious, and said, "Miss Eveland, I have been wondering what I should do if you should have to leave. I don't see how I could get along."

She answered, lightly, "Oh, you would have no trouble now, for you are nearly well. Of course, the massage treatment will be quite essential in keeping you in good condition, but if I should have to go it would not be hard for me to get another nurse for you. Indeed, it is possible that I may have to leave at almost any time."

His face fell, and he went on, in a still more sepulchral tone, "That's what I've been afraid of. You think any other nurse would do, but I can't see it that way. It seems to me that if you should have to go it would be all up with me. It hasn't been so much your treatments as your presence that has benefited me."

For a few seconds he was silent, evidently at a loss how to proceed, and amused himself by flecking flies from the horse with the whip. Finally, in desperation, he said, "Do you mind telling me, Miss Eveland, whether you're engaged?"

"Why, no," she said, with a laugh. "Why do you ask?"

"And don't you expect you will get married some time or other?"

"Well, that is rather hard to say, Mr. Hazelett, but I hardly think I shall. If I had intended to marry it is not likely that I should have taken up nursing as a life-work."

Hiram had now reached the point where what was on his mind was bound to come out. He went straight to the point. "Now, let me tell you what I think of it," he said, banging the whip into the socket and facing her. "I think it's foolish for a girl to go on that way, depending on herself to make a living, when there are enough men in the world to make livings for all the girls. Of course, you're all right now, while you're young, but what will you do later on, unless some one leaves you a pile of money? Now, I don't know how well fixed your folks are, but I know one person that's pretty well heeled, and is willing to put every cent he's got into your hands—that's me." He paused, while the girl, surprised almost out of her wits, allowed the horse to veer unchecked into the ditch and browse at some overhanging foliage. "You see," Hiram continued, "I never had a daughter of my own—or a son, for that matter—and until you came here there was never any one who could take the place in my heart made void by the loss of my wife. It seems now as though I can't think of letting you go. If you had a young lover, or had any idea of marrying another, I wouldn't think of making such a proposition; but if you haven't, and will consent to—er—marry me, why, there's nothing you can't have, and there won't be any happier old codger around these parts than me."

It was rather cruel, but Marion decided that it was best to be frank. "I don't know what I might answer under other circumstances, Mr. Hazelett," she said, endeavoring to let him down easy, "but as it is I'm afraid it cannot be as you wish. You have been very kind to me, and I shall do anything I can for you, but not what you ask. When you asked me whether I was engaged or likely to marry another I told you no, and I meant it. There is one thing, though, which I did not tell you. I have given my heart to another, though as yet I have not promised him my hand. The reason is that on account of obstacles which misfortune has placed in the way I shall probably never be at liberty to marry any one. However, if I do wed, it must be with the man to whom I have given my heart."

Hiram was depressed, but not quite vanquished. He asked, disconsolately, "Do I know the lucky fellow?"

"Yes; he is Doctor Welfling."

The old man was not much surprised, for he had kept his eyes open. Neither was he displeased. He said, "Well, since I can't have you, there's not a man living that I would rather have get you than Welfling. Try to forget what I said, and count on me as a friend who will do anything in the world for you and your lover; and if that obstacle is anything I can knock out of the way, why, just let me know."

The horse was "geed" into the road, and they rode home in silence.



"No, we don't hire any o' your kind here"

When Doctor Welfling became strong again he was a frequent visitor at Goldenrod. Mr. Hazelett had been sworn to secrecy by Marion, but in his quiet way he did what he could to make the young couple feel at ease and to throw them in each other's company as much as possible. Welfling had his automobile repaired, and many a happy hour he and Marion spent speeding over the country roads.

◈

CHAPTER V.

As the locomotive whistled "down brakes," a shaggy individual aroused himself from where he was reclining in the corner of a car of lumber, and after stretching his limbs, climbed to the step of the car, and leaped to the ground with the suppleness of a cat. He looked around, and saw that he was at the outskirts of a village. A farmer was coming toward him, pushing a wheelbarrow of grain. The stranger asked, "Is this Brownsburg?"

"It is that, an' a powerful bad place for fellers o' your stamp," replied the farmer. "They turn the hose on hoboes here."

The "hobo" seemed not to hear—at least, he completely ignored the remark. He asked, "Know a farmer 'round these parts name o' Hazelett?"

The farmer smiled. "Wa-al, don't I? Live first farm yon side o' him. You know him?"

Evading a direct reply, the stranger asked, "How is he now? Been pretty sick, I hear."

"Smart as a kitten. New nuss-gal fixed him up all right. Ever been here before?"

"Well, well," said the stranger, still too much wrapped in his own thoughts to vouchsafe a direct reply to the other's questions, "I'm glad to hear he's getting along so well. Nurse-girl there yet?"

"Sure. Don't see how the old man could get along without her now. Goin' up to his place?"

"Oh, I may after a while," the tramp replied, carelessly, "if I get time. How far is it?"

"'Bout two mile. Keep straight ahead till you come to a lane with a letter-box on the corner post—you'll see his name on the box—that's his lane. Hope you get along all right. Good-day."

Without thanking his informant, the rough-looking individual turned up the road, and was soon lost to sight around a curve. He walked along rather briskly, not with the lumbering gait of the typical "hobo." He acted like a man bent upon a purpose, yet his uncouth appearance would corroborate the first impression as to his vocation. He was of medium height, and was spare of body. His hair had not known the scissors for many a month. It straggled in unkempt fashion out from under a plug hat, which was gray and had a goodly stove in the top. A stubby beard about an inch long covered his face. Only his eyes, nose and forehead were visible, and they were not of the coarser stamp. His dirty gingham shirt was open at the throat, displaying a black undershirt. An old gray coat hung loosely from his gaunt shoulders. His frayed trousers were several inches too long. His shoes, while coarse and dusty, were whole. He seemed to be a young man, although the beard made it impossible to guess accurately. After he had gone a little way, he went into the woods, and cut a stout hickory stick with his jack-knife. Using this as a walking-stick, he continued on his way. Birds sang about his head; here and there a squirrel or rabbit scurried away at his approach; the refreshing air of the sunshiny August morning dilated his nostrils, and caused him to inhale long breaths, but to these things he gave not even a passing thought. Upon arriving at the entrance to the lane he purposely slackened his pace, and slouched up the goodly stretch to the farm.

A big Newfoundland dog ran down the gravel walk as the tramp opened the gate, and growled threateningly. The man took a package from his pocket, extracted a piece of meat from it, and threw it to the dog, then patted him and talked to him while he ate it. Then he continued up the walk to the house, the dog capering at his heels and wagging its tail. He walked around to the kitchen door, and knocked, then fell back a few feet and stood with his hat in his hand. A girl opened the door, but seeing the tramp, quickly slammed it in his face, and ran to call Aunt Rachel. The antipathy to tramps displayed by Aunt Rachel, and the effectiveness with which she kept rid of them, were among the traditions of the countryside.

"Well, what do you want here?" Aunt Rachel's voice was filled with withering disgust. Without waiting for a reply, she went on, "Needn't look for anything to eat, 'cause you won't get it here. The Good Book says, 'He that will not work, neither shall he eat.'"

A trace of humor came into the man's face, and he asked, "Wasn't it the Good Book which said to consider the lilies, and how they don't work, but get everything they want?"

"Yes, it was; but that was before there was such a thing as a tramp, an' it won't help your case, for you'll get nothing to eat at this house."

"Thank you, madam, I'm not looking for anything to eat," he said, simply.

"You ain't, eh? Well, judgin' from your looks, you need it. Mebby you want some soap."

He reached a scrawny hand into an inside coat-pocket, and fished out a cake of soap carefully wrapped in a piece of newspaper. "You see I always carry some with me," he said.

Aunt Rachel was becoming exasperated. "You may be clean," she allowed, "but it would help you mightily to get some o' that hair and beard knocked off. Mebby the hands could accommodate you over at the threshin'-machine. If you're too high-toned to take that kind of a cut, I'll give you a half-dollar to go to a barber."

"Your offer is very kind, madam, but just now I'm not looking for a hair-cut or a shave—I'm looking for work."

He really spoke as though he meant it. Aunt Rachel cast a scornful glance at him.

"Yes, you work! I know your kind. Work around a place long enough to steal somethin' or kill somebody, an' then you're gone, an' nobody can tell where. As the Good Book says, 'A little while you see me, an' a little while an' you don't see me.' No, we don't hire any o' your kind here. There's too many decent men here to need the services o' fellers o' your stamp."

The stranger saw he could do nothing with her. He had tried to prolong the conversation, and now tried to think of something else to say. Ever and anon he stole cat-like glances this way and that, evidently looking for some one who he thought must be about. He was somewhat nervous and on the point of losing his patience. "Where's Mr. Hazelett?" he asked.

"In his room, takin' a nap. Better not let him see you 'round here. He's death on tramps—hates 'em worse'n pisen. The Good Book says, 'Love your neighbor as yourself,' but Hiram says that never applics to tramps, 'cause they ain't anybody's neighbors."

"Madam, I'm no tramp. I'm as respectable as you are, even though my clothes may not be so good. Now, I want to see the master of this house. If he's not here, call Miss Eveland, the nurse—she'll tell you that I'm respectable."

If he thought he could bluff Aunt Rachel, he was soon disillusioned. She glared savagely at him, and her voice arose to a shriek. "Well, even if you were respectable you couldn't get any work to do here now. As it is, we've got about a half-dozen decent fellows here eating their heads off, an' not enough for all of 'em to do. Now git, or I'll throw b'ilin' water on you!"

She shut the door with a bang. For a moment the man stood with fists clenched and head bowed, as though discussing with himself what he should do. He seemed to think better of it, relaxed his fingers, sauntered about to the front of the house, looked narrowly at all the doors and windows, patted the Newfoundland dog on the head, and walked slowly down the lane. When he was out of sight of the house, he walked up into the woods a piece, stretched out in the shade of a big maple-tree, and was soon fast asleep.

Marion and Doctor Welfling had been for an automobile ride, and were sauntering up the lane. "Isn't it just a grand day?" she was saying. "It never seemed so nice to me in the city." She stood, and inflated her lungs time and again, in order that the delicious ozone might permeate her system. "What a good appetite that ride gave me!" she continued. "'I feel as though I could eat a mule and scare the driver,' as Obe would say. But see what a pretty clump of goldenrod there is up in that little clearing. I must take some of it to the house. Don't you think Mr. Hazelett showed a good deal of poetic instinct and propriety when he christened this 'Goldenrod Farm?'"

"Yes, indeed, and that before he became interested in love-stories, too," remarked Welfling, with a laugh, as they clambered up the incline to where the flowers were.

Marion had plucked a goodly armful when she gave vent to a startled "Oh!"

"What, a snake?" asked Welfling, running to her; then, following the direction of her finger, "If so, it's a harmless variety. Hoboes don't hurt folks as a rule if let alone. Come on, let's let him sleep."

Something impelled the girl to go and take a closer look at the thing which had attracted her attention. It was the form of a snoring man under a maple-tree. For a moment her gaze was riveted on his face, then she tottered back, almost fainting. "Come, dear, let us go," she said, clinging heavily to his arm. He could not help seeing that something of an unusual nature had perturbed her. He made her sit down on a fallen log, and while he kept his arm about her waist, said, "Come, Marion, you have received a shock; tell me about it."

She stole a startled glance back over her shoulder. The man under the tree was still snoring peaccfully. She clutched Welfling's arm, and looked up into his eyes. Her voice trembled. "I was telling you a while ago of how I should hate to leave the country," she said. "Well, the time has come sooner than I thought—I must go to-night."

He looked at her quizzically, as though doubting the evidencc of his senses. She was about to arise, when he caught her by the arm and made her wait. "Now, look here, Marion," he said, "something has happened here within the past five minutes which you ought to tell me about. Before you saw that hobo sleeping there you had no thought of going away. What does it mean? Don't hang your head, but look up here and tell me all about it."

"It would do no good," she remonstrated. "Come, I have said enough. I mustn't be seen here. Dinner is ready, and I should be at the house."

He only held her tighter. "Don't be foolish, Marion," he said, laughing cynically. "I don't see anything here that is going to hurt you—at least, seeing that you have a fairly healthy fellow for an escort. Just take a logical view of this thing. Most girls have their secrets,

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 26]



WHO CANNOT BE CURED

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

WHEN LOVE INVITES

the woman follows the man of her choice, though the path leads out of Eden into a world untrodden and untried. What is her reward? Many a time, when her health is broken by the burdens she has borne for the man's sake, her reward is to see him turn from her to seek rosier cheeks and brighter eyes. It is man's nature to crave beauty in the wife as in the maid. And what woman is there who would not be happy to keep her maiden bloom when motherhood has crowned her wifely happiness? Some women seem to have found this secret of perpetual youth. "Age cannot wither them." They have learned that fairness of face and form depend upon the health, and that the general health depends upon the local womanly health. They establish regularity of the periods. They dry the disagreeable drains which draw the luster from the eyes and the vermilion from the lips, as well as sap the body's strength. They quench the internal fires of inflammation in which the very elements of beauty are consumed. They heal the ulcer which gnaws into the very life. They walk the world as wonders—women exempt from the sacrifice to love. How have they done this? By the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which *makes weak women strong and sick women well.* It matters not how weak the woman is or how sick she is, "Favorite Prescription" will cure the womanly ills that vex her; will round out the sunken curves of her form, put light in her eyes, tint her cheeks with health's carnation, and make her a glad and happy woman. Hundreds of thousands of women testify to the truth of these statements. Let every ailing woman read the two testimonials given below, and remember that these two women speak for more than half a million other women cured by the skill of Dr. Pierce and by the use of his "Favorite Prescription." There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," neither has it any opium or other narcotic.

"Two years ago I began to gradually lose my health," writes Mrs. Nellie D. Stark, Vice-President Bethesda Society, 39 Gardner Street, Worcester, Mass., "became nervous, lost my appetite, and it seemed impossible to obtain a good night's rest. I became emaciated, hollow-eyed, and suffered with frequent heart palpitation. Complexion was bad and "muddy" looking, and I had a haggard expression. I felt as though life had lost its charm; did not care to live, for life without health is simply a living death. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription changed all this. It came as a blessing into my home; I felt better in a short time after starting to use it, and within a month I was like another woman. New life, health and vigor returned, and my husband fell in love with me all over again, and a new light and happiness came into my life. Your medicine did all this for me, and it is certainly worthy of praise."

"I was a great sufferer for six years, and doctored all the time with a number of physicians, but did not receive any benefit," writes Mrs. Geo. Sogden, 641 Bonda Street, Saginaw (South), Mich. "I had given up all hope of ever getting better, thought I would write to you. When I received your letter telling me what to do, I commenced to take your 'Favorite Prescription,' and follow your advice. I have taken ten bottles in all, also five vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' Am now regular, after having missed two years, and suffered with pain in the head and back. I was so nervous, could not eat or sleep. Now I can thank you for my recovery."



$19.75 buys our "Duchess" top buggy, exactly as shown in cut, with top, curtains, shafts, anti-rattler, cushions nicely trimmed. Best value ever offered. If you want a vehicle of any kind, write at once for our vehicle catalog.

$29.95 buys our rubber tire top buggy, exactly as shown in cut; complete in every way. Greatest offer ever made in a guaranteed rubber tire top buggy.

$30.50 buys our combination spring wagon, with large body, two seats, shafts, etc.

$4.45 buys our No. 100 single buggy harness, with over or side check, 1 in. traces, complete with one hitch rein. This and others described in catalog.

$14.60 buys our No. 190 double driving or carriage harness. 1½ in. traces, handsome pads, over or side checks, two hitch reins. Collar extra $1.40.

$43.90 buys our "Solid Comfort" phaeton, exactly as shown in cut, large handsome lamps, wide fenders, top, shafts, etc. Spring cushion and back.

$41.25 buys our large two seated family carriage; without lamps, fenders and top. Price with top, fenders and lamps, $54.95. For full description of this and other styles, write for catalogue.

$24.95 for our gentlemen's driving wagon, with stick seat, exactly as shown in cut, with shafts.

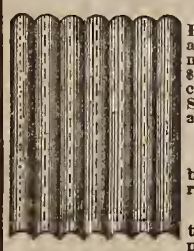
$6.85 buys our No. 107 single buggy or carriage harness, collar and hame style, with over or side check. 1 in. traces; collar extra, 75 cents.

$17.00 buys our No. 317 heavy double team harness, with 1½ in. traces, 18 ft. lines, 1¼ in. pole and breast strap, with snaps and slides, complete with two hitch straps. Collars extra $1.50. Write for free catalogue.

CUT THIS AD OUT and send it to us and we will mail you FREE our vehicle and harness catalogue. It shows all of the very latest styles for 1905. The cuts are large, the descriptions are very plain and complete, so you will know how every vehicle is made. We ship on 30 days trial. We do not ask you for any money with order. Do not buy a vehicle or harness of any kind until you get our catalogue and see our latest styles, our astonishingly low prices, and the most liberal terms ever made. Write for it now. Do not delay. Remember it is free.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

New Steel Roofing and Siding $2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing, Siding or Ceiling for Residences, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer or hatchet the only tools needed. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. $2.00 is our price for the flat. Corrugated as shown in cut, or "V" crimped or standing seam costs $2.10 per 100 square feet. We offer **Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at $2.25 per 100 Square Feet.** Thousands of buildings throughout the world are covered with this steel roofing and siding, making their buildings

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. Time will prove its enduring qualities. Withstands the elements, best of all roofings. At prices noted in this advertisement,

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. Ask for further particulars. **Immediate shipment if you mail us your order at once.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Our Special Catalogue No. K-34** tells all about this roofing. It also quotes low prices on **Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods, Down Spouting, Eave Trough** and thousands of other items bought by us at **Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.**



CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH AND IRON STS., CHICAGO.

Lamp-chimneys that break are not MACBETH'S.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



$1.25 worth Flowers 30c

We are growers of "The Best Roses in America." To get acquainted with Flower-lovers everywhere, we make this special offer: 43 flowers worth $1.25, as named below; a check worth 25c on first $1 order; and our New illustrated Floral Guide about Roses and 400 other choice flowers, all postpaid, 30c.

20 Pkts. Seeds

1 pkt. each

Mary Semple Asters, 4 col's	Giant Verbena, mixed
Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed	Umbrella Plant
Diamond Flower	Double Chinese Pink
Heliotrope, mixed	California Sweet Peas
Carnation Marguerite	Washington Weeping Palm
Forget-me-not "Victoria"	Bouquet Chrysanthemum
Hibiscus Crimson Eye	Japan Morning Glory
Poppy "American Flag"	Petunia Hybrid
Phlox Drummondii	Roses, New Climbing
Pansies, 10 colors, mixed	Lovely Butterfly Flower

23 Bulbs

1 New Begonia "Splendens"; 1 Summer Flowering Hyacinth; 1 Double Pearl Tuberose; 2 Butterfly and 2 Hybrid Gladiolus; 8 Fine Mixed Oxalis; 2 "Fair Maids of France" 2 Hardy Wind Flowers; 2 Lovely Cinnamon Vines; 2 Splendid New Canna Lilies—1 Pink; 1 "Novelty."

Grand Prize, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

THE CONARD & JONES CO., Box 35, West Grove, Pa.

GROWER to SOWER

We're not in the combination of seed sellers that has been formed to keep up prices.

We grow our seed, make our own prices and sell direct to planters.

We're not agents for anybody's old and stale stocks. We guarantee ours fresh, plump and absolutely reliable. Exceedingly low prices on Beans, Corn, Peas, garden and field seeds.

To introduce our Honest Seeds in Honest Packages, we will send the following

50c Collection of Seeds for 16c

One package each of Early Blood Turnip Beet, Early Turnip Radish, H.C. Parsnip, Sweet German Turnip, Crookneck Squash, Prize Head Lettuce, Long Orange Carrot, Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, Beauty Tomato, Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

Write for catalog which tells how to obtain all seeds at 3c a pkg. Put up in honest packages.

FORREST SEED CO.,
26 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.



Ask your dealer for it.

Trade-Mark.

Is Guaranteed to go twice as far as paste or liquid polishes. **X-Ray** is the **ORIGINAL Powdered Stove Polish.** It gives a quick, brilliant lustre and **Does Not Burn Off.** *Sample sent if you address Dept. H.*

LAMONT, CORLISS & CO., Agts., 78 Hudson St., New York.

Seeds, Plants, Roses,

Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees



The best by 51 years test, 1000 acres, 40 in hardy roses, 44 greenhouses of **Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Geraniums, Everblooming Roses and** other things too numerous to mention, Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc., by mail postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed, larger by express or freight. Elegant 168 page catalogue free. Send for it and see what values we give for a little money, a number of collection of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Etc., offered cheap which will interest you.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box 141, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

50 PACKAGES FLOWER SEEDS 50c

HOW TO MAKE MONEY EASY You can sell these **HIGH GRADE SEEDS AT 5c.** each, to your neighbors, and make **$2.00** for your trouble, for only a few hours' work. This is a grand chance to make money for small investment. Some of our agents have cleared $200.00 in cash. Send 50 cents, and we will send the seeds at once, delivered to you, Postage Paid. Order early.

WAYSIDE NURSERY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

It is Pratts
Animal Regulator.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.



CHILD'S BATH-ROBE

Child's Pajamas

THAT the small boy wants to have everything just as near like his father and big brother as possible is clearly demonstrated by a stroll through the shops which cater exclusively to clothing for children. Pajamas in a great variety of colors and materials are shown in sizes from two years up. And if one inquires, he will find that they are worn by the little girl quite as much as by her small brother, the only difference in the garment being that when it is made for a girl the trousers are usually gathered at the ankle on an elastic band. The pajamas here shown are made with the conventional loose-fitting, double-breasted coat, which is prettily trimmed with silk frogs. This double-breasted little coat has the neck finished with a rolling collar, and is made with a plain coat-sleeve. There are two pockets—one at either side of the front of the coat—and the long trousers are finished with a draw-string at the waist. Scotch-flannel and flannelette are the materials best liked for pajamas for winter wear. The binding of the coat and the finish for the legs of the trousers may be of silk if one wishes, or of the same material as the pajamas, only in white or a contrasting color.

For summer wear the pajamas are equally popular with the little folks. Then there are a number of desirable materials to choose from. Very good patterns may be found in ginghams and madras; or if expense is not a thing to be considered, then thin wash-silk makes an ideally cool night-garment, and has the added advantage of being easily laundered. The pattern for the Child's Pajamas, No. 456, is cut for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



CHILD'S PAJAMAS



BABY'S NIGHTGOWN

◈

Baby's Nightgown

This baby's nightgown is made with a very deep opening in front, which makes it an extremely convenient little garment. The material used may be either flannelette or fine muslin. The little gown has a deep collar, which is trimmed with lace insertion and a lace ruffle, and the bishop-sleeves are finished with a band of insertion, to which is attached a lace ruffle. There are two clusters of tucks in the front of the gown and at the back. The bottom of the nightgown is finished with a wide hem. The pattern for the Baby's Nightgown, No. 455, is cut for six months and one year. It will be found to be pretty and very easily made.

RESTING-ROBE

Child's Bath-Robe

Bath-robes are no longer just for big girls and boys. The two-year-old youngster needs a bath-robe, too, and consequently his mother of course provides one. Figured eiderdown makes a very attractive little bath-robe, trimmed with a crocheted edging done in worsted or heavy embroidery-silk, and having a cord and tassel about the waist. This little double-breasted model is made in the very latest style, with deep collar and bell-sleeves, and it could be developed quite as well in Turkish toweling as in eiderdown. The pattern for the Child's Bath-Robe, No. 452, is cut for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

◈

Tucked Corset-Cover and Petticoat with Adjustable Flounce

Tucks, lace insertion and a large lace medallion are used to give a pretty touch to this corset-cover. The petticoat, which is cut in five gores, is finished at the bottom with a deep tucked flounce. In the skirt, above the flounce, is a tuck, which conceals where the flounce is buttoned on. This petticoat may have the upper part of taffeta or mohair, and the flounce may vary greatly. The pattern for the Tucked Corset-Cover, No. 444, is cut for sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Petticoat with Adjustable Flounce, No. 445, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

◈

Corset-Cover with Bertha

Here is a corset-cover designed especially for the slim type of girl. It is trimmed with a full bertha in the front cut in two V's, and adorned with little ruffles. This bertha helps to fill out the flat-chested girl. The low neck is outlined with a band of beading through which ribbon is run, and at the waist-line the corset-cover is gathered into a ribbon draw-string. The front of the corset-cover is full. At the back there are four tucks. The pattern for the Corset-Cover with Bertha, No. 442, is cut for 32, 34 and 36 bust measures.

TUCKED CORSET-COVER AND PETTICOAT WITH ADJUSTABLE FLOUNCE

◈

Resting-Robe

There are few pieces of garment so thoroughly enjoyed as is the resting-robe. Every girl or woman should possess at least one, and as the making incurs little expense or trouble there seems no good reason why they should not have them.

To the girl at college the robe becomes an almost indispensable part of her wardrobe, and in the home it will be found almost equally valuable.

This resting-robe can be made of eiderdown, Turkish toweling or quilted satin. A silk cord is tied about the waist, and satin ribbon is used for the binding of the neck, the double-breasted closing, and as a finish for the deep cuffs. The pattern for the Resting-Robe, No. 449, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.



CORSET-COVER WITH BERTHA

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new winter catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



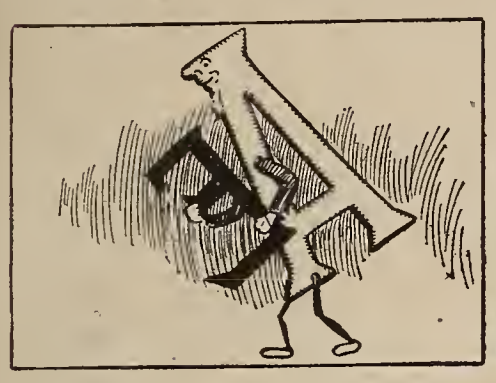
Prize Puzzles

THE NAMES OF SIX CITIES

We Offer Four Copies of Our Peerless Atlas as Prizes, One Each to the Woman, Girl, Boy and Man Who Sends Us a Correct List of the Cities Indicated by the Pictures Below and the Best Brief Mention of Some Important Event in the History of Any One of the Six Cities Represented. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before February 15th.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a book, "Life of Lincoln," will be given the person in each state and territory, the District of Columbia and each province of Canada who sends us a correct list accompanied by a short story as above conditioned. The best short story and correct list, therefore, from each state and territory wins a prize, giving equal opportunity to all our readers, wherever they may be located. In the states or territories where the four larger prizes are awarded the smaller prizes will be given to the person who sends the second-best story and correct list. In no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



1



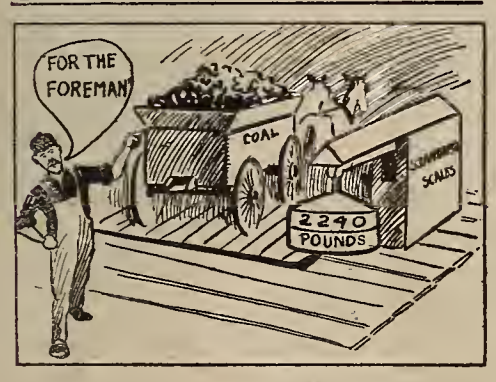
2



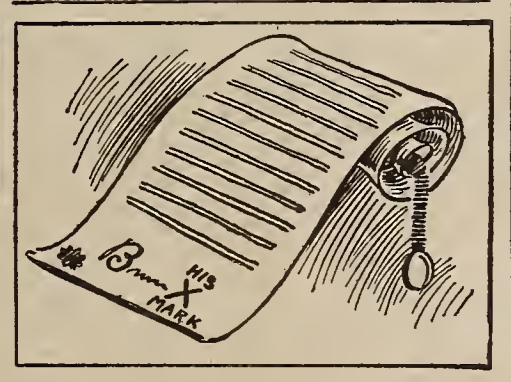
3



4



5



6

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE IN THE JANUARY 1st ISSUE

1—Feed. 2—Stall.
3—Sleigh. 4—Steer.
5—Colt. 6—Sheep.

◈

Prize Awards

In accordance with our offer, prizes have been sent to the successful contestants in the different states and territories.

◈

Room for the Old Horse Yet

Though the trolley goes buzzing along the highway
And under the blossoming trees,
And past the broad fields, where the scent of the hay
Floats lazily out on the breeze;
Though it fills the red steed with suspicion and fear,
And causes the goslings to fret,
And zips up and down through the once quiet town,
There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the automobile whizzes over the scene
That once was so peaceful and still,
Leaving dust in its wake and the scent of benzine
As it disappears over the hill;
Though its zips and its jolts give alarm to the colts,
Let us not for a moment forget
That in spite of man's need of excitement and speed
There is room for the old horse yet.

A thousand inventors are busy to-day
Building ships to be sailed in the air;
By to-morrow the eagle may flutter away
From the gay people soaring up there;
The chickens may squawk, seeing men as they flock
As high as the birds ever get;
But in spite of the things we may do with our wings,
There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the lightning express, with its rush and its roar,
Remains but a moment in sight;
Though the trip that took months in the wagons of yore
Is casily made in a night;
Though the engine's wild toot causes heifers to scoot,
And the country lies under a net
Made by long rows of steel for the steam-driven wheel,
There is room for the old horse yet.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

◈

A Happy Lass

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON

A winsome maid she seems to me
As at her work she trips along,
For whatsoe'er the task may be,
Her heart is glad with song.

I wonder much, but cannot tell,
Whene'er by chance the lass I meet,
If sweetness makes her sing so well
Or singing makes her sweet.

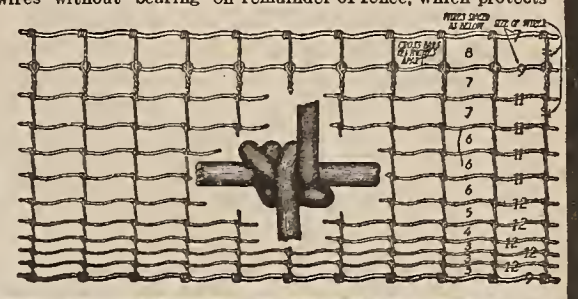
Things To Know About PAGE FENCE

Horizontal wires, double strength, high-carbon, spring steel. More than twice as strong as common fence wire of same size. Top wire No. 7 and second wire No. 9 will support the weight of 30 men. Think of it! By actual test our No. 7 wire has 3560 pounds strength. Common fence wire No. 7 has only 1640 pounds strength, giving wire used in the construction of **Page Fence** 1920 pounds strength over common wire. Horizontal wires in the

PAGE FENCE

coiled lengthwise, making a continuous coil spring that contracts and expands to meet the climatic conditions and hugs uneven ground, insuring a taut, well-stretched fence at all times. Two top wires woven separately and joined to balance of fence with loop, which makes our famous **Page Sliding Top.** Heavy pressure from stock rubbing or people climbing over Page Fence is taken up by two top wires without bearing on remainder of fence, which protects the cross wires of the fence.

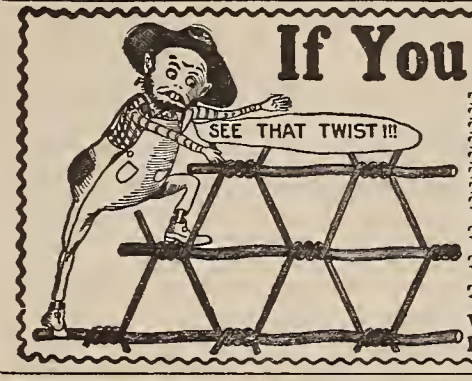
We have a free book which tells of the many other special features found on PAGE FENCE too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Send for it.



FREE PARING KNIFE

A paring knife made from Page-Wire, a handy kitchen utensil, which illustrates the high-carbon steel used in the Page-Wire, will be sent **FREE**, together with booklet, upon request. Write at once.

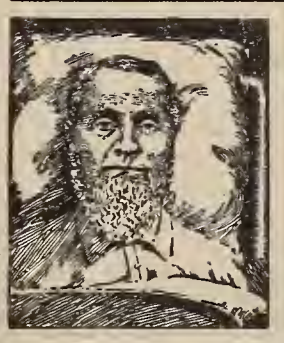
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
Box 655, Adrian, Mich.



If You Want a FENCE

That is made from the best **High Carbon Steel Wire.**
That is **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust or corrosion,
That is **COILED** to provide for contraction and expansion,
That is **Strong Enough** to turn the most vicious animal,
That is **Woven Closely** to turn chickens and small pigs,
That staples to the posts as you would nail a board,
That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces,
That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain,
That you can **Buy Direct** from the firm that makes it, with **Freight Prepaid** to your nearest railroad station,
That you can examine at your railroad station and return if it displeases you in any particular,
That you can erect and **Use for Thirty Days**, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money,
Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address,

KITSELMAN BROS, Box 271 MUNCIE, INDIANA.



I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 282, Watertown, N. Y.



GROWN BY HARRISONS

RAY PEACH, sure, full bearer. Not a miss in 17 years. Flesh excellent, white, red blush. **Elberta, Crawford Late,** every choice kind. **GRAPES,** every good variety. Harrison quality of vines.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES,



HARRISON APPLES, finest tree stock grown. Don't neglect the stand-bys, **York Imperial, Ben Davis, etc.** All seasons apples, same high quality trees. Get new, free 1905 catalogue.

Box 28, BERLIN, MD.



GREAT DISC PLOW OFFER.

FOR $24.75 we sell the highest grade and best disc sulky plow made (no side draft), lightest draft, strongest, most simple and greatest capacity of any



plow made, for old land or stubble, any land where corn or small grain is raised. It plows deeper, pulverizes better and gives about double the capacity of any landside sulky plow made. Will plow a furrow 10 to 16 inches wide, 6 to 10 inches deep, as desired. Don't use the old landside moulboard and share walking or sulky plow, when you can do double the work and do it better with our **New Disc Sulky.**

FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER, for our liberal pay after received offer, our guarantee, cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail a special catalogue, large illustrations and descriptions, and the most **wonderfully liberal plow offer ever heard of.** Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM SHOES

Made to stand the hard rubs the farmer gives his shoes. Specially selected hard wear leather. Soles, double fastened by stitching and brass screws. Sent express paid to any part of the Union for $2.25.

Made by Rice & Hutchins, makers of good shoes for over a third of a century.

Send for free catalogues of Old Homestead, Waterking, Shedwater, Hard Knocks Shoes, —each best for the purpose intended.

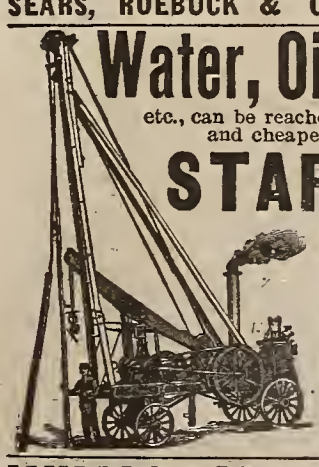
AWARDED GRAND PRIZE at St. Louis Exposition

RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., Boston.

Water, Oil, Gas,

etc., can be reached quicker, surer and cheaper with the

STAR Drilling Machines



than in any other way. **They are the leading and most durable machines** on the market. We make ten sizes—for all uses. We make also a full line of **Driller's Supplies.** Send for illustrated **catalogue, free.**

Star Drilling Machine Co. Akron, Ohio.

We Are Paying

Agents most liberally as a regular feature of our large business. You will be similarly treated, even though inexperienced, and will be given the choice of three different plans of working. *We always prepay transportation charges.* Write for details showing exactly how hundreds of gentlemen and ladies are making steady incomes of $75 to $160 a month, and say whether you wish city or country territory. Address

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.
Department of Agents, Springfield, Ohio

WHALEBONE LEADS!



OUR 1905 MODEL sets the style in buggy making. Up-to-date in equipment, design and workmanship. Long-distance axles. Sold direct to user on **One Full Month's FREE Trial.** 2-Year Guarantee. Lowest prices in America quoted in our Free Catalogue. Write

THE WHALEBONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio Ask for Catalogue A42.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

Heaviest Fence Made. All No. 9 Steel Wire
15 to 35 CENTS PER ROD DELIVERED
We also sell direct to farmers at wholesale prices. Coiled Spring, Barb and Soft Galvanized Wire. Write for Fence Book showing 110 styles.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

ORNAMENTAL FENCE



25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable.—Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue *free.*

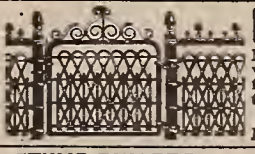
KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO., 427 North St., Kokomo, Indiana.



$10.00 FOR A MACHINE

to weave fence at cost of wire only. Coiled Spring Wire at wholesale cost. Agents wanted. Catalogue free.

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO.
Box 28, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 414, Winchester, Ind.

Virginia Farms

Best on earth for the money. Free Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Incorp., Richmond, Va.

STUMP PULLERS SEVEN SIZES $17.50 UP



WE PAY THE FREIGHT CATALOG FREE

Dept. 21. W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS

The Young People

The Giant and the Chickadees

THE severe winter of 1903-04 was fatal to great numbers of birds in the Northern states.

In a forest in the Berkshire Hills, New England, lived Mr. and Mrs. Chickadee and numbers of their relatives. Among their neighbors during the winter were the numerous and noisy Crow family, the beautiful Mr. and Mrs. Blue Jay and many of their kindred, Mr. and Mrs. Ruffed Grouse (better known as the Partridge family), Mr. and Mrs. Nuthatch, the Woodpeckers, Owls and many others. Many other bird families summered in the Berkshire woods, but by far the greater number of them left for the South at the approach of winter.

The Chickadees did not dread the cold, and suffered no inconvenience during an ordinary winter. They were very busy searching for small insects or their eggs in the bark of trees, but as the cold became very severe, and the snow fell very deep, these diligent workers found trouble in securing food.

"The Crow family have left us!" exclaimed Mr. Chickadee, as he came home one evening.

"Good riddance!" replied his wife, for the Crow tribe have few friends among the birds. "I hope they may never come back."

"Ah! but they'll come back as soon as this cold snap is over," replied the husband. "They've not gone further south than Long Island."

"I've some news for you, too," said the wife. "You remember Mr. and Mrs. Grosbeak?"

"The Pine Grosbeaks?"

"Yes. Well, they have come South again. They report very deep snow, severe cold and scarcity of food in their Northern home, and they have come South for the winter. I saw a large family of them in that old deserted orchard. On some of the trees apples have clung to the boughs through the winter, and you should have seen how the Grosbeak family were enjoying themselves feasting on those frozen apples. The Grosbeaks seem real fat. And aren't they beauties?" concluded Mrs. Chickadee.

"Mrs. Grosbeak isn't a bit prettier than you are, nor do I think she is as pretty," gallantly retorted the husband, "although she does wear a very becoming cloak of gray."

"And I didn't mean to insinuate that Mr. Grosbeak's sober red coat is as handsome as your gray-and-white one," retorted the wife, "but still I think the family are quite attractive, and what is better, they are real modest, sensible, every-day birds and good neighbors. I wish they would make their home here permanently."

A few days later, when the cold was even more intense, Pa Chickadee came rushing home with bad news. "We've lost some of our best neighbors, my dear. Mr. Ruffed Grouse was found frozen stiff at their home, under the drooping branches of a hemlock-bush, and Mrs. Grouse was so chilled that she was an easy prey for a passing fox. The fox himself was so hungry that instead of carrying her home to his den he ate her on the spot."

"Too bad! too bad!" sobbed Mrs. Chickadee. "Good neighbors were none too plenty. Mr. and Mrs. Grouse never said or did an ill-natured thing in all their lives. Why can't such misfortunes come to the Owls, Crows and Jays instead of to the decent, peaceable citizens of the forest? Too bad! too bad!" and Mrs. Chickadee, who had been ill and despondent lately, dropped her head, and sighed heavily.

"I heard to-day," continued Pa Chickadee, "that the Grouse are dying all around us, and that in some places those giants called men are feeding them to keep them alive through the winter. I wish that they would feed us."

"Yes, my dear," replied his mate; "but you know why the giants are feeding the Grouse, don't you? They only want to keep them alive till next summer so that they can hunt them with dogs and shoot them with guns just for the fun of it. Don't you remember how several of the family were shot before our very eyes a year ago, after they had been driven from their homes by dogs? If our neighbors are frozen to death this winter the giants cannot have the pleasure of shooting them to death next summer. They might as well freeze to death as to be shot by those heartless giants, men."

"But the giants are not all cruel," replied her mate. "Don't you remember what our cousins, who live near the big house in the village, told us—how the people in the fine house fed them all winter?"

"I wish they would feed us," said Mrs. Chickadee, drowsily. "I begin to feel as if I should never go out after food again."

"Cheer up! cheer up!" cried her mate. "I will bring you food until you are well again. This terrible weather cannot last always." But to tell the exact truth, he felt more gloomy than he acknowledged.

The next day his mate was worse, and although he did his best hunting for food, and shared generously with her what he found, there was scarcely half a ration to divide between them. It was certainly a melancholy day in the history of the devoted couple.

But the following day Mr. Chickadee flew home in a hurry with some very nice bits of bread and meat, the best food his mate had tasted in many a day. "There is a great giant out here chopping down the big trees," he cried, "and these are fragments from his dinner."

Next day he hurried home with a larger supply of the same kind of food. "What do you guess the giant has done, my dear?" he asked. "He took some nice bits of bread and meat from his dinner—handfuls of them—put them on a big chip in an open place so we need have no fear of any trick, and then went away some distance. Of course, we were afraid at first; but we were too hungry to keep away a great while, and now I think there are a dozen Chickadees lugging away the giant's dinner, while he sits at some distance watching them, and seems to be enjoying the sight. I must hurry back so as to get my share. What we do not need now we are hiding for future use."

Next day the giant came again, and again he gave the birds a generous allowance from his dinner. The day following he came again, and repeated his bounty. After that the birds did not see him again. But the weather had become warmer by that time, and the snow was melting.

The crisis was past. Mrs. Chickadee was so much better that she was able to get her own food, and in one pair of bird-hearts were very tender recollections of one of the giants. CHARLES SHELDON FRENCH.

His Valentines

To Maud I'll send a valentine
All tinsel, bows and gilded lace;
She's such a young sweetheart of mine
That gifts like these will be in place;
She'll dance for joy, because, you see,
My sweetheart Maud is only three!

To my old sweetheart, grandma dear,
I'll send a parcel, trim and neat;
Contents I need not mention here—
Something to wear, or drink, or eat;
No matter! She'll consider it
The valentine for her most fit.

For quiet May I'll buy and send
A pretty book to read betimes
(She my good comrade is, and friend);
To saucy Lil some saucy rhymes;
To Ethel flowers; and then—ah, well,
To her whose name I will not tell,

Whose tender eyes before me shine,
Whose sweet face haunts me, angel-fair,
I dare not write a valentine.
I breathe, instead, a trembling prayer
(So dear she is, so far apart),
And send her, silently, my heart!

—Madeline S. Bridges.



FROM COPYRIGHTED STEREOSCOPIC PICTURE BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

BEDTIME—BUT NOT SLEEPY

A Little Soldier

"I'm going to be a soldier," said Freddy, "like George Wash'ton. Teacher says little boys can be little soldiers and fight little battles just as well as not. Michael, you must be my horse. Get up, Michael; we're going to war." And away they went, fat old Michael, the cat, and Freddy close behind clutching for his tail.

They went to war in the pantry, and won great battles. Some one had left the step-ladder there, and by and by Freddy sat down on its lowest step to rest. His eyes traveled slowly up its length to the shelves back of it. Sometimes on one of these shelves there was pie. Freddy liked pie. And he was hungry now. If mother knew. But mother didn't like him to eat pie in the morning.

Freddy stood up slowly. Slowly he put out one foot, and set it down on the lowest step of the step-ladder. Then he took it off again. He looked at Michael. Michael was looking at the shelves. Sometimes on one of them there was cream. Michael liked cream.

"Do you want some cream, Michael—now?" asked Freddy.

"Me-ow," said Michael promptly.

Up, up, up went Freddy. Once on the top step, he saw a dish of thick yellow cream. And he saw, too, close beside the cream, a big piece of juicy cherry pie.

They were a little beyond him. He reached, clutched the edge of the big dish, the step-ladder swayed a little, he lost his balance, there was a crash and a splash, an angry "me-ow!" from Michael. Then a sorry little soldier with a bumped head and a cat covered with cream picked themselves up and went to tell mother.

When the bump was being bathed mother said, soberly, "Was it just for cream for Michael, Freddy, that you climbed the step-ladder?"

For half a minute Freddy didn't answer. He looked at Michael licking cream from his silky fur. Then he spoke out bravely. "No, mother," he said; "I wanted some cherry pie."

That night, when mother kissed Freddy good-night, she called him her little George Washington. Freddy knew why. Do you?

ALICE E. ALLEN.

Bob and Tom on Words

"Bob," said Tom, "which is the most dangerous word to pronounce in the English language?"

"'Stumbled,'" said Tom, "because you're sure to get a 'tumble' between the first and last letters."

"Good!" said Bob. "Which is the longest English word?"

"Valetudinarianism," said Tom, promptly.

"No, it's 'smiles,' because there's a whole mile between the first and last letters."

"Oh, that's nothing," said Tom. "I know a word that has over three miles between its beginning and ending."

"What's that?" asked Bob, faintly.

"Beleaguered," said Tom. — Youth's Guardian Friend.

A two-hundred-thousand-dollar picture, reproduced on art paper, will be given free with every copy of the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

The Young People

His First 'Spenders

BY A. S. K.

I'm not a baby any more I'd just like you to know;
I'm getting bigger all the time—I grow, and grow, and grow.
I see myself in the looking-glass, and mama tells me, too,
That I will soon be big as pa; I believe it, now, don't you?
To-day I will get trousers on, and "'spenders"—oh, gee whizz!
I think I'm going to look just fine; pa won't know who I is.
Then he will think, and try to see, but I'll not say a word;
He will ask ma and all the rest—I won't let on I heard.
I'll put my hand behind my back: Now look! Guess if you can!
He'll give it up, then I will say, "I'm your own little man."

◈

A Children's Valentine Party

CHILDREN ranging from six to twelve will greatly enjoy a party such as was given last year by a little miss of eight. A week before Saint Valentine's Day notes of invitation were sent out. Tiny gilt and silver hearts were glued here and there on the notes, and another pasted over the flap of the envelope after it was sealed.

When the little guests arrived, they found the rooms prettily festooned with evergreen wreaths, dotted at intervals with small hearts, red and gold and silver.

One corner was curtained off by a sheet, upon which were fastened large black letters forming the word "Post-office." Here each child found a valentine awaiting him. These were quaint and original, most of them being of home manufacture. Some little time was pleasantly spent in comparing these, no two of which were alike.

Letters were then distributed from the "post-office" directing each recipient to look at some given place about the rooms, such as "under the card-tray in the hall," or "on the north window-sill in the library," etc. At the place indicated each would find a tiny heart with another place named thereon. This continued for some little time, the children being kept busy hunting these hearts. When no more places were indicated, they all presented their hearts to the mother of the little hostess, who counted the points according to the color of the hearts. Blue, the emblem of love, stood for ten; red, eight; white, five, while black counted only one point. The boy and girl who secured the highest number of points received prizes of large heart-shaped boxes of candy, while all the others were presented with consolation prizes, these being the tiniest home-made white paper boxes decorated in gilt and silver hearts and filled with little candy hearts.

Various games were indulged in, among them the "clothes-pin test." Two captains were chosen, and the children divided into parties. Each side lined up, the captains at the head with ten clothes-pins each. These were passed singly down the lines just as rapidly as possible without dropping them. As soon as all the pins are in his or her hands, the one at the end of each line must run down the line, and return them to the captain of that side without dropping one. The side which accomplishes this feat first is the winner, and may give one of their men to the other side, thus shortening their line for the next test.

The little folks were now taken to the dining-room. In place of the usual dining-table a long, low one had been made from carpenters' horses and long boards. These were covered with a silencer, over which red tissue-paper was spread. Scattered over its surface were small gilt and silver hearts, while at each place a gilded or silvered wishbone held a name-card with a valentine greeting. From the chandelier was suspended a doll arrayed as a cupid, and bearing aloft a blood-red heart pierced with a golden arrow. The little folks were delighted with the decorations, as well as the simple menu of creamed chicken patties, heart-shaped bread-and-butter sandwiches, heart-shaped molds of jelly with meringue on top, marguerites and milk or hot cocoa.

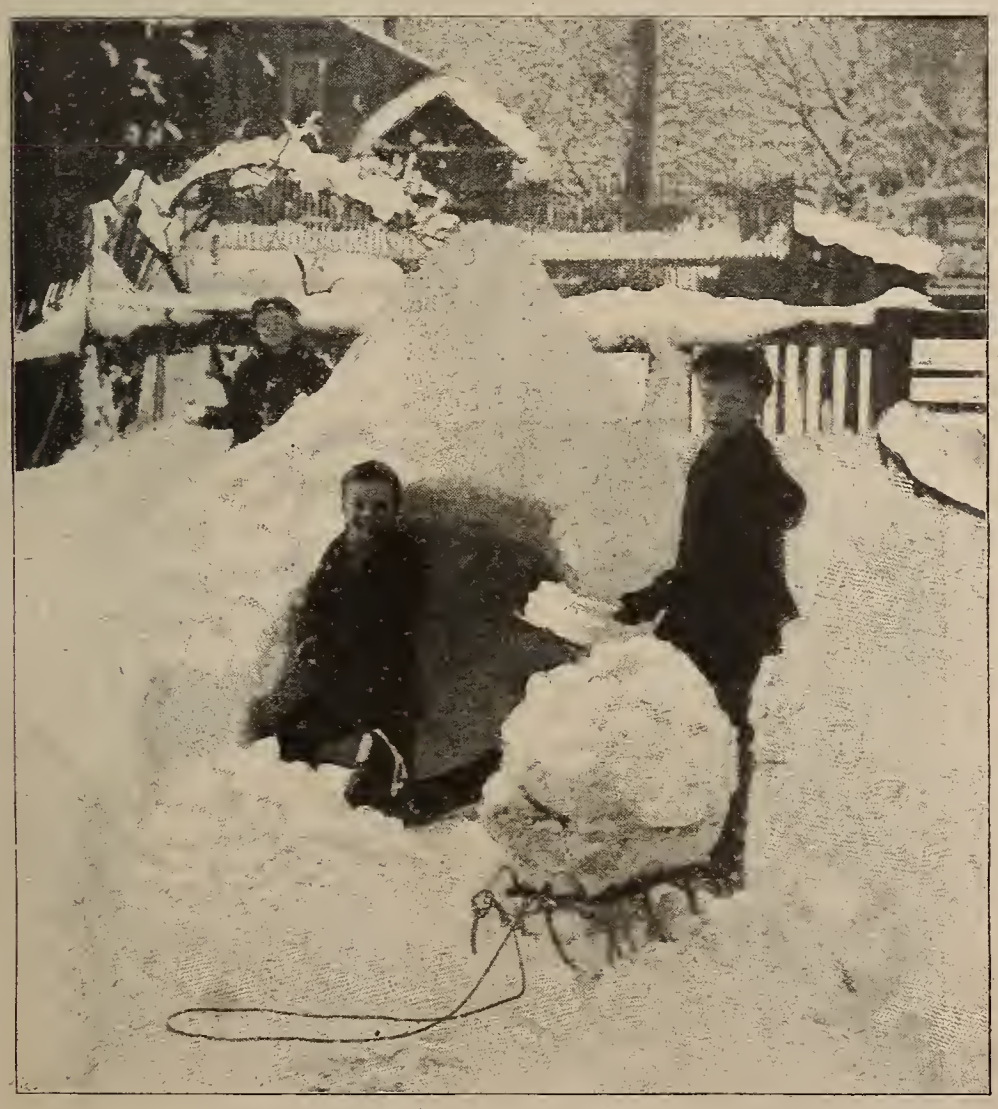
After another simple game or two the little folks went home with joyous remembrances of their "very best party."

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

◈

The Family Cow as a Pet

Although the family cow is not noted for its intelligence, it is possible to train it to do many little things of interest.



A WINTER WIGWAM

People interested in animals learn to love their cows as they would a pet dog or a faithful horse, and can see in them a devotion to their owners. I remember distinctly an old Jersey cow that used to come every morning to a particular fence-corner, where she was used to receiving from the hand of her benefactor a handful of salt, and if the salt was not forthcoming at once she would stand and bellow as for her missing calf. The boy who loves animals can find much to admire in any of them, and with the exception of a bull, will find much genuine enjoyment in teaching them not only to obey his voice, but to perform numerous entertaining feats.—The American Boy.

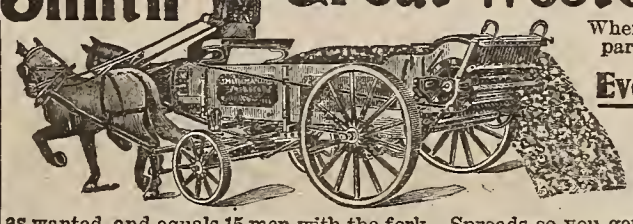


FREE

DEAR MADAM: When we say Free we MEAN FREE
no "Ifs," no "Ands," no "Buts," no "Strings," about this---we will do just what we agree. Send your Name and Address, and give Freight Office. An opportunity like this comes once only. DON'T MISS IT. DON'T DELAY. WRITE NOW.
Crockery House DepB, 2346 Third Av. New York

Where is the woman whose heart does not go out to beautiful china-ware? A fine set of dishes ornaments the table, decorates the home, adorns the china cabinet and side-board. Here is a grand set of dishes full size for family use; any housewife would be prond to own one to use for all occasions.

THE Smith Great Western Endless Apron.



When you load it you know its parts are equal to their duties.

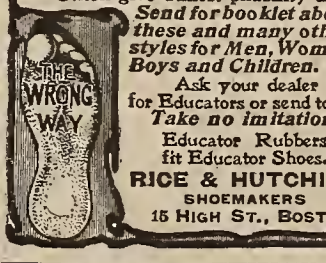
Every Acre Produces A Third More

by a proper top dressing of manure. The Great Western does it evenly, thick or thin, as wanted, and equals 15 men with the fork. Spreads so you get the full manure value—none thrown in chunks or piles to waste. Handles manure in all conditions, and all kinds of fertilizers. Endless Apron, Hood and Endgate, Non-Bunchable Rake, Light Draft, Ball and Socket Bearings, Strength and Durability, are exclusive Great Western features. Sold under strong guarantee. Stocks carried and shipments made from cities in your section. Write for catalogue, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

Smith Manure Spreader Co., 13 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATOR SHOES

"LET THE CHILD'S FEET GROW AS THEY SHOULD."
Box, Russia and Patent Calf and Kid,
Infants', 5 to 8, $1.50 Misses', 11½ to 2, $2.00
Child's, 8½ to 11, 1.75 Girls', 2½ to 6, 2.50
Add 25 cents for delivery.
Oak Soles sewed with new Richardson Short Stitch give utmost pliability and strength.
Send for booklet about these and many other styles for Men, Women, Boys and Children.
Ask your dealer for Educators or send to us.
Take no imitation.
Educator Rubbers fit Educator Shoes.
RICE & HUTCHINS
SHOEMAKERS
15 HIGH ST., BOSTON

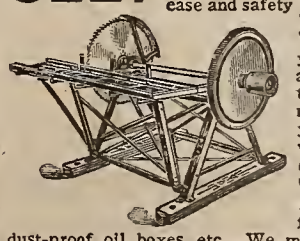


10,000 YOUNG MEN WANTED



To qualify for positions of
Railway Brakemen, Firemen, Station Agents, Towermen and Telegraph Operators
At Salaries from $60 to $125 a Month
We teach you by mail the Standard Rules and Modern Methods employed by the leading railroads of this country, and assist you to a position when you are qualified. Our School and Course of Study are endorsed by Railroad Managers who want our graduates. The instruction in every department is practical, progressive and intensely interesting and fits you to perform the duties of your position intelligently. The founders and faculty of The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School are all prominent railroad officials now actively engaged with a great railway system employing hundreds of young men—so that students come in contact with men able to assist them in every way. Write for free catalog.
THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, DEPT. B, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SEE! With an APPLETON WOOD SAW you can rapidly and with ease and safety SAW your own wood and SAVE COAL, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make $5 to $15 a Day



Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue.
Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

$10.30 NEW STEEL RANGE.



FOR $10.30 we will sell this new, handsome, nickel trimmed, 1905 model, square steel range (with reservoir or closet, as illustrated, a trifle extra). For full particulars, how we make our steel ranges thicker, heavier, stronger, handsomer and better than any other ranges made in the world; for our three months' free trial offer, safe delivery guarantee, pay after received terms; for picture of our foundry, the largest stove foundry in the world, cut out and return this ad, and our Free Stove Catalogue of everything in steel and cast iron stoves and ranges will be mailed at once. With our Free Stove Catalogue you get the most astonishing stove offer ever heard of.
Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

SAW MILL MACHINERY



You have only to investigate the merits of American Saw Mills to be convinced of their superiority. Factory right at the doors of iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates. Prices just right too. Five sizes portable saw mills. Edgers, trimmers, shingle machines, lath mills, cord wood, cut-off and rip saws, steam and gasoline engines, feed mills. Supplies of every description. Free catalogue. Ask for it. Describes everything in detail.
AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
602 Engineering Bldg. New York City.

DeLOACH PATENT
is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.
SAW MILLS
Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.
DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 300, Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted 10 men in each state to distribute samples and collect for manufacturer. Salary $75.00 per month and expenses.
KUHLMAN CO., Dept. F-2, Atlas Block, Chicago

Ladies Send 15c. for Perfect Fitting French Drawer Pattern
Wear well, fit well. No band, no yoke, giving the new tailor effect. Address
MRS. C. W. DICKEY, 2010 N. 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio

For Good Farms close to Memphis, Tenn., with good water, climate and good local market the year round write German-American Realty Co., Ernst A. Meyer, Mgr., Room 422, Scimitar Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

FARMS FOR RICH farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

Mr. Edison's Ambition

"I want to see an EDISON PHONOGRAPH in every home." To this end Thomas A. Edison has worked untiringly, perfecting both the EDISON PHONOGRAPH and EDISON GOLD MOULDED RECORDS till few people are aware of the marvelous beauty of the music they produce.



More than half of you who read this are thinking of the squeaky, out-of-date machines in stations and ferry-houses, and the roaring, scratchy imitations that your neighbor played silly tunes on all summer. Don't forget that your neighbor played the kind of music *he* likes and *he* enjoyed it. With an EDISON PHONOGRAPH you can have *your* kind, too.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH amuses—it thrills. It educates the children; providing a grade of music in rendering and perfection of tone that nothing else on earth can bring into the home. It is the safe resource of the hostess. It plays for dancing. It is the vaudeville, the play, the concert. It plays the things you like as often as you like. It is better than the show itself, where more than half bores you and only part is pleasing. It is your own little show, with slippers and smoking-jacket, in town or country.



In mechanical features it is far superior to anything of its kind ever produced. It runs for years without variation.

Three fourths of our purchasers say, "If I'd known the EDISON PHONOGRAPH was like *that* I'd have bought one long ago." They thought it hateful—they found it indispensable.

Don't judge it unfairly. Give the nearest dealer a chance. If the dealer isn't handy, write to us for the catalogues of Edison Phonographs and Edison Gold Moulded Records.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
ORANGE, N. J.
New York Chicago San Francisco London
I. C. S. Language Courses taught by Edison Phonograph

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU



Oven Thermometer

We will send you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a

360 Days Approval Test.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way, return it at our expense. No quibble nor trouble. We guarantee under a $20,000 bond that there is no better stove or range made than the Kalamazoo, and we save you from 20% to 40% because we give you

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We have exceptional facilities for manufacturing; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world, and we are the only actual manufacturers who sell the entire product direct to the user by mail. If you want the best procurable article at a big saving, we know we can satisfy you.



Send Postal for Free Catalogue No. 183

describing full line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds for all domestic purposes and for all kinds fuel. All of the highest quality, built with special reference to long life and economy of fuel. All blacked, polished and ready for immediate use.

All cook stoves and ranges equipped with patented oven thermometer. It save fuel and makes baking easy.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Investigate our offer and save money.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

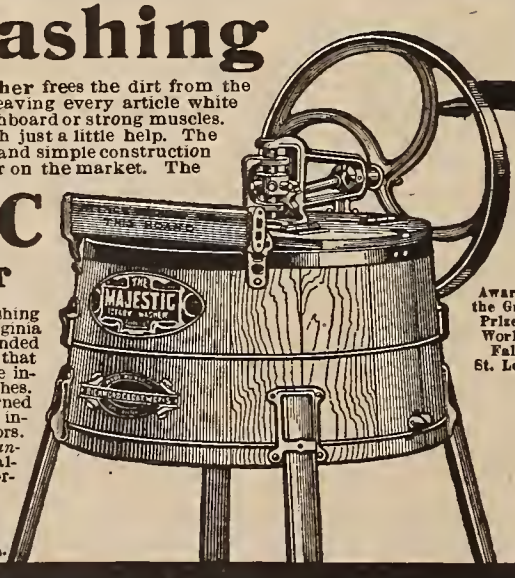
Easy Washing

The **Majestic Rotary Washer** frees the dirt from the clothes by *pressure of water*, leaving every article white and sweet, without the use of washboard or strong muscles. It does all the *work* of washing with just a little help. The large balance wheel, roller bearings and simple construction make it the lightest running washer on the market. The

MAJESTIC
Rotary Washer

has points of merit found in no other washing machine. The tub is made of selected Virginia white cedar. It is the only washer handed with Patented Welded Wire Hoops, that never break nor loosen. Nothing on the inside the tub to catch or tear the clothes. Washes just as thoroughly when turned slowly as rapidly. Tub is steam tight, insuring dry floors and preventing odors. Every **Majestic** washer is *fully guaranteed*. Sold everywhere by reliable dealers. If not on sale in your neighborhood, write direct to us.

Circulars free.



Awarded the Grand Prize at World's Fair, St. Louis.

RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS,
Second and Orleans Sts., Richmond, Va.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

A Cure for Blood, Nerve and Stomach Troubles

READ OUR OFFER **WE WILL SEND** to every one who writes us, a full-sized fifty-cent box of **CELERY BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS,** by mail post-paid, which contains fifteen days' treatment, to be paid for within twenty days after receipt, **providing it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk; you lose nothing. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **CELERY BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS** are for weak and run-down people; cures nervousness, dyspepsia, stomach troubles and all disorders arising from impure blood.

Weigh yourself before taking the tablets. Write to-day.

HIGGINS DRUG COMPANY, 60 Arcade, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The whole brood was improved Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs, to introduce Poultry Compound. INTERNATIONAL MFG. CO., Parsons, Kan.

OLD RAGS

colored with "PERFECTION" Dyes make artistic and beautiful rugs and carpets. The "PERFECTION" are the FASTEST dye made against light, air, soap and acids. They are clean, safe, easy to use, and color DOUBLE THE QUANTITY of old kinds. To enable you to try them we will send six packages, any colors, for 40 cents, three for 25 cents, or one for 10 cents. *Catalogue of 70 popular colors with Dye-Book and Shade-Cards sent free.* W. Cushing & Co., Dept W, Foxcroft, Me.

Saint Valentine

Palmistry and Hearts

THERE is no day in all the calendar with a prettier sentiment than that on which Saint Valentine holds sway—the fourteenth of February—and the hospitably inclined are very naturally looking for some new way to entertain on this occasion. While there is nothing new about the game of hearts, the entertainment described below is distinctly novel and entirely practical.

The invitations are the first concern, and if the hostess is at all clever with her pencil she can decorate the cards with sketches of the palm of a hand, a palm-leaf and a few hearts, either in outline or silhouette. The wording of the invitations should be informal.

The scheme of decoration is simple, but extremely effective. Plenty of palms, and strings of pasteboard hearts hung about the reception-rooms, are appropriate and decidedly decorative.

When the guests have arrived, and the first ten minutes of social chat are over, the hostess asks the ladies to repair to the library, where palm-prints are being made. The process takes only a second if the sheets of smoked paper are ready, as they should be. In one corner of the library is the palmist's booth, which may easily be prepared by denuding cozy-corners of their draperies and robbing the floors of a few Turkish rugs to make the booth thoroughly Oriental. The palmist, who should be dressed as a gipsy, may be some clever young lady who has made a study of palmistry, and there are always plenty in every community. She should possess sufficient diplomacy and tact to enable her to leave out unpleasant, distressful things, and yet frequently come very near the truth, in the reading.

The game of hearts may be played for a stated time, say from half-past eight until eleven.

The score is kept on heart-shaped cards, one of which is given to each player. At the end of the third game the lady at the head table who escapes with the fewest hearts is handed a small silver heart (these may be cut from pasteboard, and covered with tin-foil). With this she may cross the palm of the fortune-teller, who is ensconced in the library. If a player who is entitled to the coin has already listened to a reading, the entrance coin is then passed to a winner at another table. After the ladies have all heard their fortunes, the men take turns at the booth of the palmist. Whenever a winner leaves for the Oriental tent, his or her place is taken temporarily by one of the hostesses.

Just before supper the gentlemen are invited to pick from a silver tray one of the palm-prints taken early in the evening, then to go in search of the lady whose hand made the print, and escort her to supper. Although an interesting task, it is not an easy one, and the half-hour before supper will be found none too long for the finding of partners. After supper the prizes are distributed.

The hostess who may wish to adopt the ideas given here for a rather unique party, but who is not lucky enough to possess in her household a ready-made palmist, will usually find it quite easy to press into service some friend with a knowledge of the science. Failing this, it is not a formidable task to take up the study herself. In a week or two, by the aid of a few books which can be obtained at any library, and by applying the rules and acquainting herself with the lines in the hands of her family, she can make a very fair "bluff" at playing palmist.

The method of obtaining palm-prints will also be of interest to her. The first necessity is stiff paper cut in sheets about six by eight inches. These must be smoked. To obtain the coating of soot, use a candle, holding it in the right hand, the paper in the left, and catch all the smoke possible. Move the candle constantly, using the flame and its smoke as you would a paint-brush, until the paper is thickly blackened. If you stop the movement of the candle for a moment the paper will catch fire, or at least char, so that it will be too brittle to handle. As soon as it is thoroughly smoked, lay it away where not even a draft of wind will touch it, as a mere breath will ruin the surface. When ready to use it, lay the paper on a thick woolen pad—a small, well-muffled ironing-board is a good thing for this purpose—then lay the palm and fingers quickly and firmly on the paper. Do not move the hand after it has once been put in place, but press lightly every portion from the hollow of the palm to the tips of the fingers. Lift the hand quickly, and a perfect impression will be found. Then it must be immediately "fixed." The fixative may be made at home by dissolving two teaspoonfuls of powdered resin in four ounces of wood-alcohol. The print should be wet all over immediately, exactly as if developing a photographic plate. It is ready to lift from the liquid as soon as it is quite wet. Lay it on a sheet of blotting-paper to dry. The print will be as indelible as a photograph. These palm-prints make very odd and acceptable souvenirs, especially if properly autographed.

Once the guests have arrived, the party almost "runs itself"—every one is kept busy, and that is always the main thing to be desired at such an occasion.
—Isabel Gordon Curtis.



HOW THE ROOM MAY BE DECORATED

Sunday Reading

The Heart-Work

WHAT a great deal of happiness, good cheer and comfort could be brought into the life of the man or woman employed in the factory, store, office, on the farm, or wherever, if the employer would just stop long enough to occasionally say a kind, a cheering word! It is remarkable how many instances there are where employees fear and tremble at the approach of the employer, and fairly cringe under his scrutiny. And this condition is not confined to those who have not earned every dollar in their pay-envelopes. The faithful ones—those who not only give their hours, but their hearts, to their work—are none the less "rattled" when the "boss" comes around. This condition should not be.

There is a kind of work that the pay-envelope does not compensate for. It is just that work of the heart that a man or woman gives to the employer. It cannot be paid for in dollars and cents. A word of encouragement or appreciation at various times, a pleasant "good-morning" or "good-night," would often balance the account, but it is a debt that is so very, very often left unpaid.

The writer recalls the case of a prosperous official of a large corporation who was occasionally called into the board meetings as a compliment paid him on account of his position and information that he could give the board. After each meeting he would return to his rooms, pat his clerks on their backs, and tell them what a good fellow he himself was. This official never said a cheerful word to his clerks; never complimented them upon any work that they had labored upon with mind and body, heart and soul. Just a few little words might have paid this debt, but it was never paid.

How often is it true that when clerks leave their positions to accept others the employer tells them, and honestly, too, generally, how sorry he is of the change to be made, and how he "has appreciated your work, etc." Had he said this a little sooner, perhaps you would not have been leaving.

The farmer who year after year finds little trouble in securing the necessary help for the planting and harvesting of his crops is not always he who pays the biggest salaries. The continuity, too, of service from season to season is not measured by the pecuniary consideration. It is the good treatment, the kind words—words that make you understand that your employer is not unmindful of your endeavors; words that give the needed good cheer as you gather around the supper-board, and make you appreciate fully the truth of the adage "all men are created free and equal."

It is just this same treatment that makes the men and women of the farm hold over year after year; that makes those of the factory, store or office bend to their work with renewed interest and energy; that makes records of service not found in the employ of bosses who lose sight of everything but the almighty dollar, and whose ambitions seem only to squeeze out of employees as much extra time and labor as possible. The well-treated man or woman seldom squeals over a little extra work, nor are they the ones to drop anything and everything anywhere upon the stroke of the supper-bell.

Employers, don't forget to settle for the heart-work; don't forget the pat on the back and the words that boost. We all need them. We always feel better for having spoken them, and to the poor fellow badly in need of them they are of inestimable value. Don't let us forget to live more and more for the good of others. Get the best out of, and give the best to, the world. Alice Cary well says:

"Do not look for wrong and evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile."

◈

Young People and the Church

If you wish your children to be Christians, you must really take the trouble to be Christians yourselves. Those are the only terms upon which the home will work the gracious miracle.

And you cannot shift this thing by sending your children to Sunday-school. You may remedy many things, but you cannot shift this responsibility. If the children do not get this into their blood atmospherically, they are not going to get it into their blood at all until it may be they come to a period of life where the influences of Christian lives outside of the home may profoundly affect them and govern their consciences. We must realize that the first and most intimate and most important organization for the indoctrinating of the next generation is the home, the family—this is the key to the whole situation. That is the reason that you must get hold of the whole family when you get hold of the children in your Sunday-school work; that your work will not be half done when you merely get the children there, and it may be their mothers. You must include the fathers, and get your grip upon the home organization in such wise that the children will have the atmospheric pressure of Christianity the week through.

There are only a certain number of things that impress young persons, only a certain number that impress old ones—or for that matter, that impress anybody. The things that impress the young person and the old are convictions, and earnestness in action that looks like business, and a certain dignity and simplicity that go along with being in earnest. You will notice that when a man is going about his business he does not study his gestures, he does not consider his poses, he does not think how he looks when he is sitting at his desk in his chair. There is a directness and simplicity of approach in the thing which shows an utter lack of self-consciousness. He is not thinking about the machinery by which he is acting—he is after the thing.

When we say, therefore, that the way to get young people to the church is to make the church interesting, I am afraid we too often mean that the way to do is to make it entertaining. Did you ever know the theater to be a successful means of governing conduct? Did you ever know the most excellent concert or series of concerts to be the means of revolutionizing a life? Did you ever know any amount of entertainment to go further than hold for the hour that it lasted? If you mean to draw young people by entertainment you have only one excuse for it, and that is to follow up the entertainment with something that is not entertaining, but which grips the heart like the touch of a hand. I dare say that there is some excuse for alluring persons to a place where good will be done them, but I think it would be a good deal franker not to allure them. I think it would be a great deal better simply to let them understand that that is the place where life is dispensed, and that if they want life they must come to that place.

If they believe that you believe what you say, they will come. If they have the least suspicion that you do not believe it, if they have the least suspicion that you are simply playing a game of social organization, if they have the notion that you are simply organizing a very useful instrumentality of society for moralizing the community, but that you don't after all believe that life itself lies in the doctrine and preaching of that place and nowhere else, you cannot keep hold of them very long.

Too much effort is made to get children to believe for fear of the consequences of unbelief. I don't believe any one was ever drawn into heaven for fear he would go to hell, because if I understand the Scriptures in the least they speak a gospel of love.

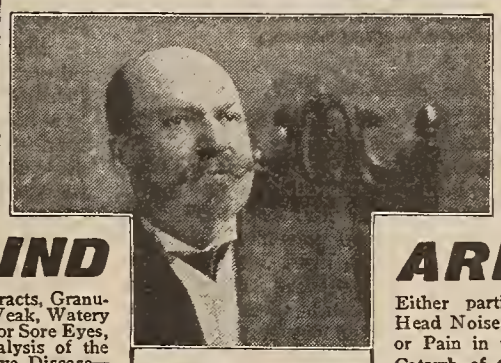
Can you name me any motive in the world that ever led a man to love another life more than his own except the motive of love? And yet what we are working for in the young people, as in the old, is to show them the perfect image of a Man who will draw all the best powers of their nature to himself, and make them love him so that they will love him more than they love themselves, and loving him so, will love their fellow-man more than themselves.

Every human soul instinctively feels that the only power he desires, the only power that can relieve him from the tedium of the day's work, the only thing which can put a glow upon the routine of the day's task, the only thing that can take him back to the golden age when everything had a touch of magic about it, when everything was greater than the fact, when everything had lurking behind it some mysterious power, when there was in everything a vision and a perfect image, is this thing which he sees enthroned upon the shining countenances of those who really believe in the life and saving grace of their Lord and Master.—President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University.

LET ME SEND YOU ONE OF THESE BOOKS FREE

This 80 Page Book on Eye Diseases sent Free To All

This 64 Page Book on Deafness sent Free To All



DR. W. O. COFFEE

IF YOU ARE BLIND

Or have Failing Sight, Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Scums, Scars, Weak, Watery or Congested Eyes, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Wild Hairs, Glaucoma, Paralysis of the Optic Nerve—or any other Eye Disease—

Write For MY 80-PAGE BOOK ON EYE DISEASES

It explains how to cure yourself at your own home without visiting a doctor. Is beautifully illustrated with colored pictures showing all forms of Eye Diseases, with description of each and how they can be cured at home by dropping mild medicine into the eyes. Gives history of thousands of cases cured that way. Book tells how to keep eyes healthy and strong. Gives rules of health and many plain facts about the eyes which everyone should know. Send for Book today—it is free.

IF YOU ARE DEAF

Either partially or complete, or have Head Noises, Ringing in the Ears, Wax or Pain in the Ears, Discharging Ears, Catarrh of the Head, Nose or Throat—

Write For MY 64-PAGE BOOK ON DEAFNESS

It tells of a New Discovery which anyone can use at home and be cured. Fully describes Deafness in all its forms, what causes it and how it is cured. Tells how to cure Head Noises, Ringing in the Ears and Catarrh. Tells how to prevent Deafness. Gives full history of how thousands of people all over the world have restored their hearing with this wonderful medical discovery. Tells how Dr. Coffee restored his own hearing after being deaf for many years. Send for Book today—it is free.

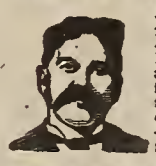
THESE PEOPLE WERE CURED OF EYE DISEASES:



Wonderful Cure of Blindness: Mr. A. G. Dobrensei, Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y., 76 years old, was almost completely blind from Cataracts and granulated lids. Owing to old age he had given up all hopes of being cured. Many Doctors had treated him without helping his condition. As a last resort he sent for Dr. Coffee's Absorption Treatment which he used for 6 weeks and obtained perfect sight. Write to him for full particulars.



Little Girl Totally Blind—Cured in 1 Month: Beryl Kelly, 6 years old daughter of Mrs. C. H. Kelly, Northwood Narrows, N. H., was totally blind from Opacity of the cornea or scum over the eye, with very little hope of ever being able to see—used Dr. Coffee's treatment for 1 month which absorbed the scums and restored her sight perfectly. She is attending school regularly and can see as well as anyone.



Blind from Cataract and Granulated Lids—Cured in 1 month: Irving Hurd, of Harmony, Maine, had cataract and granulated lids which caused great suffering. Hearing of Dr. Coffee's Treatment he sent for it and after using it 1 month, cataract was completely absorbed—granulation disappeared—sight was restored perfectly. Great improvement noticed from first days use of treatment.

THESE PEOPLE WERE CURED OF DEAFNESS:

74 Years Old—Hearing Restored: Mr. Eli Snyder, of Altoona, Iowa, says: I am 74 years old, was afflicted with catarrhal deafness for a number of years was gradually growing deaf. I took a severe cold recently which settled in my head, making me almost totally deaf. Used Dr. Coffee's Absorption Treatment for two months and obtained perfect hearing.



A Boy's Statement which Reveals Wonderful Facts: Schultz Martine, of Storm Lake, Iowa, 14 years old, had attack of scarlet fever when 3 years old which affected hearing, followed by severe ear aches. 2 years ago an attack of measles caused complete deafness. Treated with many doctors, instead of improving his condition became worse. After years of suffering finally used Dr. Coffee's treatment and obtained perfect hearing.



80 Yrs. Old—Cured of Deafness: Washington Hunter, of Davenport, Neb., took a severe cold 2 years ago last winter which made him completely deaf in one ear and partly so in the other. After many unsuccessful attempts to obtain relief, commenced the use of Dr. Coffee's home treatment which proved beneficial from the start, after continuing for 3 months a complete cure resulted.



To the Readers: The proprietors of this paper have investigated Dr. Coffee, of Des Moines, Iowa, and know that he is a physician of highest standing and perfectly responsible for what he agrees to do. Those of our readers desiring one of these books should write to the doctor at once and kindly mention this paper.

DR. W. O. COFFEE, 819 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

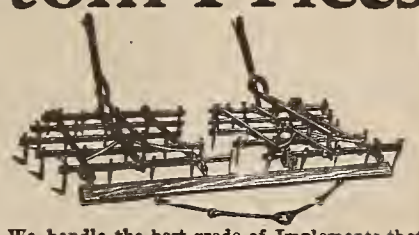
22

Standard Tools at Rock Bottom Prices

Save the profits of 2 or 3 middlemen by buying at factory prices. The same tools that we sell are offered to you by jobbers and dealers at prices 20 to 40 per cent higher than ours. Every dollar you invest in our Implements is returned to you in good materials, honest construction, full sizes, modern improvements, and a guarantee to take back any tool that does not satisfy.



All Steel Plow 14-in.



We handle the best grade of Implements that money will buy. If a saving of 20 to 40 per cent means anything to you, write at once for our illustrated Implement Catalogue. Our goods are guaranteed—our prices the lowest. A postal will bring catalogue.

All Steel Plow with either general purpose or stubble bottom. State which you want. It has a double-beaded steel beam, with high curve; hardened steel share; steel landside; soft center steel mouldboard, double-shin; handles are hardwood from well-selected timber and well braced. Guaranteed to be equal to any steel plow on the market. You cannot duplicate the price if you order 10 car-loads. Price good until April 1. Order No. EP 162. .... $8.95

60-tooth "U" Bar Lever Harrow Frame is channel steel, of good weight. Five-tooth bars, with lever to each section; teeth are ½-inch, regular length, forged from extra hard steel and with enlarged head; strong clip; harrow well braced. Complete with draw-bar and runners. Guaranteed good, or you may return at our expense. If there ever was a bargain, this is one. Price good until April 1. ..... $8.35 Order No. EP 194.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

More than half a million copies of the BURPEE CATALOGUES FOR 1905 have been mailed already. Have YOU received one? If not, it *will pay you* to **write TO-DAY!** A postal-card will do. Simply address

BURPEE'S SEEDS, Philadelphia, Pa.

and you will receive by return mail BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL—so long recognized as the **"Leading American Seed Catalogue."** It is a handsome book of 178 pages, with elegant colored plates, and *tells the plain truth* about all the

Best Seeds that Grow!

MANN'S BONE CUTTER MAKES HENS PAY

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL of Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter. No pay until you're satisfied that it cuts easier and faster than any other. Catalog free. F. W. Mann Co., Box 32, Milford, Mass.



Brightens up old harness Pratts Harness Soap.

Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

By GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS

A Law Student in Lincoln and Herndon's Office from 1845 to 1847

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The first of the series of these Recollections was printed in the issue of Farm and Fireside of December 1, 1904, and each succeeding instalment has created wide-spread and renewed interest in this unique contribution to Lincoln literature. The author, Mr. Gibson William Harris, has given to the world many heretofore unpublished incidents in the life of the Great Emancipator, covering periods of his boyhood days, log-cabin life, practice of law and some extraordinary cases in which he figured, and of his political and home life. As an entertainer and story-teller Mr. Lincoln had few equals, and in the retelling Mr. Harris has lost little of their original worth. The February 15th issue will contain the sixth number of the series of these Recollections, and will tell, among many humorous and interesting incidents, of the Presidential Campaign of 1860, a Social Hour with the President-elect and Mistaken Portraitures of Lincoln.

Opposed to the Mexican War

Mrs. Lincoln and the two children went to Washington with the Sangamon representative for the first, or long, session of the Thirtieth Congress, which assembled in December, 1847. Meantime the Mexican War had come on. In common with the Whig leaders in general, Lincoln regarded the war as unjustifiable, and so declared himself, thereby alienating many political friends and bringing him many faultfinding letters. Nor was this all. Dissatisfaction with his course on this question entailed defeat on his friend Judge Logan, who became the Whig nominee in 1848. Opposed though he was to the Mexican War, on principle, Lincoln never withheld his vote from measures for the support of the United States forces in the field, a record which later stood him in excellent stead.

His Days of Leisure, and How They Were Passed

When the courts were not in session the senior partner spent more time out of the office than in it. A likely place to find him was some street-corner, there discussing with others at their ease the topics of the day. He chummed with every one, Whig or Democrat, and particularly with the young men, a class among whom he was especially popular. He was hail-fellow with them all. From the time of his mature manhood Lincoln learned more, as I believe, from contact with his fellow-men than from books. "Honest Old Abe" was a colloquialism familiar to all Springfield before he was thirty-seven. Strange to say, he deemed himself old, and took undisguised pleasure in fathering many of us younger persons, including some already in their thirties.

It would not be fair to speak of Lincoln as an idler save in his aversion to bodily labor. His brain was a singularly active one—seemed never to rest, never to tire. Yet as a formal student Lincoln struck me as actually lazy. His days of leisure came frequently, and on such he might sometimes be seen sitting in his chair, with his feet on the office table, reading the office copy of Burns or Byron. He would read for an hour or more, then close the book and stretch himself at full length on the office lounge, his feet projecting over the end of it, hands under his head and eyes closed, and in this attitude would digest the mental food he had just taken, not merely thinking over what he had read, but seeking to reproduce it in his mind. But weeks might pass before this would be repeated. He read but little at the office, and I have never imagined there was much burning of the midnight oil at his home.

The truth is, unless I am greatly mistaken, Abraham Lincoln never studied hard at any period of his life. He did not need to study hard. With him a single reading was sufficient to afford a clear insight into any ordinary subject. It almost seemed as if in a previous existence he had acquired a knowledge of things, and in this life needed only to refresh his memory, now by reading and now by colloquy with others.

A Change of Plans—Fulfilled Predictions

Mr. Lincoln's chief interest in his law student pertained to the young man as an individual. But he could not well ignore my studies altogether, and at the end he put me through a course of examination that was searching enough as to the principles of law, but noticeably lax on pleading and rules of evidence—for which I was thankful. Having received my diploma and experienced the satisfaction of knowing that my name had been enrolled on the list of attorneys for the state of Illinois, I went home. This was in April, 1847. The reason for the premature return to Albion was the illness of my father. By May he was confined to his bed; he died the following December, after having obtained a promise from me, as the eldest of a large family, that I would remain with my mother until a younger brother could take my place.

Copyright, 1903, by The Crowell Publishing Company.

My father was born and reared in Connecticut, whence he rode on horseback to Vincennes, Ind., there joining a brother who had preceded him. The two brothers were in the employ of the government as land-surveyors, and during the next few years a considerable portion of Indiana was surveyed and mapped by them. In view of the common but mistaken impression that the perpetuity of the Union was not regarded as mootable until immediately before the Civil War, it may be pertinent to mention that my father in his last illness discussed this very matter repeatedly. The struggle for its existence, he told me, though not to come in his time, would come in mine; slavery would be the cause, but he had an abiding faith that that institution would be done away with, the government be preserved, and the country grow mightily in power and grandeur. Abraham Lincoln was only one among many holding similar opinions. I doubt whether in any section such views gained earlier or more extensive currency than they did in Illinois.

Lincoln's Love for the Union

Mr. Lincoln's devotion to the Union was a fixed habit of thought long before the War of Secession. It was part and parcel of his consciousness. But it was not the Union as merely a convenient political adaptation that he loved. He loved it because he was bcd-rocked in the conviction that only through the Union could be realized his heart's ideal of "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." More than once I heard him say our form of government was the nearest perfection of any he knew of in the extent to which it represented and protected the masses; in fact, the government was the people's—in their hands to make or mar.

The first public intimation Lincoln gave of his position on slavery was in 1837, while a member of the Illinois Legislature. Resolutions were carried through that body strongly censuring the formation and the teachings of Abolition Societies, and affirming not only "that the right of property in slaves is sacred to the slave-holding states by the Federal Constitution, and they cannot be deprived of that right without their consent," but "that the general government cannot abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the consent of the citizens of said district, without a manifest breach of good faith." Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Stone, both from Sangamon County, entered a formal protest, and caused it to be spread on the journal of the House. In this protest they expressed the opinions that "the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils. They believe that the Congress of the United States has no power under the Constitution to interfere with the institution of slavery in the different states. They believe that the Congress of the United States has the power under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but that the power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of the district."



When I called at the Burnet House I was cordially welcomed

Slowly Ripening Views

Read in the light of after events the foregoing expressions seem tame enough; but in reality the step that Lincoln took was a bold one. Not only was he the son of a slave state, not only had he spent his whole life either in Kentucky or in those sections of Indiana and Illinois which had been predominately settled by Kentuckians, but practically all these people believed in the "peculiar institution," and it was to them he owed his seat in the legislature. Slowly yet surely his views continued to ripen. In the closing days of his terms in Congress, in 1849, he introduced a resolution for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but of course nothing came of it.

The Whig party died. Throughout the Know-Nothing turmoil that followed Lincoln remained in his tent, but not to sulk, and when he emerged it was to take a prominent part in the building up of a new party fundamentally opposed to slavery extension.

That Abraham Lincoln at any period of his life was influenced in his course respecting slavery by any of his fellows I disbelieve absolutely. He was a born leader, with profound convictions of right and wrong, and a judgment so keen that no sophistry could blind it. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, roused his whole nature. The world knows the rest.

Personal Relations of Lincoln and Douglas

Stephen A. Douglas lived in Chicago after the early 40's, hence I saw but little of him, though, as being a student in Lincoln's office, I was honored with an invitation to the ball that he gave on his first election to the United States Senate. Lincoln and he were personal friends, or at least treated each other as such. I never heard Mr. Lincoln speak an ill word of Judge Douglas (nor, for that matter, of any one else).

As early as the time when I first knew Mr. Lincoln, it was undoubtedly true that in the fireside discussions with such minds as Douglas, Calhoun, Logan, Lamborn and Baker—all men of note—he was easily the first. Judge Douglas grew restive under it, and on one or two occasions challenged Lincoln to public debate, relying on his own magnetic eloquence to carry the day and floor his rival. Mr. Lincoln never sought and never shunned these encounters. Throughout Illinois Lincoln came to be considered the abler for close-knit logic, Douglas as the more eloquent. When the time came that men gave much and anxious thought to the issues whereon these two were pitted against each other, Abraham Lincoln was the gainer.

A Call on Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in 1859

The joint debates of 1858 carried Lincoln's fame far beyond his own state. In the autumn of the year following (by which time I had become established in business in the Queen City), he was called to Cincinnati, to answer an impassioned Squatter Sovereignty address Senator Douglas had recently delivered there. Mr. Lincoln spoke from the balcony over Kinsey's jewelry-store (see illustration in the next instalment), on the north side of what was then the Fifth Street Market Space, but is now the open space adjoining the beautiful Fountain and Esplanade. It was on Saturday night, and the assemblage was immense. The meeting over, I elbowed my way to the door by which he must come out from the hallway to the street, and when he appeared, called him by name and extended my hand, which he clasped heartily. Almost dragging me through the surging crowd to where his carriage was in waiting, he said, "Gibson, get in; Mary is with me. She is at the hotel, and you must come down to see her." As it was already eleven o'clock, I told him it was too late, but if it would suit their arrangements I would call the next morning. With this understanding we parted, and when I called at the Burnet House (on Sunday forenoon) I was cordially welcomed, but by Mrs. Lincoln was as cordially scolded for not having brought Mrs. Harris. "I will be here this afternoon," she insisted; "you must be sure to bring her then."

In the deadly strife of the Civil War several members of Mrs. Lincoln's family sided actively with the Confederates, while her husband, she well knew, had some deadly enemies North as well as South. The strain of such a situation must have been intense, and it is no wonder if she showed the effects of it.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

A FULL COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION BY THE BEST, MOST THOROUGH AND SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL COLLEGES IN THE COUNTRY, FURNISHED ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST TO YOU.

Do you want to learn the **Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Cornet, Piano or Organ?** Then write us a postal, ask for our free Music Lessons Offer, state the instrument you wish to learn, and our complete plan will be sent to you by return mail, postpaid, and will not cost you one cent. We will also send you free our complete Musical Goods Catalogue, showing every kind of musical instrument, from the cheapest to the best, at just one-half the prices asked by dealers generally. You will get large pictures and full descriptions of our

Genuine Stradivarius Model Violin and Complete Outfit - - - - $ 1.95
Our genuine Troubadour Guitar and Outfit for - - - - - 2.25
A fine full size Mandolin for - - 1.95
A beautiful Guitar for - - - 2.45
A solid oak cabinet Beckwith Parlor Organ for - - - - - 19.90
A splendid guaranteed Piano for only 89.00

You will also get our big complete catalogue of over 300 instruments, you will get our great 30 days' free trial offer on any instrument, our one year free trial plan and pay after received terms explained; you will receive free our very latest and most astonishingly liberal musical goods proposition. For all this information, complete catalogue and all offers, for our new and astonishing offer of a full complete

Course of Music Lessons Free

(any instrument, for anyone, whether advanced pupil or not, but especially for beginners) an offer of free music lessons so simple and plain you cannot fail to learn to play well, the greatest musical proposition ever heard, just cut out and send us this ad., or write a postal and ask for our "Music Lessons Free" plan, music catalogue and all offers. Be sure to state the instrument you want to learn. Everything will go to you by return mail, postpaid, and absolutely free. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Special 60 Day Offer

To Introduce Our Latest Large, Powerful Achromatic Telescope, The Excelsior!

NEEDED ON FARM, SEA OR RANCH



POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore, Telescopes of this size have been sold for from $5.00 to $8.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail or express, safely packed, prepaid, for only 99c. Our new catalog of Watches, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each Telescope JUST AS REPRESENTED or money refunded. WANTS ANOTHER: Brandy, Va., Genta.—Please send another Telescope, money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money.—R. C. ALLEN. Send 99c. by Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft payable to our order, or have your storekeeper or newsdealer order for you.

KIRTLAND BROS. & CO.
Dept. F F, 90 Chambers St.
NEW YORK



Did you ever see 5 straight or circular rows of Pansies side by side, each a different color? If so, you know that the effect is charming. Did you ever see Childs' Giant Pansies, marvels in beauty and true to color? If not, you have not seen the best.

As a Trial Offer we will for 10 cts. mail 5 Pkts. Giant **Pansies, Snow White, Coal Black, Cardinal Red, Pure Yellow, Azure Blue;** also Five Pkts. **New Giant Sweet Peas for 10 cts.,** White, Pink, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow; also Five Pkts. new early flowering **Carnation Pinks for 10 cts.,** Scarlet, White, Pink, Red and Striped—

or All 15 Pkts. for 25 cts.

Our Catalogue for 1905—Greatest Book of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits. 148 pages, 500 illustrations, many plates—will be **mailed Free.** Scores of Great Novelties.

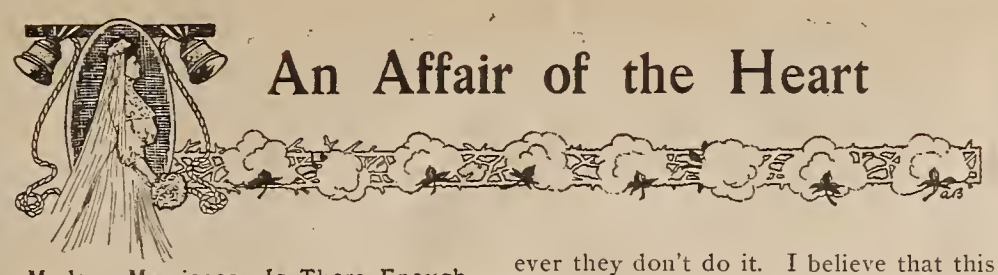
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N.Y.

100 Lovely Flowers Given Away

I have collected 100 varieties of wonderful flowers, their beauty being beyond description, and will send a few seeds of all these kinds for testing this summer to any person enclosing **10c.** to pay postage and packing. They are simply marvels of beauty, many new to us all, and given *free* only to advertise my flowers. My **great seed catalogue** for 1905 will be sent with every lot of seeds. It is full of *bargains.* $4000 "*Lesson on Vegetables*" is what is creating wonderful interest with the ladies. It is something entirely new; no other catalogue has it, and you will be delighted with it. Send to-day.

F. B. MILLS, Box 121, Rose Hill, N. Y.

Insures quick, healthy growth
Pratts Calf Tonic.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.



An Affair of the Heart

Modern Marriages—Is There Enough Love in Them?

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—F. W. Bourdillon.

THE amount of real love in our every-day existence becomes a matter for thought as the day of Saint Valentine comes around, which it will on the 14th inst., the day when the large part of the world remembers to be a lover.

To the skeptical mind there comes persuasion at times that in this great game of life love cuts little or no figure. As a basis for his opinion he points to the daily records of the divorce-court, where are heard the trivial, senseless reasons advanced for separation.

Is there an absence in modern marriages of that all-abiding, deep, pure, true affection that throbbed in the breast of the Romeo of old and met a soul-satisfying response in the heart of Juliet? Is it true that most modern marriages are made for various other reasons than love? Is modern love itself different? Has the dear old chubby Cupid, with bow and wicked arrows and pierced hearts, been transformed into a small old man, sedate, with gold-rimmed spectacles, a calculating mind, and bulging pockets filled with the coin of the realm?

The clergy of the country has spoken widely on the subject, admonished wisely, and sung over again the lines of affection that poets for ages have penned. The New York "Herald's" comment and interviews on the subject with several prominent members of the clergy will no doubt be interesting:

Too Many Hasty Marriages

"As I stated before, in my book 'Men and Women,'" said Dr. Minot J. Savage, "I am inclined to think that marriages are on the whole as successful as other human arrangements. There are no ideal political institutions. There are no ideal organizations—or very few of them, at any rate—of any kind; and this, as I said, is because we have not yet developed the ideal man and the ideal woman."

"What are the conditions of a true marriage?"

"First, I will go with the poets and the writers of romance far enough to say that the first, middle, last, eternal, universal condition ought to be love. If love does not exist, nothing else, I care not what it may be, can justify the relation.

"I am aware of the fact that whim, fancy, passion and many other things are sometimes mistaken for love. People think they love when they do not; they find it out when it is too late. There would not be so many divorces if there were not so many hasty and ill-considered marriages.

"I think that the way to reform society at the present time, instead of troubling so much about divorces, would be to make it a little more difficult for people to get married—at least establish some sort of barrier that would compel people to wait long enough to know whether they really love each other or not.

"I am aware that there are marriages for a hundred other reasons—marriages of convenience, as they are called."

Marriage a Risk

"I did not make a modern marriage," remarked William Dean Howells, "and therefore don't know anything about the amount of love that enters into an alliance of this sort." The statement was as simply made as it was concisely put, but interpreted through the medium of some of Mr. Howell's novels of typical New York life, its people and conditions, the listener was tempted to venture a modest contradiction. Perhaps no one in New York better understands the foundation of modern marriages than the author of "A Hazard of New Fortunes." It breathes the spirit of the man and the woman of to-day from cover to cover. Take the following cold-blooded view of Mr. March, who says: "Why shouldn't we rejoice as much at a non-marriage as a marriage? When we consider the enormous risks people take in linking their lives together after not half so much thought as goes to an ordinary horse-trade, I think we ought to be glad whenever they don't do it. I believe that this popular demand for the matrimony of others comes from our novel-reading. We get to thinking that there is no other happiness or good fortune in life except marriage, and it's offered in fiction as the highest premium for virtue, courage, beauty, learning and saving human life. We all know it isn't. We know that in reality marriage is dog-cheap, and anybody can have it for the asking—if he keeps asking enough people. By and by some fellow will wake up and see that a first-class story can be written from the anti-marriage point of view, and he'll begin with an engaged couple, and devote his novel to disengaging them and rendering them separately happy ever after in the dénouement. It will make his everlasting fortune."

"Love Never Faileth"

"The subject is much too deep and serious to discuss in a few words," was Dr. Robert Collyer's reply to the question of what part love plays in the modern marriage. "I could not possibly do it justice in a short interview."

When asked to give a definition of love he said: "There is no better one than that of the apostle, 'Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not easily provoked, taketh not account of evil, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth.'"

"But does modern love do all these things?"

The venerable man shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "It should." The gesture told too plainly that while the speaker did not care to enter a vigorous protest against the quality of love as it exists to-day he believed it to be of a different variety from that of which poets sing and apostles write.

Men Marry for Love

Who can doubt that the mischief-making god of the world inspires almost all modern American marriages? But it is to the man that the little god whispers more frequently than to the woman. Most men marry for love. And the women? Their motives are various and complex.

Men may marry, but women must. A man has all to lose by marriage (from a worldly standpoint), a woman all to gain. Through marriage women gain greater freedom and importance. They are relieved of all financial responsibility, and even more vital, of that mysterious reproach of single blessedness. With men this is no reproach, but rather a crown of glory, which they remove only to replace by one of thorns. In like manner all the material advantages enjoyed by the women in matrimony are burdens upon the men. A married woman is freer to do as she will than her unmarried sister, but as for the man, liberty flies out of his door when love comes in at the window.

Parents always sigh when a son announces his engagement, but they rejoice when a daughter does so. This is another sign that a man gives all and gets nothing in a modern marriage—nothing but love. Being disinterested, he is usually satisfied with that. It is the woman who makes the worldly investment.

It is an every-day occurrence for a young man of wealth and position to fall in love with a footlight favorite, and to present her to his astonished parents as their daughter-in-law without even a moment's hesitation. Parental affection, future inheritance, even such bare necessities as Fifth Avenue tailors and racing-stables, are as nothing in the balance with his love.

But women rarely shock society by marrying for love. The susceptible sister of the aforesaid susceptible young man very frequently becomes enamored of a footlight favorite, also. She enjoys the affair very much, and in her passionate loyalty she will attend none but the charmer's matinécs. But she does not marry this hero. She cries a little, perhaps, sighs a great deal, and wears large bunches of violets in token of her despair. Finally, if it is a very desperate case, she suggests to her mama that they take a trip somewhere. Her mama rejoices in the comfort of a daughter. A son under the same circumstances—she shudders to think of what might have been.

Thus is woman through the range of society, but the romantic man (happily for the nation) continues to marry for love.

YOU CAN INTEREST HIM

Any Man Over Fifty

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease, he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five, nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest any proposition looking to the improvement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five; that greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interests not only every man of fifty, but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food, because blood, nerves, brain-tissue and every other constituent of the body are entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting, half-digested food.

No, the stomach itself wants help, and in no round-about way, either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate. One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest three thousand grains of ordinary food, such as bread, meat, eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new-fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dyspeptic who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, "The only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug-stores or is protected by a trade-mark must be a humbug, whereas, as a matter of truth, any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heartburn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run-down condition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined."

5% every day in the year

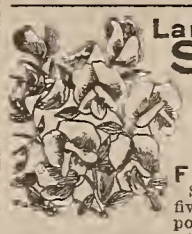
Open an account to-day with $5 or more with this company. Interest starts at once. No special interest periods, no notice required for withdrawal.

Your money is safeguarded by the most tangible of all securities, and is safer than the majority of investments paying but 3 per cent.

How and why **5% interest compounded every six months** is paid by this company is told in an interesting manner in the new

Booklet mailed free.

CALVERT MORTGAGE AND DEPOSIT CO.,
Dept. J, Calvert Building, Baltimore.



Large Pkg. Best Mixed SWEET PEAS FREE 300 Colors
50 KINDS FLOWER SEEDS 10c

Send us your name and address and five 2c. stamps or 10c. in silver to pay postage and packing and we will send you the above collection of seeds free.

HOLMES SEED CO. Dept. 17, Somerville, Mass.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

For harness galls and sores
Pratts Vet. Healing Ointment.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

FREE TO EVERY ONE

Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking

"There be books and books," some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money-making that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence, when he feels out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician at an expense which a little knowledge would have enabled him to avoid.

There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed as hemorrhoids, or piles. This small book tells all about their causes and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles; describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpensive that any one can understand and apply.

All affections of the rectum are treated in simple, plain language, so that all may understand and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the market without relief they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on.

This little book tells how this may be avoided, and a cure be effected without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. Write your name and address plainly on a postal-card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book promptly.

CARPETS ON TRIAL



Cut this ad. out ond sond to us, or on a postol card say, "Send me your **Free Carpet Catalogue," and you will receive free** by return mail, post-paid, full particulars how we furnish any one, free, a big variety of large samples of **Ingrain, Brussels and Velvet Corpots,** you will get our Big Book of Carpets, **beautifully illustrated and fully described,** over 100 beautiful color plate samples of carpets reduced from 1½-yard lengths. **THE BIG FREE BOOK shows an almost endless variety of Carpets, Art Squoros, Rugs, Matting, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Shados, Curtains, Drapories, Upholstory, etc.** Yard width carpet, **11c** per yard and upwards; big rugs with fancy border and fringe to cover big parlors, **$1.92** and up. We will explain **why we can sell carpets at about one half the prices others charge.**

OUR FREE TRIAL PLAN will be fully explained. How we cut and make carpet in any shape to fit any room, our binding quality guarantee, our pay after received terms, quick delivery, color scheme, very little freight charges, all will be explained to you. Cut this ad. out and send to us or on a postal card say, "Send me your Free Carpet Catalogue," and you will get all this free, and you will get our very latest and most astonishingly liberal carpet offer, a carpet proposition never known of before. **WRITE TO-DAY ond seo whot you got FREE by return moil, post-poid.** Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago

A Steady Position and a Good Salary

The U. S. Government has thousands of steady positions paying good salaries, for those who can pass the Civil Service examinations. We can fit you, at a small cost, to pass these examinations and qualify you for a good place. It is necessary only that you be an American and over 18 years of age. Write at once for free *Civil Service Booklet.*

International Correspondence Schools, Box 870 Scranton, Pa.

THE "BEST" LIGHT



Made in Over 100 different styles.

100-Candle Power Light at a cost of 2c per week.

More brilliant than Acetylene or Electricity. No Grease—Smoke—Dirt or Odor.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO., 212 E. 5th St., Canton, O.



This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome **WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75.** Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS, pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address

M. FARBER & CO., K53, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.



TELEPHONES

FOR FARMERS' LINES

Build your own lines. Inexpensive and simple. We will tell you how. Book of instructions free. C N 302

THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.
154 St. Clair St. Cleveland, Ohio.



Clean Clothes

100 pieces an hour—all clean with **BUSY BEE WASHER.** No injury to finest fabrics. It's simple, quick, cheap. *Agents Wanted.* Address

Busy Bee Washer Co., Box K, Erie, Pa.



GOLD RING FREE

or your choice of Beautiful Gems. Your money not wanted. Write for descriptive illustrations in colors. B. ALDEN, 550 Pearl St., New York.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD; GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. BYRON FIELD & CO. 182 STATE STREET. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Siege of Port Arthur

PORT ARTHUR, exhausted by eleven months of almost constant fighting, decimated by disease and casualties, and hopelessly doomed in its rocky fortress, the gallant garrison on January 1st yielded to General Nogi and his heroic besiegers.

Following is the chronological account of the great siege, where courage surely made history:

February 8—Togo fleet makes its first attack. Torpedo-boats do great damage.

February 13—Russian gunboat "Yenesei" blown up by a mine. Ninety men were killed.



NOGI

February 24—The Japs attempt to blockade the harbor by sinking ships in the channel.

March 9—Vice-Admiral Makaroff arrives.

April 13—Admiral Makaroff and hundreds of others lost by the sinking of the "Petropavlovsk."

May 5—What was said to be the last train left Port Arthur for the North.

May 10—Togo hurled shells into the city from behind the hills to the westward.

May 26-27—Japs capture Kinchow and Nanshan Hill, thus cutting off Port Arthur.

May 30—Investment of Dalny by Japs.

July 4-6—Severe engagements northeast of the fortress.

July 10—Japanese make a night attack, and lose many men by exploding mines.

July 13—Field-Marshal Oyama arrives at Dalny.

July 26-28—Fierce battles on both land and sea. Japanese gain possession of Wolf and Green Hills.

August 1—Taku Mountain captured.

August 2—Marshal Oyama leaves for the North.

August 10—Dash of the Russian fleet and fight with Togo's ships. Admiral Withoeft killed and the vessels damaged and scattered.

August 14—Cruiser "Rurik" sunk in Korea Straits by Admiral Kamimura's squadron. Fierce fighting at Port Arthur.

August 15—Sushiyan, Long Mountain and White Wolf Hill captured, completing the Japanese envelopment of the fortress.

August 16—General Nogi makes official demand for surrender of Port Arthur.

August 17—General Stoessel refuses to surrender, and fighting is resumed.

August 21-22—Panlung Mountain captured.

August 23—Attack on Wangtai and one of the Keekwan forts.

August 27—Russians attack entire Japanese line, and are repulsed.

September 17—Japs destroy Russian water-supply.

September 19-20—General bombardment, followed by an attack on Forts Suishiyeng and Kouropatkin, which are captured, with four additional fortifications.

September 28-30—Russian fleet in the harbor is bombarded, the battleships "Poltava," "Peresviet" and "Pobieda" being hit several times.

October 16—Again a general bombardment, during which the Japanese storm and capture a fort on Rihlung Mountain, while fierce fighting also takes place on Shungshoo Hill.

October 24—Russians dynamite the Japanese in their trenches east of Keekwan Mountain, and parts of the town of Port Arthur are set on fire from shells.

October 26-29—Great destruction to defenses follow another fierce bombardment on the Itz, Shungshoo, Rihlung and Keekwan forts.



STOESSEL

October 30 to November 2—The shelling of the forts and town continues with unceasing vigor.

November 5-6—Etse Mountain stormed by the Japanese, who are repulsed with heavy loss.

November 13—Desperate night sortie by the Russians results in heavy losses on both sides.

November 15—Stoessel gives orders for his men to die at their posts.

November 19—Japanese shells fire arsenal.

November 22—Position on Etse Mountain captured.

November 26—Attacks made on Rihlung, Shungshoo and Keekwan forts; the besiegers gain the interior works, but are driven out.

November 30—203-Meter Hill is captured, giving a clear field for bombardment of the inner harbor and the Russian warships.

December 3—Bombardment of the Russian fleet is begun from 203-Meter Hill.

December 6-7-8—Bombardment made more systematic, and the Russian fleet is practically destroyed.

December 18—East Keekwan fort is blown up; official news published at Tokio that the Russian ships at Port Arthur have been destroyed, with the exception of the Sevastopol, which is reported to be in a sinking condition.

December 24—Heights east of Houyangshukou captured.

December 28—Rihlung fort captured after fierce fighting.

December 31—Shungshoo fort carried by storm.

January 1—At five o'clock (Sunday afternoon) Stoessel sent to Nogi his offer to surrender, saying, "I find further resistance useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation."

After the Surrender

The delivery of Russian prisoners at Port Arthur under the terms of capitulation was completed January 7th. The total number of prisoners surrendered was 24,369, of whom 878 were officers and 23,491 enlisted men. Four hundred and forty-one officers and 229 orderlies were released on parole.

The inventory of property surrendered to General Nogi at Port Arthur by the Russians included the following: Permanent forts, 59; guns, 546, whereof 54 were of large caliber, 149 of medium caliber and 343 small caliber; shells for large guns, 82,670; ammunition for small arms, 30,000 kilos; rifles, 35,252; horses, 1,920; battleships, 4, not including the "Sevastopol," which is entirely sunk; cruisers, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 14; steamers, 10, and small steamers, launches, etc., 35, the latter being usable after slight repairs.

The total Russian casualties at Port Arthur during the siege are now estimated to have been twenty-five thousand. This includes killed and wounded.

General Stoessel is reported to have said that the turning-point in the siege of the fortress was the capture of 203-Meter Hill and the arrival of the Japanese eleven-inch guns.

One of Stoessel's first inquiries was about the whereabouts of General Kuropatkin. When Captain Isunoda told him that he did not know exactly, but understood he was somewhere about Mukden, Stoessel was astounded. Nogi's report to the Mikado, through Captain Isunoda, who had been sent to Port Arthur to deliver the Emperor's message to Stoessel, stated:

"General Stoessel remarked that he had last heard from General Kuropatkin October 6th, saying he would come to relieve Port Arthur soon. General Stoessel added that he had sent out Chinese spies, who returned and reported that General Kuropatkin with a relieving army was at Kin-Chau, twenty miles north of Port Arthur. General Stoessel was plainly incredulous at my statement that General Kuropatkin had been defeated and driven back toward Mukden, so I produced maps, showed him the position of the two armies near the Shakhe River, and gave Stoessel details of Kuropatkin's defeat with the loss of fifty thousand or sixty thousand men. At this the Russian general expressed amazement, and remarked that he had been misled.

"General Stoessel then asked where the Baltic fleet was, and I told him that some of the ships had not passed the Cape of Good Hope. With a hopeless expression General Stoessel said, 'Now that Port Arthur has fallen there is no use for the fleet coming any further.'

"I then asked General Stoessel what had caused the most damage to the garrison during the siege, and he replied, 'Your eleven-inch howitzers. After they arrived our defensive works were useless.'

"The first attack on Port Arthur, in February, by the Japanese fleet, was a tremendous surprise. The forts, he explained, were only partly garrisoned by two thousand troops."

During the last week in December General Stoessel had so few effectives left that he was able to man only two or three of the fortifications, and these quite inadequately. The siege reflects great credit on both defenders and assailants, and will hold a high place among the most memorable feats of arms in history.

Goldenrod

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17]

and I'm not surprised to see that you have yours. In the novels they cuddle their secrets in their own bosoms to the last, whereas if they had told them in time all sorts of trouble would have been saved. Now, we're not living within the covers of a book—we're flesh and blood. Just consider that, and tell me what's on your mind; I may be able to help you."

Marion saw the reason in his words, and his calmness was so contagious that she was beginning to find herself master of her feelings. "All right," she assented; "but let us get a little further away from that," pointing toward the sleeper, "and I can talk better.

"This is far enough," she said, when they had reached a bed of brown moss; "we'll sit down here. Yes, you guessed correctly when you said that I had a secret. It has cast a gloom over my life for five years. I was but a slip of a girl then, at college. At a dance I met that man. He was somewhat older than I, but his ways captivated me. If I had known more of the world it might have been different. I was at the age when a girl refuses advice. My friends warned me, but to no avail. We became engaged without the knowledge of my parents. When I went home in the spring I told mama. Then my father started an investigation, and what he learned convinced him that I should not become that man's wife. So I wrote, and broke off the engagement, fully realizing that I had made a mistake. One day not long after that I was walking along the street, when he confronted me. In angry tones he gave me to understand that I should fulfil my engagement or suffer for it. I believed he intended to harm me if I refused, but I sought the protection of a policeman, and escaped. The next time I met him he was disguised as a peddler. He tried to lay hands on me, and force me into a cab which he had in waiting, but again I was saved by a man who happened to be passing. About this time I gained the consent of my parents to become a trained nurse. He traced me to the hospital, and haunted me during the two years I was there. I never went out at night during that time. So it has been ever since. No matter where I have been or what pains I have taken to be rid of him, he has found me, and I have had to continue my flight. I have dreaded to tell father of this persecution, for I fear he would make a tragedy of it. There is no use in having him arrested, for he is a man who has no fear of the law, and is shrewd enough to remain technically exempt. I sometimes shudder to think how it may end."

After a brief silence Welfling asked, in a voice subdued by anguish, "Marion, is this the reason why you have refused to give me an answer?"

"It is," she replied. "I feel that while I remain single there is a chance that he will do nothing desperate, but he has threatened that if I do not marry him no one else shall have me."

Welfling remained for a space wrapped in deep thought. When he raised his head there was a smile on his lips. He arose, and holding out his hand, helped her to her feet. "Marion," he said, "I have an idea. I think we can get rid of your Man Under the Tree. Don't ask me to explain now, for there is no time to lose, but you may come with me and look on."

He led the way back to where the man was lying. The man must have been very tired when he lay there, for he had not moved a muscle, and his snoring went on in the same measured fashion.

Welfling took a silk handkerchief from a coat-pocket, then brought forth his pocket medicine-case, and extracted a small vial. He pulled the cork, and sprinkled a few drops of the bottle's contents on the kerchief. Marion caught the odor, and jumping forward, seized the doctor's arm.

"You're not going to hurt him?"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Miscellany

Objected to a Ride

AN OLD colored lady slipped and fell on the sidewalk out on Indiana Avenue the other night. Two patrolmen hurried to her assistance, got her on her feet, and prepared to take her in a near-by store. The old lady was very much excited as she was being assisted along.

"See heah, Mistah P'licemun," she cricd. "doan you go fo' sen' fo' no avalanche! I ain't done hurt bad nuf fo' no avalanche!"

So no avalanche was sent for, and friends took her home.—Indianapolis News.

◈

Doctor Knew It Could Not Be

Dr. W. W. Keen, the Philadelphia surgeon, has a number of scrap-books filled with anecdotes about physicians. These anecdotes are odd, from the fact that they all throw upon physicians a most unflattering light. To illustrate their character, Doctor Keen quoted one of them recently.

"A physician was driving through the street," he said. "A friend stopped him.

"'Doctor,' said the friend, anxiously, 'have you heard that horrible story about Williamson?'

"'No,' said the doctor. 'What story is that?'

"'A story to the effect that he was buried alive.'

"'Buried alive?' said the doctor. 'Impossible. He was one of my patients.'" —Collier's Weekly.

◈

Licorice Grows Wild Along the Tigris

A bundle of licorice-root—slim, rough sticks of tobacco-brown wood—lay on the counter, and the sailor took one up and began to chew its end.

"I have seen the place where this stuff grows wild," he said. "Do you know where that is?"

"Can't say I do," replied the druggist.

"It is along the banks," said the sailor, "of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The licorice is a wild plant in those parts. It stands three feet high, and its roots reach the water. For miles and miles the licorice-patches spread, and the smell of them fills the air. It is a sweet, heavy smell.

"In those parts they cut the licoricc-plants regularly, and they use the poor, crooked, imperfect sticks for firewood. The good, clean, straight sticks they bundle up—just like this bundle here—and ship to England and America. Some of the sticks go to druggists, to be sold cheap or given away, but most of them, nearly all of them, go to the snuff and tobacco manufacturers. What for? Why, to be used in adulter—I mean in flavoring tobacco and snuff." — Baltimore Herald.

◈

Willow Culture in New York State

One of the crops that has for some time been attracting attention to Lyons and Galen is that of the basket-willow, which has grown to considerable dimensions in these two towns. The crop has just been marketed, and Clyde and Lyons have the distinction of being two of the most important shipping-points for this commodity.

In the two towns named it is estimated that there are nearly three hundred acres devoted to the culture of these willows. An average yield this year was six tons to the acre, and an average price of about seventeen dollars a ton was received for the crop that has been sold. Syracuse is the market to which all of the willows grown in this vicinity find their way. When the wiliows are stripped of their bark and otherwise prepared for manufacturing purposes they are worth about one hundred and twenty-five dollars a ton.

It is said that the first willows grown in this part of the country were planted by John A. Blackburn in 1862. Mr. Blackburn came from the South, and gained some knowledge of willow culture near his former home in Maryland.—Clyde Times.

◈

The Little Drummers in Nova Scotia

In Nova Scotia we have two species of partridge. We call them the "birch partridge" and "spruce partridge," because the one feeds on birch buds and the other on spruce spines. Nine years ago the Nova Scotia Game Society succeeded in having a law passed to give the spruce partridge a closed season of ten years, for they were getting very scarce. These partridges are so tame that I have caught them with a rabbit-snare tied on the end of a long pole. The spruce partridge drums by flying up in the air ten or twelve feet, and flapping his wings, making a strange whirring sound. He has a tuft of red feathers on his head, and his body is mottled black and white. The birch partridge sits mostly on an old log or big boulder near by, where his mate has her nest. They also drum for three or four weeks in the fall. I have seen them drum quite often. They are not so shy in this country as they are in the United States. It would not be much trouble to get a snap-shot of one drumming. I have been a trapper and hunter for more than twenty years, and have seen a great deal of wild-animal life. The partridges of Newfoundland are white. I saw one here over twenty years ago. It was thought to have been blown over by a north gale. A BACKWOODSMAN.

◈

Queen Makes Money from Dairy Products

It is an old story that the kings of Bavaria have long derived a very considerable profit from their breweries in Munich, and now from a neighboring corner of Europe come the details of another instance of royalty in business. Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, is making money by selling milk and butter.

As a child Wilhelmina "kept chickens." She loved the fowls dearly, had pet names for most of them, fed them to the queen's taste (literally), and quite incidentally made pocket-money out of them. With her accession to the throne the barn-yard was forgotten, but perhaps the royal state has become a matter of course, allowing the queenly thoughts to travel back to the more prosaic pleasures of other days.

Whatever the reason, not long ago Prince Henry bought for his royal wife several cows, which are placed on the rich land adjoining the palace at Loo. These prospered so well, and their milk and butter added so much to the delights of the palace table, that the queen decided to engage in the business of dairying. The manager of her estates has since visited all the famous stock-farms of the country, and has purchased thirty-four of the best cows to be had in all Holland. These have joined their fellows who led the way in the experiment, and dairy products are now on sale under the palace auspices, for the venture has proved far more than self-supporting.—Success.

◈

Why Gold-Leaf is Packed in Bibles

"James," said the English gold manufacturer, "we are out of Bibles. Go down-town and buy six dozen."

James in due course returned with the Bibles in a hand-cart. They were taken from him by three men, their covers were torn off, and the pages were trimmed with sharp knives down to a certain small size. Then these little reduced papers were sewed together into a multitude of small books.

The small books were distributed among the hands, and in them the firm's output of gold-leaf was packed—between every two Biblical leaves a leaf of gold.

"It seems irreverent, not to say sacrilegious, I know," said the head of the firm, "but we always do so. We have done so for generations. Gold-leaf is always put on the market in little books made of Bibles.

"Why? I'll tell you why. Gold-leaf must be packed between printed instead of plain pages, for the reason that it would slip out of plain pages, which are too smooth for it, whereas the indentations made by the types on the printed pages are just sufficient to hold the leaf firmly in place.

"We choose, among all printed pages, Bible ones, for the reason that the Bible is the best of all printed books. The type is more evenly set and the printing is finer than in any other work, and we need the best type-setting and printing in our business, you know, for any roughness or unevenness is apt to tear the gold-leaf.

"That's why all English gold-leaf is packed in Bibles. It's a necessary thing to do, but all the same I've often wondered that the churches have never gotten after us gold-leaf manufacturers for our irreverence."—Chicago Chronicle.

The Family Physician

BY R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Investigating Cause of Pneumonia

TO INQUIRE into the cause of the alleged increase of pneumonia in the city of New York the authorities have appointed a commission of experts including some of the most eminent medical men in the country. At the commission's first meeting it was recommended that physicians be engaged in various cities to collect local data. As these physicians are to be paid for their work by the city of New York, the Civil Service Commission has passed the word that they must take the civil-service examinations. As the work is of but temporary character, the remuneration not extravagantly high, and an examination would involve a trip to New York, this action bids fair to nip in the bud the collection of the necessary data and hinder the work of the Pneumonia Commission.

◈

Hygiene in the Far East

It is said that after six months of fighting and exposure in a hostile and foreign country the Japanese have lost only a fraction of one per cent from preventable disease. Russia will probably lose four men by disease for every one killed in battle. No wonder the Japanese can afford to fight with reckless daring. All their mortality will come from war, and a small army with a health rate of ninety-nine per cent is stronger that a larger one with only seventy-five per cent fit for duty. A contrast with our statistics in the Spanish War is far from flattering to America. We lost fourteen from disease to every one dying from bullets. The Japanese health officer, according to Dr. L. L. Steadman, of New York, who has been on the ground, is everywhere prominent. "He is with the scouts, testing the soil and water, and puts a cordon around infectious disease in the towns. He accompanies foraging-parties, where he tests the fruit and vegetables procured, and he supervises the personal hygiene of the camp. Obedience to his orders is absolute, from the humblest private to the commanding officers." In the matter of diet the Japanese have also shown what may be accomplished. Admittedly among the strongest people, the diet which gives these hardy frames is composed almost wholly of rice, with sometimes a little fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit, but practically no meat. The beverages are tea and water. Their use of the latter is a lesson to the white man. The average Japanese takes about a gallon of water daily. This free flushing of the system, together with a simple diet and trained exercise, have built up the race of hardy, well-balanced individuals that are at the present time astonishing the whole of the civilized world.

◈

Why Men Die

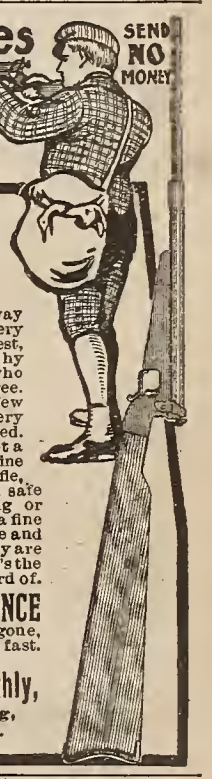
It has been said that few men die of old age, and that almost all persons die of disappointment, personal, mental or bodily toil or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression "choked with rage" has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young. Weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use; the latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and the temper—the strong are apt to break, or like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. Thus the horse lives twenty-five years, the ox from fifteen to twenty, the lion about twenty, the hog ten or twelve, the rabbit eight, the guinea-pig six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live one hundred years, according to the physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing-period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard working, of all animals. He is always the most irritable, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.—Health Culture.

$19.90 BIG PARLOR ORGAN.
ORGAN LESSONS FREE.



FOR $19.90 we furnish this big handsome solid golden oak Parlor Organ, stands 6 feet high, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, latest style for 1905, guaranteed the equal of organs sold by others for nearly double the price. Shown by a large picture and fully described in our big free Organ Catalogue sent to any one for the asking. **AT $25.95 to $51.95** we sell other beautiful ORGANS, all made in our own organ factory and sold direct to you at only a little above actual manufacturing cost, at much lower prices than any dealer can buy. We include a 2 years' course of Organ Lessons Absolutely Free. **WHY** we can build and sell the best ORGANS in the United States for so much less money than all other manufacturers and dealers, is all explained in our new free Organ Catalogue. **OUR NO MONEY WITH ORDER PLAN, free trial offer, our twenty-five years binding guarantee, all fully explained in the BIG, FREE ORGAN CATALOGUE, sent on request. Have you any use for an organ?** If not, have you a friend who could use an organ if the price was low enough, the offer liberal enough, the greatest chance ever known! If so, cut this ad out and send to us, and the catalogue, our several propositions, and our new and most astonishingly liberal offer of a MUSICAL EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE, will all go to you FREE, BY RETURN MAIL, POSTPAID. Write for our Free Organ Catalogue at once. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

5,000 Rifles SEND NO MONEY
FREE TO BOYS



Just send us your name and address so that we may tell you how to get this fine rifle **Absolutely FREE.**

YOU CAN HAVE ONE

As we are going to give away 5,000 of them. We mean it, every word, and this is an honest, straightforward offer, made by an upright business firm who always do exactly as they agree. All we ask is that you do a few minutes work for us. It is so very easy that you will be surprised. **This Handsome Rifle is not a** toy air rifle, but is a genuine steel, blue barrel, hunting rifle, that is strong, accurate and safe and carries a 22-calibre long or short cartridge. If you want a fine little hunting rifle, just write and ask us for particulars. They are free and you will surely say it's the best offer you ever saw or heard of.

BE SURE and WRITE AT ONCE
before the 5,000 rifles are all gone, as the boys are taking them fast. Address
Peoples Popular Monthly,
603 Manhattan Building,
DES MOINES, IOWA.



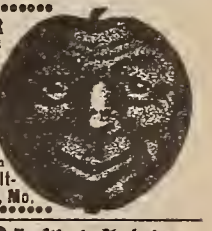
Brown's Patent Tape Needle
for making Rag and Cloth Carpets
Large rag or cloth carpets can be made quickly and easily with this needle. No frame needed. Old clothing, all kinds, may be cut up and used. Full instructions with each needle. Sold at all hardware stores at 35c., or mailed free for 40c. from
BROWN'S PATENTEES
37 W. 26th Street, New York City

FREE GOLD WATCH & RING



An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 yrs. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Zambesi Diamond Ring, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send you the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us $2, and we will positively send you both the watch and the ring, also a chain. Address
BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.

BEST FRUIT PAPER



The Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., will issue some very fine special numbers for 1905—January, "Anniversary number;" February, "Spraying;" March, "Gardening;" April, "Small Fruits;" each worth 50c, the price of a year's subscription. To secure a year's trial, send 25c and names of ten farmers who grow fruit, and get these "specials" and eight others. Send your subscription today. Eastern edition for states east of Ohio. The Fruit-Grower Co., 368 S. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.

MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform anyone addicted to COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM, of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address
MRS. MARY D. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago

Makes more milk and butter
Pratts Cow Tonic.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

MAKE MONEY EVENINGS
by giving Public Exhibitions with a Magic Lantern, Stereopticon or Moving Picture Outfit. Small capital required. Illustrated Catalogue free. It tells how.
McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cents; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

LADIES: For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY Bloomington, Ill. Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 384 Springfield, Ill.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.



Josiah Reed's Experience with CANCER

CLAYPOOL, IND., June 30, 1904.
DR. D. M. BYE CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—I will write what the Combination Oil Cure bas done for my cancer. It was Decemher when I first corresponded with you, and how hard it was to convince me, even after the literature had heen sent, that cancer could he cured. I had heen taught from my youth up tbat cancers could not be cured hy man. At the time I hegun treatment, the cancer, which was located heneath my left eye, protruded to such an extent that I could not wear my glasses, and the sight of my left eye was impaired. It had heen growing for ahout six years, beginning when I was 72 years old; am now 78. My father hefore me had a cancer that caused his death. After using your treatment as you instructed, my cancer was entirely eradicated, and to-day there is hardly a scar left and the sight of the eye is nearly as strong as the other one, praise the Lord. I hope that your name will never die, and that your soul will forever find rest in Him. Your unworthy servant, healed and saved to the uttermost.

JOSIAH REED.

All forms of cancer and tumor cured hy soothing, halmy oils. Doctors, lawyers and ministers endorse it. Write for free hook to the Home Office of the Originator, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. Z, Indianapolis, Indiana.

[*Cut this out and send to some afflicted one.*]

UNITED STATES Importing Canadian WHEAT Is Now a Fact. Get a FREE HOMESTEAD In WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE



or buy some of the best wheat lands on the continent, and become a producer.
This is the era of $1.00 wheat.
The average yield of wheat this year will be about 20 bushels to the acre. The oat and barley crop will also yield abundantly. Splendid climate. good, schools and churches, excellent marketing facilities.
Apply for information to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigrstion, Ottawa, Canada; or to either of the following Canadian Government Agents:
C. A. JONES, - Pittsburg, Pa.
THOS. DUNCAN, - Syracuse, N. Y.
Mention this paper.

FOR 70 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

(Relieves at Once and Cures Absolutely)



One quarter actual size.

It should be used by all snfferers of Catarrh, Cold in-the-head, Ringing in the Ears or Deafness (due to Catarrh.) It gives instant relief,—cleans the head at once by reaching the inflamed parts. Contains no cocaine, morphine, or other dangerons drugs.

25 cents *per bottle at all druggists, or by mail prepaid.*

A complete treatise on Catarrh, free by mail. Write for Book C8.

F. C. KEITH, Prop., Cleveland, Ohio

70 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

FREE GOLD WATCH



Our watches are CORRECT in SIZE, have 14kt. SOLID GOLD LAID CASES, SUPERBLY ENGRAVED ON BOTH SIDES. AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted timekeeper, appears equal to SOLID GOLD WATCH, GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE for selling 20 pieces of assorted designs im. GOLD JEWELRY at 10c. each. Send address and we will send Jewelry postpaid; when sold send us $2.00 and we will POSITIVELY SEND you watch EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED by return mail. For quick work we give GOLD FINISHED CHAIN. Mention whether you want LADIES' or GENT'S STYLE.
LIBERTY JEWEL CO. Dept. B-17, CHICAGO

I Turned Out $301.27



worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $5.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you **Free—No Experience Required.** Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today forCatalog, Agency and Offer. Address
F. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.

1905

Anniversary Ring
1905 SOUVENIR
Solid Silver Ring for 10c.

This anniversary and souvenir ring of **1905** we warrant **925-1000** solid sterling silver, worth one dollar each. To introduce our great new 1905 illustrated catalogue of Jewelry and novelties, we will send one sample for **ten cents** in silver or postage stamps. Send piece of paper size of ring wanted. Address
LYNN & CO., 48 Bond Street, New York



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Pratts Food—original stock food of America.
Over 30 years old.

Wit and Humor

One on the Judge

A JURYMAN who appeared before Sir James Hannen in a London courtroom recently was in deep mourning, and claimed exemption from service on the ground that he was interested in a funeral that day at which he desired to be present.

"Oh, certainly," said the courteous judge, and the man went sad-faced away.

"Do you know the man you have exempted?" asked the clerk.

"No," said Sir James.

"He is an undertaker," was the reply.

A Safe Wager

"I assure you, I'm always willing to acknowledge my faults when I see them."

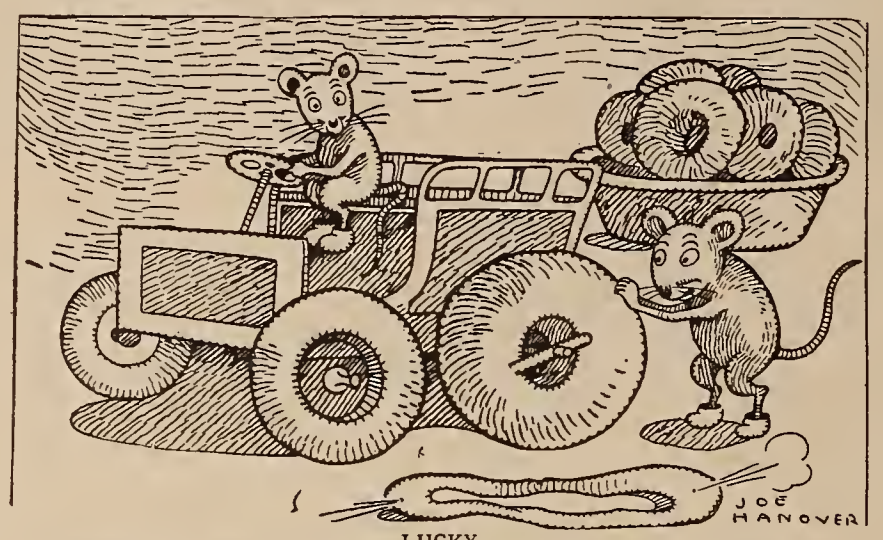
"That's all right, but I'll bet you never acknowledge them when your neighbor sees them."—Philadelphia Press.

◈

They Agreed

The woman—"No, I can't give you a meal."

The tramp—"I didn't think you could, mum; you look too young and inexperienced to know how to cook."—New York Sun.



LUCKY

Autoist—"Myl isn't it fortunate we were passing that plate of crullers when the tire punctured!"

Vastly Richer

Knicker—"Wouldn't you like to be rich enough to do what you pleased?"

Bocker—"I'd rather be rich enough to do what my wife pleased."—New York Sun.

◈

Perseverance

The lady—"That isn't the same story you told me before."

The beggar—"No, lady; you didn't believe the other one."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

◈

An Ear for Music

"Well! well!" exclaimed the old man; "Mandy's learnin' to play real good. Now, there's some sense in that there piece she's playin'."

"That ain't Mandy," replied his wife; "it's the man tunin' the pianner."—Philadelphia Press.

◈

Sure

Mother—"Why did you let him kiss you?"

Mabel—"I couldn't help it. I told him to stop."

Mother—"You did?"

Mabel—"Yes; every time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

◈

A Likely Combination

Friend—"How are you doing now?"

Scribbler—"First-rate. Rev. M. Saintlie and I have gone into partnership. Making money hand over fist."

Friend—"Eh? How do you manage?"

Scribbler—"I write books, and he denounces them."—New York Weekly.

◈

What He Did

Brown—"Still troubled with rheumatism?"

Green—"Yes."

Brown—"Why don't you go to that doctor who advertises to heal by touch?"

Green—"I did."

Brown—"Did he do you any good?"

Green—"Oh, yes, he did me, and he did me good. He touched me for twenty-five dollars, and thereby heeled himself."—Chicago News.

◈

The Cards are Out

"Here is our family album," said the fair young thing. "Mr. Sezzit was here last night, and when I showed it to him he made fun of it—said it was an antiquated idea, and all that sort of thing. What do you think of it?"

"Well," responded Mr. Wyse, guardedly, "lots of people think the albums are old-fashioned, and all that sort of thing; but as for me, I will say that there are features I greatly admire in this one."

"And what are the features?"

"They are yours," he explained, opening to the page which displayed her photograph.—Judge.

Mutual

Auntie Windham (coming suddenly upon her young nephew in the pantry)—"Johnny, I am surprised!"

Johnny Beanpod (visiting from Boston)—"You mean, dear, that you are 'astonished'—it is I who have been 'surprised.'"—Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary.

◈

Nuff Said

Tommy—"Ma, lend me a lead-pencil."

Mother—"I just left pen and ink on the table for you. What do you want with a pencil?"

Tommy—"I want to write to the editor of the paper, to ask him what'll take inkstains out of the parlor carpet."—Philadelphia Ledger.



"Where did he learn to run an auto?"
"He used to push a hahy-carriage."

To the Growler

Be patient! Be a Christian, and forbear
To objurgate the weather-man and swear
Because the sting of winter's in the air.
Do you remember
Those days in June, a few short months ago,
Whose scorching heat oppressed and baked you so,
And made you yearn the blest relief to know
Of cool September?
And when September came, and in its train
Brought days of frost and days of sodden rain,
Good gracious! how you kicked and growled again!
Do you remember?

Those summer days will soon have come once more,
And you'll forget how bitterly you swore
At all the winter weather gone before.
Will you remember,
When you are sweltering in mid-July,
The flakes, frost-feathered, that were wont to fly
From out the windy reaches of the sky
This last December?
Meantime, if you should die, and you should get
Your just desserts, with oh! what vain regret!
These winter days (because they're cold and wet)
You will remember.
—Catholic Standard.

◈

She was Next

Mama—"Now, Elsie dear, what is a cat?"

Elsie—"Dunno."

Mama—"Well, what's that funny little animal that comes creeping up the stairs when every one's in bed?"

Elsie (promptly)—"Papa."—Illustrated Bits.

◈

Same Thing

"That man could own his own home if he were not so extravagant."

"Yes; but what would be the use? If he owned his home he would simply mortgage it."—Washington Star.

◈

Got Both

Upgardson—"What on earth used you up like that, old fellow? Been kicked by a mule or run over by an automobile?"

Atom—"The one kicked me in the way of the other."—Chicago Tribune.

◈

At the Head of His Class

Teacher—"James, how much is a pint?"

Jimmy Malone—"Ten cents."—Judge.

Wit and Humor

Greater than Majority

HALF a dozen veteran congressmen were telling stories in a committee-room the other afternoon, when one of the number recalled how "Dave" Henderson, of Iowa, escaped being fined five thousand dollars while the Mills tariff bill was under discussion. It had been difficult to maintain a quorum, and the House directed the sergeant-at-arms to compel the presence of absent members. One by one they were brought in, and on one pretext or another were allowed to go unpunished. At midnight Henderson was brought before the speaker. He declared he had no excuse to offer, whereupon another Iowa man moved that he be fined five thousand dollars. Half a hundred seconds were immediately heard. Speaker Carlisle put the motion, and about two hundred voices yelled "aye." Then the speaker called for the noes, and Henderson in agonized tones alone responded. "The noes have it," gravely said the speaker, "and the gentleman is excused." — Kansas City Journal.

◈

Let 'Er Go "Kerchunk!"

A train on one of the new railroads in southern Kansas was running down a grade, says the Kansas City "Star," when one of the side-rods of the engine broke. The train stopped at the foot of the grade with the good cylinder "on center," and when the broken side had been uncoupled the engine could not be started again.

The engineer, the conductor and the passengers took turns in trying to devise a way to start it. At last a farmer's boy crawled through a barbed-wire fence, and came over to make a suggestion. "Why don't you let 'er go 'kerchunk?'" he asked.

"What?" demanded the conductor, not grasping the boy's idea.

"Why, let 'er go 'kerchunk!' Unhitch the last car, an' shove 'er up the grade a ways. Then let 'er come down 'kerchunk!' against the train. That'll bump her along some."

The railroad men sniffed contemptuously, but the passengers sided with the boy, so at last it was decided to try his scheme. All hands turned to, and pushed the car a little way up the hill. Then it was sent with increasing speed back against the train, which it struck with the foreseen "kerchunk!" The "kerchunk!" did the work. The engine was bumped off center, the engineer gave it steam enough to keep it slowly moving, the passengers scrambled aboard, and the one-legged outfit limped away on its journey.

◈

A Gloomy Outlook Either Way

The New York "Times" tells a story of a white man who was arraigned before a colored justice of the peace during reconstruction times for killing a man and stealing his mule. The comparative enormity of such crimes varied with the soil upon which they were committed. In this case the deed was done in Arkansas, near the Texas border. There was some rivalry between the states, but the colored justice tried to preserve an impartial frame of mind.

"We's got two kinds ob law in dis yere co't," he said, "Texas law an' Arkansas law. Which will you hab?"

The prisoner thought a minute, and then said he guessed he would take Arkansas law.

"Den I discharge you fo' stealin' de mule, an' hang you fo' killin' de man."

"Hold on a minute, judge!" called the prisoner. "I would rather have the Texas law."

"All right. Under de law ob Texas I fine you fo' killin' de man, an' hang you fo' stealin' de mule."—Youth's Companion.

◈

Dewey's Latest Trouble

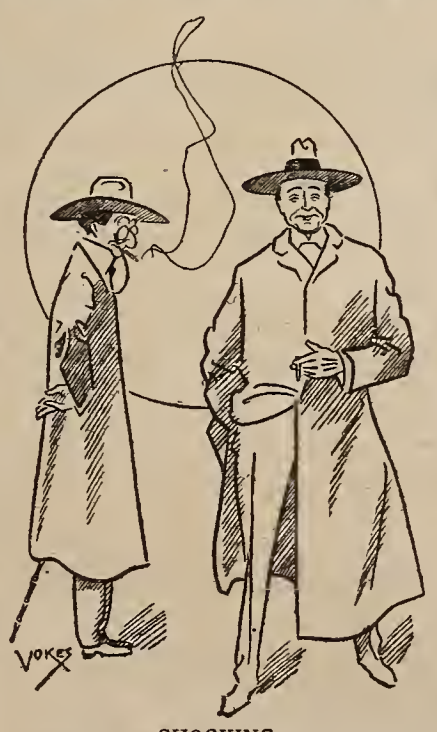
Admiral Dewey's peace of mind has been greatly disturbed of late by "sight-seeing automobiles," each carrying thirty or forty people, which stop in front of his home three times a day in the effort to get a glimpse of the Admiral or Mrs. Dewey. Even more annoying than the stare of forty pairs of eyes is the witticism of the guide, who shouts through the megaphone in a voice that can be heard a block away, "The red house to your right was given by the American people to Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, and came to Washington to be captured by a lone woman."

◈

An art supplement containing reproductions of two magnificent paintings will be given free with the February 15th FARM AND FIRESIDE. One is a two-hundred-thousand-dollar picture, and the other, in colors, is a charming home scene.



"Waiter, what's your name?"
"What yo' want know dat fo'?"
"Because I haven't the change to tip you with, and I want to remember you in my will, that's all."



SHOCKING

Jackson—"Some time ago my wife and I agreed that it would be best to tell each other our faults."
Waxton—"How did it work?"
Jackson—"She hasn't spoken to me for six weeks."

FREE

There will be sent absolutely free with each copy of the February 15th issue of Farm and Fireside a grand art supplement containing reproductions of two magnificent paintings. The size of each of these pictures will be about that of a regular page of Farm and Fireside. One of these pictures will be a home scene in colors that will appeal to every reader. The other will be a reproduction by the half-tone process of a magnificent

FREE

$200,000.00

(Two Hundred Thousand Dollar)

PAINTING

This is one of the most celebrated paintings ever produced by any artist, and is entitled

"Napoleon at Friedland"

on which the artist worked diligently for fifteen years, and which to-day is valued at more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00). Our reproduction will be inserted as an art supplement in every copy of the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE absolutely free to every subscriber.

Has Your Subscription Expired?

If so, you will, of course, not receive this issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE containing this wonderful picture.

Look at the little yellow address label, and if your subscription expires before that date, send in your renewal at once, so as not to miss the February 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE containing this magnificent picture absolutely free.

Description of the Picture

NAPOLEON AT FRIEDLAND, 1807

MEISSONIER is said to have worked upon the picture "Friedland" for fifteen years. It is the largest composition he ever attempted. He modeled all the horses in wax, and every figure was drawn from life. No one not a painter, and one, too, of great experience, according to the statement of Meissonier himself, can say what time, labor and patience have been brought to bear upon this painting of "Friedland." The painting is a picture, truly; but it is something more than that. It goes far beyond the plan and scope of the average picture, and by the art of Meissonier it has become a page of history. It portrays and symbolizes triumph. Meissonier himself, in a letter to the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, says of the painting, "I did not intend to paint a battle—I wanted to paint Napoleon at the zenith of his glory; I wanted to paint the love, the adoration, of the soldiers for the great Captain in whom they had faith and for whom they were ready to die." Napoleon's dream of the time when kings should be his people and nations his outposts was seemingly at hand. Italy had been subjugated. Austria was entirely vanquished. The Prussian capital had been made the scene of a triumphant entry therein by Napoleon, and the sword and belt and Black Eagle of the order to which Frederick the Great had belonged had been sent as trophies to Paris. The "Man of Destiny" had dictated peace to Russia on a raft at Tilsit. The brothers of Napoleon were there recognized as kings of Westphalia and of Holland, and a Bonaparte was promised recognition as king of Spain if the Emperor of the French wished to make such an arrangement. There were other achievements in war and diplomacy. The map of Europe was changed at Napoleon's caprice, and England almost alone stood obdurate.

The whole scene, as revealed in the picture, is glistening in the light of the Son of Victory. Breast-plates flash and scintillate, helmets glitter, swords reflect the light, the pomp and circumstance of war are accented and emphasized.

The Emperor, on rising ground, is surrounded by his staff, which includes Marshals Bessières and Berthier and General Duroc. On the left and slightly in his rear Nansouty waits with his division for orders to defile. The "Vieille Garde," with their white breeches and grenadier caps, are to be seen further back. Behind them are squadrons of troops and an infinite perspective dotted with soldiers as far as the eye can follow into the distance. The feature of "Friedland" is the spirited portrayal of the passing of the cavalry, at full gallop, before Napoleon, who is in the act of saluting them. Each horseman as he passes turns around, rises in his stirrups, and with a cheer waves his sword in the air.

"Friedland" was formerly in the collection formed by the late A. T. Stewart, who purchased it of the painter soon after it was finished, in 1875, at a cost of $60,000.00. It was sold at auction at the sale of the Stewart collection, March 25, 1887, and purchased for $66,000.00 by Judge Henry Hilton, who presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Mr. George H. Story, Art Custodian at the Museum, says the painting is now valued at $200,000.00 (Two Hundred Thousand Dollars), at which figure the French government would gladly purchase it; but it is not for sale at this price.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the painter of "Friedland," was born at Lyons, France, February 21, 1815. After an infancy of poverty he went to Paris as a youth, and was for a time the pupil of Léon Cogniet. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1836, where, three years later, he attracted the marked attention of the general public by his paintings entitled "The Doctor" and the "Monk at the Bedside of a Patient" long before the critics considered him worthy of notice. In 1841 he received his first medal. Subsequently honors were heaped upon him, so that the dark days when he produced pictures for an equivalent of about one dollar a square yard were forgotten. He was a prolific and painstaking worker, and during his life painted some five hundred pictures, about seventy-five being owned in this country. During the period of his fame he had most luxurious studios at Paris and at Poissy, the latter of which served as his summer home. He died at Paris in 1891.

Don't Miss This Picture

with February 15th Farm and Fireside

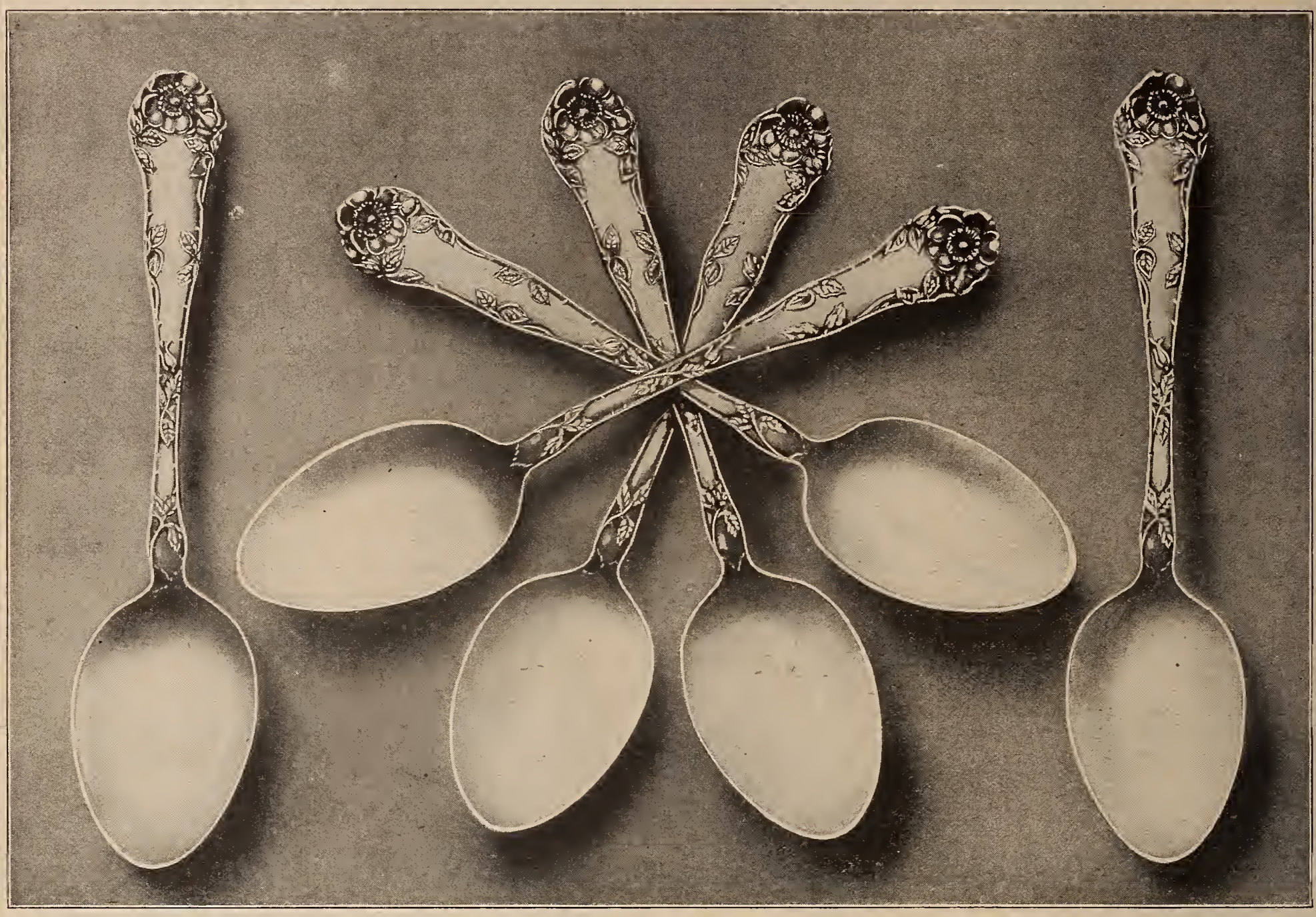
FINE SILVER TABLEWARE

Every Article Warranted for Ten Years

TEASPOONS
DESSERT-SPOONS
TABLESPOONS

TABLE FORKS AND KNIVES
DESSERT-FORKS
COLD-MEAT FORKS

BUTTER-KNIVES
GRAVY-LADLES
BERRY-SPOONS



"Wild Rose" Pattern—A Sterling-Silver Design

The primary feature of this pattern, which we are now offering for the first time, is its extreme beauty of design. The great popularity of a floral pattern in the French gray finish among the users of high-grade silverware is well known, but the serious error of most manufacturers has been in seeking after ornamentation at the expense of simplicity and a natural design. Since the production of this pattern there has been established a reputation for artistic designs which has placed these goods in a class by themselves. Appreciating the fact that the American housewife to-day makes style the very first consideration in selecting goods for her home, we have met this demand by giving the very utmost attention to the artistic side of this silverware, for true art is the prime requisite in creating anything stylish or of lasting beauty.

We believe there has been nothing created in the line of silverware heretofore that surpasses this design in real beauty. It requires an expert to tell the difference between these spoons and the regular sterling ware that costs seven dollars and fifty cents for a set of six spoons. This ware is absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear and give perfect satisfaction under ordinary circumstances for a period of ten years, and any defect within that time will be made good.

Now, in this latest pattern, the "Wild Rose," we feel that we have something even more beautiful than any designs yet offered at such low prices. It has met with the most enthusiastic praise from expert judges, being pronounced equal to the best sterling in artistic design and the working out of a unitary conception. In it you have a representation of the growing wild rose carried out to the minutest detail, with back design to match the face, and the whole effect is that of the very best sterling silver, and we feel sure that you will say it is the handsomest you ever saw. Sent prepaid.

LIST OF ARTICLES AND PRICES (Silverware Sent Prepaid)

Silverware Given for Securing Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Fireside

Set of Six Teaspoons given for a club of SIX yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Forks given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Tablespoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Dessert-Spoons given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Dessert-Forks given for a club of TEN yearly subscriptions
Set of Six Table-Knives given for a club of FIFTEEN yearly subscriptions
One Cold-Meat Fork given for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions
One Berry-Spoon given for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions
One Gravy-Ladle given for a club of FOUR yearly subscriptions
One Butter-Knife given for a club of TWO yearly subscriptions
One Sugar-Spoon given for a club of TWO yearly subscriptions

(All silverware is sent charges prepaid by us.)

We Will Send Farm and Fireside One Year and the Silverware at These Prices

Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Teaspoons for	$1.00
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Forks for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Tablespoons for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Dessert-Spoons for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Dessert-Forks for	1.50
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Set of Six Table-Knives for	2.00
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Cold-Meat Fork for	.75
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Berry-Spoon for	.75
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Gravy-Ladle for	.75
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Butter-Knife for	.40
Farm and Fireside One Year and a Sugar-Spoon for	.40

(To Club-Raisers:—When the subscriber pays you this special price you are entitled either to the regular cash commission or to count the name in a club.)

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only ***10 Cents Each.***

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, *with a picture of the garment to go by.* These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for *every single piece* of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns.

FREE **We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.**

We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for Only 30 Cents



No. 459.—FULL FANCY WAIST. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 460.—FULL SKIRT. 11 cents.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 471.—WAIST WITH SCROLL TRIMMING. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 472.—TRIPLE BOX-PLAIT SKIRT. 11 cents.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 467.—WAIST WITH SQUARE CHEMISETTE. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 468.—PANEL-FRONT SKIRT. 11 cents.
Sizes, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 473.—WAIST WITH TUCKED FICHU.
10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 474.—TUCKED-FLOUNCE SKIRT.
11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 457.—EVENING WAIST. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 458.—SKIRT WITH POINTED PANEL.
11 cts. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 466.—WAIST WITH FANCY VEST. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 463.—WAIST WITH BOLERO.
10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 464.—SURPLICE WAIST.
10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 465.—CORSELET SKIRT.
11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 478.—BLOOMER CREEPING-APRON.
10 cents.
Sizes, 1 and 2 years.



No. 469.—FICHU WAIST. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 470.—NINE-GORED TRAINED SKIRT.
11 cts. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



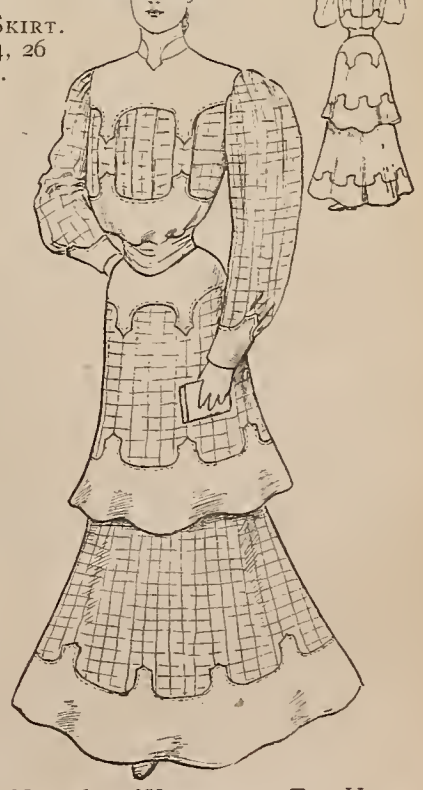
No. 477.—BABY'S SACQUE AND BIB. 10 cents.
One size only.



No. 475.—BAG NIGHT-GOWN. 10 cents.
One size only.



No. 476.—BABY'S LONG DRESS. 10 cents.
One size only.



No. 461.—WAIST WITH TAB YOKE.
10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 462.—DOUBLE SKIRT.
11 cents.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.

Ask for Our New Winter Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Farm Selections

Catalogues Received

Ford Seed Company, Ravenna, Ohio. Catalogue of Ford's Sound Seeds.

George W. Tebo, Dover, Del. Descriptive farm-catalogue of Delaware.

The Barnes Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio. Spray-pump catalogue.

Mark T. Thompson, Rio Vista, Va. Wholesale price-list of new strawberries.

W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, Ohio. Illustrated catalogue of plants, trees, vines, etc.

Cole's Seed Store, Pella, Iowa. Illustrated annual of garden, field and flower seeds.

Carl Sonderegger, Beatrice, Neb. Illustrated catalogue of the German Nurseries.

Holmes Seed Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Holmes' handbook of tested seeds for 1905.

Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn. Pamphlet entitled "Natural Ice Cold Storage."

J. M. Philips' Sons, Pittsburg, Pa. Illustrated catalogue of garden, field and flower seeds.

W. W. Shampanore, Little Silver, N. J. Illustrated catalogue of Oceanview poultry-yards.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Burpee's "Fordhook Folder," for family gardens.

Joseph Harris Company, Coldwater, N. Y. Harris' rural annual of farm, garden and flower seeds.

Elbert G. Packard, Dover, Del. Catalogue of special field-crops for forage and soil improvement.

Orcutt Seed and Plant Company, San Diego, Cal. Price list of seeds, plants, bulbs, shells, books, etc.

Iowa Seed Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Illustrated catalogue of farm, garden and flower seeds.

Prairie State Incubator Company, Homer City, Pa. Illustrated catalogue of incubators, brooders, etc.

F. E. Myers & Bro. Calendar poster for 1905, illustrating a full line of force and lift pumps, hay-tools, etc.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Company, Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Descriptive circular of woven-wire-fence machines.

Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill. Descriptive catalogue of Excelsior incubators and brooders and the Wooden Hen.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. "Burpee's Farm Annual for 1905," listing a complete line of choice seeds.

S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Illustrated catalogue of the famous Planet Jr. farm and garden implements.

Coiled Spring Fence Company, Winchester, Ind. Descriptive catalogue of woven-wire fences, gates and steel posts, from factory to user.

The M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb. Handsomely illustrated catalogue describing the Old Trusty incubators and brooders.

Funk Brothers Seed Company, Bloomington, Ill. "New Book on Corn," describing the methods used in producing productive pedigree seed-corn.

The DeLaval Separator Company, 74 Cortlandt Street, New York City. Catalogue of centrifugal cream-separators and illustrated calendar for 1905.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, 181-187 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Illustrated pamphlet entitled "Prize-Winners and Champions of the World's Live Stock."

Stowell Manufacturing and Foundry Company, South Milwaukee, Wis. Illustrated souvenir of the second annual dinner and meeting of officers and salesmen of the company.

Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, New York City. "Everything for the Garden," an illustrated catalogue of seeds, plants, bulbs, implements, fertilizers, etc.

J. B. Armstrong & Sons, Shenandoah, Iowa. Catalogue of pure-bred fire-dried seed-corn, and pamphlet entitled "Improved Methods of Corn-Growing and Intensive Cultivation."

R. M. Kellogg Company, Three Rivers, Mich. "Great Crops of Strawberries, How to Grow Them," explaining how the largest crops of strawberries ever produced were grown.

◈

Books Noticed

"The World Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1905," a year-book of ten thousand subjects and one hundred thousand facts and figures. Price, twenty-five cents. The World, 49 Pulitzer Building, New York City.

"The Farmer's Handbook, Containing Laws of Ohio Relating to Agriculture." Mailed on receipt of request, and fifteen cents to cover postage. W. W. Miller, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.



DR. HESS (M.D., D.V.S.) IN HIS LABORATORY

Knowledge-- not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D.,D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food, is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market.

It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It is fed in small doses and consequently is surprisingly economical to use. It is not a condensed ration or a condimental food. It is always used in conjunction with the animals' regular foods. It acts as a tonic and laxative and compels the digestive and assimilative organs to use more of the food for flesh, fat, bone, muscle or milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

5¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks, 25 lb. pail $1.60. Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose. Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free! If you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

DR. HESS STOCK BOOK FREE, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

32 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but ship anywhere for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. We make 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.



No. 719. Bike Gear Driving Wagon with ⅞ inch rubber tires. Price complete $56. As good as sells for $80 more.

Our large Catalogue is FREE. Send for it.



No. 326 Extension Top Surrey. Price complete $78. As good as sells for $25 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

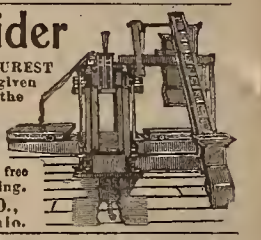
The Most Cider

of the BEST QUALITY and the PUREST form can be secured from a given quantity of apples by the use of the

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS

The only press awarded medal and diploma at World's Fair. Get our free illustrated catalogue before buying.

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., 6 Main St., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.



FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 18. Winchester, Indiana.

Sure, quick hoof grower
Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment.
Made by Pratt Food Co., Phila. Over 30 years old.

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid $100,000

for the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of difficult cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

S4 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 16 1905
Department of Agriculture



Vol. XXVIII. No. 10 WESTERN EDITION FEBRUARY 15, 1905 TERMS { 25 CENTS A YEAR 24 NUMBERS

Modern Stock-Ranching in the Southwest

By EDMUND G. KINYON

THERE is complaint in some quarters that the cow-boy, a unique and striking character exclusively of the West, is passing away, and that the romance of Western stock-ranching is giving place to methods as sordid and commonplace as hog-raising in the Eastern states. There has, in truth, been an evolution in progress during the past ten years, and many of the novel and exciting features of the vocation are being discarded. The cow-boy, however, is still a necessary adjunct to the ranch, there being yet need for his daring horsemanship and hardihood, but he is no longer the monarch and autocrat of earlier days. It must be admitted that he is gradually sinking to the level of the "hired man" of the agricultural world, and the great ranch, a domain holding sway by right of force over several counties, perhaps, is slowly assuming many of the domestic features of the farm and the family home of the owner.

The cow-boy of the old days was not employed exclusively as a cattle-driver. He and his companions constituted the army and navy forces of the small kingdom over which the company or the individual baron held sway. It was his duty to protect the rights, real or assumed, of his employer, and to discourage the insidious encroachments of the squatter! How he did despise the man who planted and milked and raised chickens! His contempt for all forms of domesticity dominated his life, and often prompted him to commit acts of cruelty and outrage which hastened his departure from the ranges.

A strange code had those early ranchers and cow-boys. They deemed it an indignity to assist or prompt Nature in any way. They would permit thousands of head of cattle to die of hunger and thirst during times of drought without making the slightest effort to save them, regarding the loss philosophically—as one of the exigencies of the business—and hoping that better seasons would follow. With great herds all about, not a pint of milk or a pound of butter graced the larder. In the midst of fertile acres, not a vegetable or a fruit was produced. The men had, indeed, little in the way of a home. The headquarters of the company were usually in some distant town, and the cow-boys lived in the camp, moving about constantly. Supplies of salt meat and canned vegetables were sent out to them at intervals.

In the Southwest the open range is fast disappearing. The open range constituted a large tract, usually government land, where herds belonging to many different owners mingled throughout the year, the animals being identified only by the brands which each one bore. Into this public pasture the outfits of the various owners would go at certain seasons, and with much rough-riding and excitement the herds would be divided and the increase of each claimed and branded. Of course, there were many "mavericks"—animals whose ownership was unknown—and these were often appropriated arbitrarily by some individual or outfit. Now the different states and territories have passed laws, and employ inspectors who seize all unbranded animals and sell them for the benefit of the public treasury. The stockmen at first hotly resented this meddling in their affairs, but they have been required to submit to the sentiment of advancing civilization.

There are still many enormous ranches, but they are generally individual holdings, partially or wholly fenced, and receive the careful personal attention of the owner. Business methods similar to those used by the Eastern stock-raiser are being adopted. The inevitable encroachment of settlers and the appropriation of water for irrigation purposes has narrowed the field of operations, and rendered the old trust-to-luck methods unprofitable. It is no longer considered a sign of weakness to contribute artificial resources to the care of the herds—domesticity has crept in with civilization.



FAMILY RESIDENCE OF A MODERN RANCH IN THE SOUTHWEST

The photographic illustrations which accompany this article show scenes upon one of the modern ranches of the Southwest. It is located upon the desert of southern Arizona, the home tract being in a cienaga, a moist, springy area where water is found at shallow depths. A tract of land one mile wide and ten miles in length is fenced, and forms the center of the great grazing-fields which stretch far in all directions. A portion of the fenced area is under irrigation and cultivation, and thereon feed is raised to supply the stable needs and the "hospital ward" of the ranch, and to tide over seasons of extreme grazing-scarcity. However, the number of cattle kept is so large that to feed them for any length of time would be an utter impossibility.

The ranch was originally stocked with the long-horn Texas range-cattle, but they have gradually given way to the Hereford stock, which is now exclusively bred. This is characteristic of the prevailing policy in the Southwest. The ungainly scrub range-stock is being rapidly crowded out by the high-grade animals, the Hereford being the favorite. Many hundreds of thoroughbred breeding-animals are imported from other states annually, and some small ranches are given up to the raising of such animals exclusively for the purpose of supplying the demand. Herds of high-grade "white-faces" may now be found all over the Southwestern ranges.

Upon this great ranch, which is mentioned here as a type of the modern ranch, the old careless, reckless methods have been abandoned, and a detail system, as careful and painstaking as though used for the operation of a railway or a factory, is employed. The range-riders are instructed to note every poor or weak or lame animal, and bring it at once to the home ranch, where it is nursed back to life and strength. Every orphan calf is brought in, and fed, if necessary, from a bucket, as carefully as the barn-yard pet of the small farmer. The saving by this detail work alone is very large. In the old days only the strong and hearty animals had a chance of surviving. The annual loss, even in the mild temperature of the Southwest, often reached twenty-five or thirty per cent of the holdings. Where the system of inspection and care is faithfully carried out the loss does not reach a greater figure than five or ten per cent.



INTERIOR COURTYARD OF THE RANCH RESIDENCE

Another innovation that startles the old-time cattleman is that of separating the calves from their mothers at weaning-time. Formerly the cow was dragged for months by her overgrown offspring, and frequently perished from weakness. The calves are now gathered up, branded, and placed in pasture, where they are kept until well able to care for themselves upon the outside ranges.

During the round-up season the old plan of cutting out and classifying the animals on the open range by the skill and endurance of men and horses is no longer followed, and thereby has departed a large portion of the cow-boy's glory. The owners have come to understand that the rough usage which the cattle received during the lassoing and cutting-out processes was a decided damage to them, and now the work is accomplished by means of a system of corrals, gates and chutes. This matter has frequently been agitated in the meetings of stockmen, and a strong effort is being made to abolish the lasso, that theme of many a romance.

Upon this ranch a herd of dairy-cows is kept, and the supplies for a large household are raised upon the cultivated land. It is no less a kingdom than the old ranches, but the proprietor is in rightful and peaceful possession, and needs no band of riders to maintain

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 7]

FARM AND FIRESIDE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICES:

41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY — SPRINGFIELD, OHIO — Tribune Building, CHICAGO

Subscriptions and all business letters may be addressed to "Farm and Fireside," at either one of the above-mentioned offices; letters for the Editor should be marked "Editor."

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (24 Numbers) . . . . . 25 Cents

The above rate includes the payment of postage by us. All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and poultry journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. *When neither of these can be procured*, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. *Do not send checks on banks in small towns.*

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Mar1905 means that the subscription is paid up to March, 1905; Apr1905, to April, 1905, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within four weeks, so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. *Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.*

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

THE FREE ART SUPPLEMENT WITH THIS ISSUE

We are led to believe, from the many letters received, that no new feature in FARM AND FIRESIDE for many years has pleased our readers so much, and delighted so many hundreds of thousands of people, as the art supplements that have been sent with FARM AND FIRESIDE, at an enormous expense, during the past few months.

With this issue we send a supplement with a picture on either side, so you can take your choice. "Napoleon at Friedland" is without doubt one of the greatest pictures painted by mortal man. Our modern half-tone reproduction shows the picture to an excellent advantage. The artist toiled on the painting unremittingly for fifteen years (see description on page 25), and to-day the painting is classed as one of the greatest works of art in the world. Study the picture carefully, look at each face, and note the expression of real life depicted there, and you will agree with us that this is truly one of the most wonderful creations of the artist's brush in existence. You can see the original painting at any time in the National Art Museum in New York City. France, it is said, would willingly pay two hundred thousand dollars for the original painting, but it is not for sale at any price.

The other picture, "The Bride's Departure," is a charming home scene, and a very celebrated painting. Our reproduction in colors shows it very well, and is sure to delight and please our millions of readers. On page 4 of this issue we give a word-description of "The Bride's Departure," which, if you will read it, will help you enjoy this splendid work of art.

STILL ANOTHER ART SUPPLEMENT FOR MARCH 15th ISSUE

We have a gem of a picture for the supplement with the March 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. We are trying to make each supplement more valuable and pleasing than the preceding one, and we believe you will agree with us that it is being accomplished. Keep your subscription paid up, so as not to miss a single one of the issues. Look at the little yellow address label on this paper; it shows to what time you are paid.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

FARM AND FIRESIDE does and will bubble over with good things. Information, valuable and original, is contained in its various departments, covering almost every branch of agricultural life. "About Rural Affairs," "All Over the Farm," "Gardening," "Fruit-Growing," "Live Stock and Dairy," "Poultry-Raising." "The Grange," "The Family Lawyer," "The Family Physician"—all these regular departments, written, selected and edited by experienced and practical people, make up a veritable farm dictionary. No agriculturist can afford to be without it.

For the home-circle reading will be found the departments of Fireside, Housewife, Fiction, How to Dress, Puzzles, Young People, Sunday Reading and Wit and Humor, together with a splendid array of special articles on timely and important subjects, cleverly illustrated by the country's best artists.

SOME OF THE MANY SPECIAL FEATURES FOR MARCH 1st ISSUE

"Building and Repairing Country Roads"—An illustrated special by C. M. Ginther, telling how the roads of an Indiana township were improved under common-sense management.

"The Presidential Inauguration"—Elaborate ceremonies that will attend the big show, the cost of which will be about one hundred thousand dollars. Some inside facts concerning the great national event, together with interesting illustrations.

"Heroes of Fire Island"—This is an altogether unique and novel story written especially for our Young People. It tells of perhaps the only place in the world where the craft known as "scooters" are used for saving life. The tale is brimful of thrilling incidents, has a high moral tone, and will surely be delightful and entertaining reading. It will be published serially in four instalments.

"The Family Skeleton"—The story that every family has a skeleton in its closet is an old one, but every family does not know how to care for it. The writer tells how to do this.

"The Universal Tea-Party"—A clever talk on how the habit and custom of tea-drinking is established the world over. Also a number of photo-reproductions of foreign tea-gatherings.

"The Woman a Man Likes Best"—No two men, perhaps, have tastes and ideas alike upon this subject. The writer, however, gives some valuable hints as to the little niceties that women should observe and cultivate in their endeavors to please the opposite sex.

About Rural Affairs

BY T. GREINER

PRESERVING EGGS.—A reader living in the state of Oregon writes me that a friend gave him the water-glass recipe, with instructions to dip the eggs in the solution, then dry them, and put them in a case for storage. He tried six dozen in that way, but they did not keep well. He is also told that eggs may be used for hatching after being kept in the water-glass solution a year. I have not tried the dry method here mentioned, and would not advise any one to risk more than a very few eggs that way on experimental lines. That eggs will retain their fertility during one year's stay in water-glass solution has often been asserted. I feel quite sure that sealing the pores of an egg, whether with water-glass or anything else, will smother the embryo chick as surely as shutting off the supply of air from any other animal breathing through lungs would kill it by suffocation. For culinary uses, however, our water-glass-preserved eggs seem to be yet fully equal to fresh ones, the yolks separating from the whites as readily, and usually remaining whole. Only now and then we find an egg the yolk of which appears to break somewhat easily, which, however, is also sometimes the case with strictly fresh eggs.

◈

ALCOHOL AND COFFEE.—An "old subscriber" comes to the defense of coffee, and says: "Alcohol destroys the mental and moral fiber of its victim. Coffee assists in building up the body, clears the intellect, strengthens the tired and overwrought nerves, and does not injure the moral nature of mankind." Coffee has also been suggested as a cure for headache. What we are after is the truth in all such things. My strictly temperance friends will probably be entirely satisfied with the statements about the effects of alcohol on children found in the issue of January 15th. If the results of those investigations made by European physicians had been more in favor of alcohol I would have given them just as readily. But I have never yet heard any physician on the basis of thorough investigation, or any chemist on the strength of chemical analysis, assert that coffee has any considerable food value or can build up the body or permanently strengthen the nervous system. All medical experts seem to agree that the use of coffee is permissible, and possibly useful, but in moderate quantities and moderate strength only, and not even then for every one. I am against the misuse, not the use, of tea, coffee and alcohol.

◈

SPRAYING FOR SCALE.—It was the San Jose scale which caused the first trouble and dissension in the ranks of the members of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and led to the organization of the New York State Fruit-Growers' Association. It yet occupies a prominent place in the discussions at the meetings of both societies. The station experts generally still recommend the lime-sulphur wash as the best remedy. Efforts have been making to settle on a uniform formula, but there is still considerable difference in the opinions and practices of the "doctors." The so-called New York formula gives twenty pounds of lime, fifteen pounds of sulphur and fifty gallons of water. Professor Beach does not consider that the addition of salt is required or of any particular use. He advises to make the lime into a thin paste, then add the sulphur, and boil for one hour (by steam, if possible). Small operators may use the self-boil washes when kettles, etc., are not readily available. The formula would call for thirty pounds of lime, fifteen pounds of sulphur and six pounds of caustic soda. Make the sulphur into a paste, pour it on the lime, adding water so as to form a thick paint; then add the soda, which should be a seventy-four-per-cent powder soda. The great advantage of the lime-sulphur treatment over clear petroleum sprays lies in the fact that it combines scale-killing and fungicidal properties. For peach-leaf curl it is probably the best preventive now known, and its effect in reducing scab in apples can hardly be disputed. Yet after all the high encomiums that our station experts have bestowed on the efficacy of sulphur-lime washes, Professor Craig told that while such treatments have enabled him to secure good growth in the apple-trees thus treated, they have not kept the fruit from becoming infested with scale, and that the expense of the treatment has reached as high as forty cents for a large apple-tree. When I consider all the disadvantages of the lime-sulphur treatment—the nastiness and corrosive nature of the compound, the necessity of the utmost care in its preparation and application, in order to prevent a continuous clogging of the nozzles, and to protect the men who handle it, and the horses, too—I come to the conclusion that I must stick to my old and tried remedy for the scale, the clear petroleum spray, which when properly applied and at the proper time makes a clean sweep so far as the scale is concerned, with a minimum of labor and inconvenience and at reasonable expense. Even when paying twelve cents a gallon for crude petroleum (forty-three test), as I had to in 1904, the cost of a thorough application to an orchard thirty-five to forty years old was less than five cents a tree. What we now want and are trying to discover is a method of combining a fungicide, such as sulphur, with petroleum (perhaps in the form of liver of sulphur), a task that appears to me comparatively easy. My opinion is that we shall soon see a reaction in favor of petroleum as a first treatment of scale-infested trees, to be applied just when the first leaves are beginning to unfold. Our experts should first make efforts in the direction of combining sulphur with petroleum rather than attempt to find means of handling the crude petroleum so as to make it readily soluble in water. Petroleum in full strength combined with a fungicide should satisfy almost everybody. Some eight years ago my Bartlett pears were almost eaten up with the San Jose scale, and in fact a number of them had to be cut down. Two treatments with clear petroleum three years apart, and both given during April, have entirely done away with the San Jose scale infestation at a cost not exceeding three cents a tree for both applications. What more could anybody ask?

◈

HOME-MADE CIDER-VINEGAR.—During all the time that I have been keeping house, now over thirty years, only in a few instances have I had occasion to buy vinegar. I always have a barrel or two of the very best vinegar, made from pure apple-juice, in my cellar. It does not cost me much, and of course is a necessity and a great help in the household, saving many a dollar that would otherwise go to the groceryman. Possibly many of us who have an annual surplus of apples fit for such purpose might also produce such vinegar for sale at a good profit. The New York Experiment Station has just issued a popular edition of Bulletin No. 258, F. H. Hall and Dr. Van Slyke being the authors. "The making of cider-vinegar," says the bulletin, "is a familiar operation in almost every farm home. The final product is a necessity on every table, the small apples from which it is usually made are of practically no value for other purposes, the labor and expense of picking them up and pressing them is slight, and from the time the cider is in the barrel Nature does the work. Thus the process appears a simple one, easy to start, and self-operated to its termination in a salable commodity." The bulletin, however, brings out some points not known to the average farmer that are worthy of note. Our state laws require that cider-vinegar must contain four and one half per cent of acetic acid and two per cent of cider-vinegar solids before it can be lawfully sold. Sometimes vinegar made by farmers from pure cider has not come up to the standard and requirements. In the first place, to have vinegar with four and one half per cent of acetic acid we must have juice containing not less than eight and one half per cent of sugar. The sugar in apples reaches its maximum in ripe fruit, being low both in those that are green and those that are over-ripe. In the station tests it averaged thirteen and one third per cent, and varied less than two per cent either above or below the average. Rather surprising to many readers will be the fact that sweet apples do not owe their sweetness to a large percentage of sugar, but to the smaller amount of malic acid they contain. For example, the sample of Red Astrachan juice contained 10.16 per cent of sugar and 1.15 per cent of malic acid, while Talman Sweet and Sweet Bough contain about the same amount of sugar, but only .10 to .20 per cent of malic acid. Sound apples when ripe, yet not over-ripe, are therefore well suited for vinegar-making. Only five samples of as many different varieties in a record of one hundred analyses of eighty varieties of American apples were too low in sugar to produce vinegar of the required acidity. The formation of alcohol in the apple-juice, which is the first step in vinegar-making, is hastened by storing the juice in a room having a somewhat higher temperature than that of an ordinary cellar (60 to 85 degrees). I store mine in the furnace-room in the cellar, where the alcoholic fermentation is generally completed in the course of three or four months. The addition of yeast also hastens alcohol formation. With the completion of this fermentation the acetic-acid-forming bacteria begin to attack the alcohol and produce acetic acid. The whole process up to vinegar-production may require two years, but storage in the higher temperatures greatly hastens it in both stages of fermentation. Best results may be expected from temperatures of sixty-five to seventy degrees Fahrenheit. The addition of old vinegar, especially some containing mother-of-vinegar, to the juice after the alcohol has formed can be recommended as a good practice. Readers desiring greater details about cider-vinegar making should try to secure a copy of Bulletin No. 258 of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva.



Supplement to FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio, February 15, 1905.

Painted by Meissonier

NAPOLEON AT FRIEDLAND, 1807



Copyright, 1900, by Photographische Gesellschaft, and Used by Permission of Berlin Photographic Company. New York.

THE BRIDE'S DEPARTURE

All Over the Farm

Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

Octopus Methods.—Just at this time there is a coal-oil war on in our town. The Standard Oil octopus is trying to crush out an independent company that has been doing some business with the merchants, and coal-oil that but a short time ago was selling at eighteen cents a gallon is now selling at eight cents. I am inclined to think that the independent company will lose out. When the octopus was selling its oil at eighteen cents the independent concern came in with an equally good quality at fifteen, which was considered a fair price. As soon as the manipulators of the octopus heard of it they dropped their price to eight cents. That is the way these great monopolists have of crushing out competition. They are not content to go on the market with their goods and seek a fair proportion of the business at reasonable prices, but they come in like roaring lions, and put the prices of their goods away below cost and freeze the other party out. As soon as they have routed him, prices go to the old figure. The saying that competition is the life of trade holds only when such trade is fair. It is not fair when millionaires combine to crush competition entirely out.

◈

Winter Comforts.—We have just had a spell of genuine winter weather, with the temperature well below zero and a cutting northwest wind. It is during such spells that we fully appreciate our evergreen wind-break, and sympathize with our neighbors who have none. Protected by the thick and sturdy spruce hedge, the children played about on the ice-covered snow, while just beyond the keen northwest wind made people cover their faces, and horses shake their heads and dash along at full speed. One morning my wife said she thought it would be a fine day to wash, as the wind did not seem to be blowing much. I looked at the thermometer, and it indicated two degrees below zero, while overhead the wind was blowing a forty-mile gale. Around the house it was quiet enough, the thick spruce sending the wind clear over the house. I believe that a single row of well-grown spruce or cedar on the west side of a house and yard are worth fully five hundred dollars to any farmer when they get about twenty feet high. I value ours higher with each succeeding winter, and now I only wish that I had planted more of them—put a living wall of evergreen entirely around the west and north sides of the buildings and yards.

◈

Make a Good Garden.—I have made gardens over thirty years, and there is nothing I like better. If I were as rich as Russell Sage I would plant a garden. I cannot eat garden vegetables and fruits as ravenously as when my stomach was young and almost like that of an ostrich, but I still can do fair justice to well-grown vegetables, and there is nothing I like quite so well. I am reminded that the time for garden-planting is approaching by the fact that the seed-catalogues are beginning to arrive. Probably every reader of Farm and Fireside will get one or more of these reminders that another summer will soon be here. Let me advise all of them to select the seeds they will need at once, and send in the order. When the seeds arrive it is easy to plan the garden. Make a good one this year, and have fully as many, or more, vegetables of the different kinds that the members of the family are fond of than you ever did before. Don't try to garden on the farm with a spade. A spade is all right for a small village garden, but on the farm the garden should be made with a plow and harrow. If you forgot to manure it heavily last fall, get a bag of some quick-acting fertilizer, and give the soil a good dressing of it before plowing and another before harrowing. This will make good vegetables this season, and don't forget to pile on the barn-yard manure next fall. I always have been very fond of vegetables and fruits, and to their liberal use I largely attribute my present fair health, for I was rather a poor specimen of humanity, physically, in my young days. I remember dropping corn for a neighbor one day many years ago. There were four of us youngsters in the field, three boys and a girl, and four husky men. The men commented on my generally poor physical make-up, and predicted that I would not last long. Of the eight I am the only one living; the last of the others passed away nearly ten years ago.

◈

Handy Things.—For over a week the ground has been covered with a thick coat of ice, and getting about has been a difficult matter. Such a condition is very apt to set one to studying how things can be gotten into more compact shape. I used to laugh at an old German who had his house, well-house, coal-house, tool-house, poultry-house and barn all in one row and in the order named, with a six-foot alley inside running from the kitchen door to the barn. I am now beginning to think the old man was rather wise. During such a spell as we are having, and in rainy weather, he had everything under cover, and he could step out of his kitchen and do all his feeding and watering without stepping out of doors. It looks a little odd to see the house and farm-buildings all connected together in this manner, and in case of fire he might suffer a clean sweep, but it is a mighty nice way to have things in bad weather. I remember how astonished I once was to see a rig driven into the mansion of a great railway-magnate, and a few minutes later emerge with his wife and daughter comfortably seated therein. And I well remember the emphatic remarks of the young farmer who was with me at the time. "Well, I'll be civilly fried," said he, "if that don't beat boiled rags! Now, you just put it down in your book that if ever I get an acre of my own and build a shack on it I'll fix it so I can drive into it and load the family right into the wagon. These big guns have no monopoly of comfort and convenience, and I'll have some of them about my mansion if I ever get one!" Many years afterward he did get one, and he wrote me that he had built a sort of store-room at the back of the house and made a driveway through it "to get even with that millionaire we saw in St. Paul." In a postscript he added that it was a great convenience, and he didn't blame the magnate for "fixing his kitchen that way." This young man was quite a genius. He once wrote me about a dish-pan he had invented while he was "keeping bach." He had it made about the length and width of an ordinary wash-boiler, and eight inches deep, with a good handle on each end. It was divided with a partition about two inches from the middle. In the larger end he washed the dishes, and then put them in the smaller end until the task was finished, when he poured hot water over them and wiped them. He said, "You know I always did like to have things handy, and this dish-pan is a dandy. I have the washer and rinser all in one piece. If I had somebody to wipe the dishes as I wash them, I'd put the hot rinsing-water in the short end, and when I had a dish washed I'd give it a swirl in it and hand it to the wiper. I have put a strong screw-eye in the ceiling nearly over the stove, and fastened a piece of wire to it. This wire has a piece of wood half an inch square fastened at the lower end of it, making it look like the letter "T" upside down. There are four little hooks on each side of this piece of wood, and on them I hang my towels, and my cap or mittens when they get wet. It is another handy thing. Try it."



COW-BOYS STARTING TO RIDE THE RANGES

◈

Preparing for the Corn Crop

Corn is the greatest crop for the American farmer. There are but few sections of the United States in which it cannot be grown with profit. Its universal adaptability as a feed for all our domestic animals, as well as its culinary uses in the households of the land, makes its economic status unique. Its constantly increasing use in the manufacturing trades is a great factor in extending its usefulness, which, while creating a market demand for the raw material, seems to be able to maintain market prices for the grain in a stiff competition with its feeding value on the farm.

It is likely that the days of very low corn prices are past. There are many farmers and feeders who through ignorance or carelessness—and the farmer who to-day is ignorant is indeed careless—in feeding waste corn extensively, but it is improbable that any section of our farmers will ever again have corn "to burn" as their cheapest source of fuel.

While our corn crop from year to year is immense in its aggregate, and furnishes statisticians with figures quite beyond human comprehension, the average yield to the acre is very small in comparison to what is possible under favorable conditions. Good corn-growers who season after season are growing crops that yield approximately one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre are not confined to any single section of the country. I am personally acquainted with them in the corn belt and on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. Large yields therefore not being phenomena of locality, it follows that they are the result, broadly speaking, of better farming—that is, the most careful selection of seed in regard to its strain of productivity, its adaptability to locality and to soil-conditions; manuring and preparing the land; planting the crop in season—not too early, so it will have to expend vitality overcoming unfavorable weather; not too late, so that its endeavor to properly reach maturity is made at expense of quality and quantity—and finally, the thorough cultivation and successful harvesting of the crop.

These conditions to good yields are so interdependent that it is impossible for one to designate the most important, so the careful farmer who desires to attain the maximum yield must pay close attention to all of them in all their details. The seed may be from a good crop grown on good land with careful culture; the ears may be constructionally perfect, and meet all the finical requirements of a college score-card, and the individual grains, by reason of some seasonal influence, be low in germinating power and vitality; hence the careful grower will be sure to test the germination of his seed.

A given strain of corn may produce excellent crops in Iowa, and planted directly to different soil in Ohio prove very disappointing. The seed that makes me one hundred bushels in southern Pennsylvania likely would not do as well for my friend in Connecticut. Obviously, then, in our selection of seed, if necessary to leave our own farms or neighborhoods, it would seem wise to make selection as near home and from as nearly home conditions as possible. Logically in the corn crop seed-improvement should be started and maintained where "charity begins"—at home.

In the matter of farm rotation of crops, while it is not unusual for very good yields to be secured by plowing a sod and planting two years to corn, it is the exception, and not the rule, to find the second crop, other conditions being equal, as good as the first.

Good plowing is necessary. Thorough pulverization and compaction of the soil, and the making of a uniform seed-bed, must be done. The best seed will perish or fail to do its best in a poor bed. An invalid stalk, that grows no ear, or at best only a nubbin, cuts the yield. A dozen such stalks or missing hills in each ordinary row will make the hundred-bushel yield impossible. I know an expert corn-grower so jealous of vacant hills in his fields that he grows substitutes in pots to be transplanted in the field-misses. Does that filling of the vacancies pay? Does it not "cost more than it comes to?" I suspect it does. But this I know: The man who will take such pains is much less likely to have any vacancies to fill than the man who thinks a few misses are unimportant. It is the misses that help keep down our crop-averages. It is the man who works from seed-time to harvest to avoid the misses who is securing the yields that the other man discredits.

The quality of the farm manure will, of course, determine its value to the crop. My preference is to work the manure into the plowed land during the processes of tillage, but I would not store manure for this purpose when I might haul it as made and apply to a sod to be plowed later. Where the land is good and its preparation thorough, given an application of farm manure, commercial nitrogen will rarely be found necessary, whereas reasonable uses of bought potash and phosphoric acid will prove almost, if not quite, universally profitable.

These are some of the points in corn culture. Working them out in detail to the consummation of a big crop depends upon the farmer.

W. F. McSparran.

◈

Germination Test

Last spring, in testing our seed-corn early, when there was plenty of time, we tried a new method. Instead of spreading the grains indiscriminately over the damp cloth, we ruled it first with one hundred spaces; these we numbered from one up. A hundred ears of corn were then laid side by side in one long row. Two grains were taken from ear No. 1—one grain from each side of the ear—and these grains were placed in the square No. 1. The whole number of ears were tested in the same manner. When time had been allowed for germination the grains made a very interesting study. One pair of grains would have fine sprouts and a mesh of rootlets, another pair weaker ones, while here and there a pair of grains lay side by side with no evidence of life. By this method we were able to pick out the separate ears showing strong germinating power. The worthless ears could be excluded. Geo. P. Williams.

◈

Notes

Over 22,824,299 acres of the public lands were transferred to homesteaders during the past year.

◈

The Lansing Sugar Company wishes to have the near-by farmers grow for it two thousand acres of what it terms "wagon beets."

◈

The "Shoe and Leather Reporter" says that "the sheepskin supply is inadequate to meet the demand that is now being made on it."

◈

The members of the Oregon Bee-keepers' Association seemed to be of the opinion that the alfalfa-fields in the irrigated sections are the most reliable sources for the production of honey.

◈

Alfalfa is now grown in every county in Nebraska. Buffalo County leads with sixty-five thousand acres. Dawson with sixty-four thousand, Webster, Hall and Furnas each with forty thousand acres.

◈

The "Daily Trade Bulletin" estimates the corn crop of 1904 at two billion four hundred million bushels if based on an average yield of twenty-six to twenty-six and one half bushels to the acre throughout the United States.

◈

The most important honey-producing localities of California are in the sage-brush sections in the southern part of the state. It should be remembered that alfalfa-blossoms afford a bountiful yield of excellent honey in the irrigated districts.

◈

Aroostook County, Maine, is known to be one of the greatest potato-growing districts in the United States. One of the storage-houses has a capacity of eighty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty bushels, while in another eighty-eight thousand bushels can be stored.

◈

Australia and France lead all other countries in the amount of wheat used as food by each individual, it being four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and seventy-five pounds annually. Great Britain consumes four hundred and twenty-five, Germany four hundred and fourteen and the United States four hundred and three pounds, while Italy, tenth in the list, consumes three hundred and eight. *

Gardening

By T. GREINER

GROWING VEGETABLES UNDER CHEESE-CLOTH has now been tried to quite an extent. It entails some expense, of course, and it has not proved as satisfactory as we once were led to hope. The Canadian Experiment Farm trials seem to show that cheese-cloth inclosures may be of value in cities and towns, where it is difficult to have a garden, owing to injury from cats, dogs, or even children, or in market-gardens for growing vegetables liable to be attacked by root-maggots. I have not found cheese-cloth tents profitable for celery, and was not even able to protect the plants from blight-attacks by such means.

◈

BEST WINTER CABBAGE.—While having fully settled upon the variety which I shall plant almost exclusively for an early cabbage, both for home use and market, I have been wavering between several of the medium and later sorts for the home table. Winningstadt, Vandergaw, Succession, etc., have claims for consideration where we look for quality rather than size or bulk. By planting late enough we can make a winter cabbage of any sort, though rather early. The Danish Ballhead has always seemed to me rather coarse, but undoubtedly it has hardly a competitor in reliability and popular favor as a market sort. A Michigan reader says: "I have tried a great many varieties of winter cabbage, and find none that suits me as well as Danish Ballhead for all purposes. It is a rapid grower, thus taking it quickly out of the reach of worms and lice. Heads are medium in size, and very solid, sweet, and good in flavor. It keeps well through the winter. I have tried raising Winningstadt for winter by planting it late. It is a fine cabbage, and will do splendid for sauer-kraut or used up fresh in early winter, but it does not keep so well all winter and for spring as the winter sorts."

◈

ABOUT CELERY-GROWING.—A reader in the state of Washington asks me to name the kind of celery that is best suited for dry soil, and to give directions for growing it. I never heard of any celery that is adapted for dry soils. All celery varieties like a very rich and moist (not wet) soil. When the soil is dry, water must be supplied by irrigation or in other ways, else the plants will suffer. For the early crop I sow Golden Self-Blanching or White Plume seed in flats under glass along in February, and transplant the young seedlings either in nursery-rows rather thickly to make plants for retransplanting, or at the right distance in the rows and proper width between the rows to grow the crop. From six to eight inches is about right from plant to plant, and three to four feet from row to row, if the plants are to be blanched by means of boards, which to me seems to be the simplest method. For the late crop Giant Pascal or some other green celery is selected, and seed planted usually in plant-beds in open ground. In July, or perhaps even August, the plants are transplanted, and set in well-prepared soil, with about eight inches of space between the plants, and four feet or more space between the rows. Neither patch should ever be permitted to suffer from lack of water.

◈

CHICORY-COFFEE.—A number of readers have volunteered to give recipes for preparing chicory-root for coffee-making purposes. H. L. W., a reader in Pearl River, N. Y., says: "For coffee-mixture the age of the chicory-root does not matter. The older ones are probably richer in sugar and flavor. Pull, wash, cut into small pieces, and dry in an oven or kiln until reduced to one fourth of the original weight. It will again lose much weight (about half) while roasting in an iron pan or in a regular turning coffee-roaster. Butter, cocoa-butter or lard may be added while roasting—this gives a gloss and a brown like coffee. Hand-pick, to get out impurities, and powder or grind small. It thus colors hot water to the same tint as coffee, hence the use. Nothing good is found in it save sugar. Some say it has a tonical property. . . . As cattle in Europe like the leaves, these could scarcely have harmful properties." A number of others who have written on the same subject say that they have used chicory-coffee since childhood, sometimes with real coffee, sometimes with roasted rye or other grains. One says that the combination of chicory and roasted rye boiled fifteen minutes or longer gives a drink which can scarcely be distinguished from the cereal coffees sold in stores. All agree that the chicory-root must be cut or chopped in pieces a little larger than a coffee-bean, dried in the sun or a kiln, and then roasted, with shorter exposure to heat than is required for coffee-beans. Finally another quotation from the letters: "I have not suffered half as much from headaches and heart-trouble since using the rye and chicory as I did while using strong coffee."

◈

FROM THE CATALOGUES.—My practice always has been to purchase all the standard garden-seeds that I expect to use during the coming season from one seedsman in one large order, the goods to be shipped by express (or in case of peas, potatoes and field-seeds perhaps by freight), and to order the various novelties of the season as offered by the various dealers, usually in small quantities from each dealer, to be forwarded by mail. Some of these seed-orders, of course, may be very small, perhaps calling only for a single packet of some new thing, and in some of the catalogues I may not be able to find anything that I care to try. I like to have all the more pretentious catalogues, just the same, but I suppose most of the dealers send their books only to the parties who have given them an order the year before. At least, this may account for the fact that every year I have to send applications for catalogues to a number of our leading seedsmen, which I do when I begin to miss their books. All these catalogues are interesting, and often very instructive. The best plan, perhaps, would be to make a list of the advertising firms early in the season, and send a postal to each, asking for their catalogue; then we would be sure to get them in good season, and the seedsmen more likely to get our order.

Many of the statements which I find in John Lewis Childs' catalogue, which has the one objectionable feature of flashiness, I take with a big grain of salt. Yet I have sometimes gotten hold of some good novelties from this seed-firm, and I always look through the pages of its catalogue with considerable interest. It was one of the first received this year. Mr. Childs pays particular attention to flower-seeds, flowering plants, shrubs, etc. Among the vegetable novelties I notice the Crimson Winter rhubarb. Some years ago I received a few plants of this through the courtesy of the originator, Mr. Luther Burbank, himself, but the plants were very small, and badly damaged by their long voyage across the continent in the mails. Its chief point of advantage is said to be its remarkable hardiness, so that it may prove to be the earliest of all rhubarb, and especially suited for winter forcing. Its quality is claimed to be very fine. I shall get a packet of seed, and raise my own plants, afterward selecting for propagation those which will prove hardiest and best. The Great Emperor asparagus is offered as "giving an abundant crop the second year from seed." In my trials of all the newer so-called "giant," "mammoth" and "colossal" asparagus sorts I have never been able to discover a great deal of difference between them in habit of growth or in size. It is true that under favorable conditions of soil and climate it is possible to grow some usable stalks the second season from seed. I prefer to transplant the yearling plants into a new location, giving them plenty of room, and setting them considerably deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and then wait until the third season before cutting even a partial crop, but in no instance have I been able to produce stalks as pictured of the Great Emperor—namely, one and three fourths inches or more across. I can get the length by banking, but am satisfied if even the Giant Argentenil gives me stalks that are an inch or so in diameter. The Stewart Pineapple onion as illustrated in the catalogue has the same bottle-shape as a red onion which I received two or three years ago from the editor of FARM AND FIRESIDE, who found it in his local market. I did not succeed very well with it, but will try it again from seed.

The next catalogue arriving was that of Wm. Henry Maule, who makes the statement (worthy of being remembered) that in one week in 1904 he received one hundred and forty-one dollars inclosed with orders that had no address signed to them, no post-office, nor anything by which the order could be traced, and even the postmark on the envelope so indistinct that it was impossible to tell from what office the letter had been mailed. There were also other orders received without the name of the sender, but with post-office given, so that the sender could finally be located and served. Let all our friends be very careful about this point. The best plan is always to use printed letter-heads, or at least a rubber stamp, giving name and post-office in full, and perhaps date also. It will save much annoyance. Colored plates have this time been left out of the catalogue, probably for reasons of economy, and this is no particular disadvantage, since such lithographs invariably represent the objects shown in greatly exaggerated size and color. Maule's Earliest tomato is given the most prominent place among newer vegetables. I admit that it is a good one, of the Earliana type, as early as anything we have in that line, and immensely productive. The specimens are of good size, reasonably smooth, and of good enough quality for the table either cooked or raw, or for canning. Gardeners in places where the summers are very short, and where the later standard sorts do not usually or always mature, can get plenty of ripe tomatoes if they will only start Maule's Earliest or the Earliana under glass in February or March. The New Commercial Yellow Globe onion is offered as a selection, through years, from the original Prizetaker, improved in keeping qualities and reduced in size. For myself I find no fault with the great size of the original Prizetaker, as I start them under glass, and transplant so that the large size of the individual bulbs is depended upon to fill the basket. The Commercial might be the better of the two where the onions are grown directly from seed in open ground. Maule's First Early cabbage, Panmure watermelon, Chinese Giant pepper, Alpha beet, and others that we find in this catalogue, have already been spoken of in these columns. I have just planted a few rows of the new Extra Early Parisian Forcing carrot (in the greenhouse), and I hope the claim made for it that it is much earlier than the older French Forcing carrot is well founded. I like to get young carrots early, so that we can use them with green peas.

Thorburn's catalogue came next, and as usual is an ideal production—neat, plain, substantial, with many photo-engravings, and a color design on the outside back cover representing "Nicotiana sanderæ," cosmos and petunia in relief that is simply exquisite. Noroton Beauty potato is given the very first place as "the most valuable potato ever introduced, being sixteen days earlier than Early Rose, and fully as productive as any main-crop or late sort." I shall try it against the Early Ohio, and see which will come out ahead. "Nicotiana sanderæ" is given the first place as a beautiful new hardy annual. Thorburn also catalogues the New Crimson Winter rhubarb, claiming that it will produce marketable stalks the first year from seed. The book also gives a whole list of tree and shrub seeds, in ornamentals as well as fruits, hedge-plants, etc.

With the Storrs & Harrison Company the vegetable and flower seed business seems to be a side issue, with the general plant and nursery business predominating. Among the small fruits I notice two new gooseberries, the Carman and the Portage, offered as the "best of all gooseberries" in general cultivation. Among the American varieties Chautauqua and Columbus are listed. I find these practically identical, and if the new ones advertised will yield more berries than Chautauqua and Columbus I can't see where they will find the room for the berries.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

PLUM-ROT.—F. B. C., Rockland, Mass. It is probable that your Moore's Arctic plum is affected by "plum-rot." This disease is a very common source of injury to all plum and peach growers. It can be prevented by spraying the fruit and trees with weak Bordeaux mixture, beginning about the time the fruit is well set, and continuing until the fruit begins to color. In seasons when we have considerable moist, warm weather this disease is more abundant than when we have dry, bright weather. It is, however, always present, and needs only an opportunity to become exceedingly harmful.

◈

R. M., Shelton, Neb., writes: "I have a row of Early Richmond cherry-trees that are now ten years old. They all bear a full crop of cherries each year except one, which has yet failed to give a crop. It blooms as full as any, and seems to set its fruit, then all shrink and fall off. Last year, as well as other years, it had a cherry here and there—perhaps about two quarts all told—while its neighboring tree bore fully two bushels."

I am inclined to think that the cherry-tree to which you refer is not an Early Richmond at all, and that it is some inferior, unreliable variety. It is my opinion that the best way for you to do would be to remove it and plant something better in its place.

◈

J. D. G., Centralia, Mo., writes: "I have been looking a long time for a tree-paint that is positive proof against rabbits and mice. They are a great pest here. I painted my trees with soot, milk and soft soap, but rabbits have ruined many of them."

I think if you had added a small amount of Paris green or white arsenic to the tree-paint that you used for your trees you would have found it quite successful. One of the best tree-paints is made by using cement and a small amount of carbolic acid and Paris green or white arsenic. This makes a covering that is disagreeable and poisonous to mice and rabbits, and stays on well. It should be made of such a consistency as to be easily applied with a brush or spray-pump.

◈

SAND-CHERRY.—R. W. G., Lincoln, Kan. I have cultivated the fruit of "Prunus besseyi," the common sand-cherry of the plains, for many years, and at one time thought I was on the track of something that would develop into an especially nice fruit for garden use. I am now of the opinion, however, that it will not prove of much value for eastern Minnesota and other Eastern points, on account of its liability to be injured by the plum-rot and from a certain blight that attacks the branches occasionally. The fruit ripens at about the time that our early plums begin to come on, and is so small and inferior in quality that it is not generally much esteemed. In western Minnesota and the Dakotas, however, the situation is a little different, and I think such would be the case in parts of Nebraska where other fruits are not easily grown and the climate is exceedingly dry. In such situations the sand-cherries seem to be perfectly at home, and will produce a large amount of fruit even on very sterile soil in dry locations. There is quite a difference in the quality of the fruit of the different seedlings, and also in the size and form of the fruit. I think a good way for you to get a start with this plant would be to gather seed from the best wild forms, as the seed grows very readily. At one time we had five thousand seedlings of this plant, from which we selected the best, and we are still continuing this method of selecting the best from year to year, and raising a few hundred seedlings. I doubt very much if there would be any call for this fruit in the markets of such a town as Lincoln, where the fruit-supply is well maintained throughout the year, but in smaller places and on farms a few rows could often be grown to advantage.

◈

"The Bride's Departure"

DESCRIPTION

The picture shows a wedding in England at an old English house, the wedding of the daughter to the young squire. The ceremony has been performed in the great oak-beamed hall, the tables have been spread in the house for the gentry, and now comes the moment of departure, which our artist has depicted. In the background is seen the old gray house. On the top of the steps stands the girl's father, a fine type of the English gentleman. He is watching the departure of his daughter for her new home. Even the roses which cover the garden wall seem to blossom especially for this event, and the little flower-girls are strewing the path of the bride with rose-leaves, and are throwing old shoes after the happy couple to wish them good luck. At its origin this custom did not, as many suppose, mean a wishing of good luck; rather it was a symbol of transference of rights. In Anglo-Saxon times the father gave the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, who touched her on the head with it to show his authority; and in England and Scotland a shoe thrown after a bride signified that the parents gave up all claims to her. But in later times the throwing of a shoe came to mean the wishing of good luck, and this later idea is the happier one.

We trust this picture will be a pleasure and delight to all who see it. Tell your friends about the good qualities of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and loan them your copy to read after you are done with it; or, better still, send us their names and addresses, and we will send them a sample copy.

◈

Why don't you use one of those "Million Blanks" on page 29 of this paper, and give your old friend FARM AND FIRESIDE a good boost? That's right, do it now. If every reader would send one new subscription, FARM AND FIRESIDE would have that million.

SALZER'S SEEDS



Beardless Barley
The barley of your dreams, no beard; easy to harvest, always big yielding. Mr. Wells, of Orleans Co., N.Y., threshed 121 bu. per acre. You can beat this in 1905.

National Oats
The marvel and wonder! Yields 300 bu. per acre.

Billion Dollar Grass
Will produce 12 tons magnificent hay and **Teosinte** 80 tons of green fodder per acre!

Look At These Yields
Speltz, 80 bu. grain per acre.
Macaroni Wheat, 80 bu., Corn 800 bu.
Victoria Rape, 40 tons of green food.
Pea Oat, 85 tons.
Potatoes, 800 bu.

For 10c in Stamps
We mail lots of farm seed samples and catalog.

Absolutely Free
If you will send us the accurate address of three wide awake farmers, to whom we can write, giving your name as reference, so that we can mail to them our great plant and seed catalog, we will send to you, free of all cost, our magnificent 140 paged catalog and a package of

Egyptian Clover
Coming from the highlands of Egypt, the land of the Pharaobs, the Sphinx and the Pyramids, the land of luxuriant verdure and prodigal growths!!
You may send the three names on a postal card, with full address, and be sure to give your name and address and name of **this paper** correctly when sending the three names.
Send this adv along. F. & F.

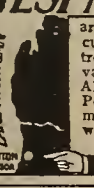
John A. Salzer Seed Co. LA CROSSE WIS.



Strawberries
Grown by the pedigree system. **Biggest and Best Berries,** and lots of them.
$2.00 a 1,000 and Upwards.
Strawberry plants by the 1,000,000, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes. All the good old and many choice new varieties. Illustrated, descriptive catalogue giving prices and telling how to plant and grow them, **Free to all.** For 30 years a small fruit specialist. 250 acres in berries.
J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

Seed Corn IN THE EAR.
You Can Get Your Seed Corn Free.
We are sending out a **New Book on Corn.** It tells how corn is bred and selected on our 25,000 acre Seed Corn Farm. Do you want a big yield next year? Write for this book. It's free.
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.,
460 N. East Street Bloomington, Ill.
We are the pioneers in shipping seed corn in the ear in bushel crates.

TREES
300,000 APPLES
75,000 CHERRIES
100,000 STD. PEARS
30,000 DWARF PEARS
40,000 PLUMS
50,000 Quinces
100,000 Currants
100,000 Gooseberry
100,000 Blackberry
150,000 Raspberry
8 acres Strawberries
One half Million Grapes.
Shade Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Ornamentals. The Department of Agriculture of New York will tell you San Jose Scale has never been found in this part of the State. Send to-day for our FREE Catalog quoting Wholesale prices to planters. Free to everybody.
Sheerin's Wholesale Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

WEST MICHIGAN TREES


are **"bred for bearing."** That's why we cut all buds from the best fruited, hearing trees. It also insures stock true to name and variety. Over three million trees—913 acres. All new and standard varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, etc. Also ornamental trees and shrubs. **We sell direct at wholesale prices.** Illustrated catalogue free.
WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES,
Box 11, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Strawberry Plants and Seed Potatoes.


You can make more money if you plant intelligently. Write and tell us about your soil. We'll send you our **Free Descriptive Book.** Over 100 varieties.
THE FLANSBURG & PEIRSON CO.
LESLIE, MICH.

GRAPE VINES
Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries. Price List **FREE.**
Send 2c stamp for illustrated descriptive catalog.
T. S. HUBBARD CO. Fredonia, N. Y.

TREES THAT GROW
Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 4½c; Budded Peach, 3½c; Black Locust Seedings, $1 per 1000; Concord Grapes, $2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free.
GERMAN NURSERIES Carl Sonderegger, Prop.
GERMAN NURSERIES
Box 3. Beatrice, Neb.

SEEDS SOLD ON MERIT. Catalog free. The Ford plan saves you money. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Ford Seed Co. Dept. 30 Ravenna, O.

Tree-Culture

Walnut-Growing in California

THE English walnut is supposed to have been introduced into California by the Franciscan monks during the establishment of the missions in 1769. The first to be planted outside of the missions were put out by the late Colonel J. J. Warner in the year 1843. In 1848 the late F. E. Kellogg, Sr., planted the English walnut between St. Helena and Calistoga.

The culture of English walnuts was of tardy growth until quite recently. It is said by those who claim to be informed that there are only a few localities in California that are adapted to their growth. The interior valleys, they say, are too hot and dry, while much of the coast region is too raw and windy. The best walnut-growing districts are those parts of southern California that are sheltered by the mountains from the hot winds of the interior, and that are occasionally moistened by warm summer fogs.

These conditions appear to prevail more generally in the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles and Orange. These four counties constitute the most important walnut-growing regions of the world to-day, exceeding all others in both quantity and quality of nuts produced.

The soil best adapted to walnut-growing is a deep sandy loam containing a slight admixture of adobe, having no underlying hard-pan, and located where the surface-water is from ten to twenty-five feet below the surface during the dry season of the year. In sections where the rainfall is seventeen to eighteen inches annually no irrigation is necessary.

The walnut-tree requires little or no pruning, excepting the removal of the lower branches in cases where they interfere with cultivation. In respect to cultivation, the walnut-tree should be treated after the manner of common orchard-trees. Thorough cultivation should be the general rule.

There are two principal varieties of walnuts, and these are known respectively as "soft-shell" and "hard-shell." The soft-shell is the more thrifty of the two, bears earlier in life, matures its nuts earlier and produces more abundantly. In addition to these various good points the soft-shells are more easily harvested, present a handsomer appearance and command higher prices in the markets. Nearly all the walnut orchards in California now bearing are composed of seedling trees, but the recent plantings are largely of grafted or budded stock.

The most serious menace to the walnut industry in California is what is known as the "walnut-blight." This is a bacterial disease for which no effectual remedy has yet been discovered. It does not seriously affect the growth of the tree, but manifests itself principally in the destruction of the nut in the early stages of its growth. To encourage a wide-spread study of the disease the walnut-growers of southern California have a standing reward of twenty thousand dollars for any person who will discover an effective remedy.

The harvesting of the walnuts is accomplished by simply shaking the trees and picking up the nuts by hand, at a cost of from twelve to fifteen dollars a ton. The preparation of the nuts for market consists of grading, bleaching and sacking. This work is done by the walnut-growers' associations, of which there are ten, they being strictly coöperative.

Each season the associations agree to sell at a fixed price; that the agents employed to sell the nuts shall sell on a stated commission, and that as soon as the nuts are loaded upon the cars the agent must pay cash down for them and take all the risk of collection. The fixing of prices takes place at a meeting held about September 15th. At this meeting the latest obtainable consular reports are read, and a forecast made as to the probable foreign supply; market conditions are studied, and a careful estimate made of the incoming crop. Then the selling-prices are fixed. Under this system the selling-price of the producer gradually increased from seven cents a pound in 1897 to twelve and one half cents in 1903.

The commercial outlook for the California walnut industry is reported to be very encouraging. It has only two competitors of consequence—Chile and France. There appears to be but little danger of overproduction, however, as the demand appears to be increasing much more rapidly than the supply.

As to yield, some orchards in an average season produce a ton of nuts to the acre, and at present prices such orchards would net the owners about two hundred dollars an acre. H. A. CRAFTS.

Forestry and Its Influence on the Water-Supply

Forestry is a comparatively new word to most of the American people. "The Century Dictionary" defines the word as "The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber." During the meeting of the American Forestry Association in Washington, D. C., January 2-6, the irrigation, lumber, mining, railroad, grazing and pulp producing interests were ably represented. There was a manifest disposition to "get together" and do something to create more extended reservations in the mountain regions, and to take better care of the forest lands than in former years.

It has long become a settled scientific fact that forests preserve the rainfall. The greater the timbered area, the more abundant and continuous will be the water-supply. By evaporation local clouds are formed, the rainfall is increased, and this, arrested by leaves and herbage which cover the moist soil, sinks by a slow process into the earth, to again appear in springs as the fountain source of our creeks and rivers.

When the forest leaves fall, the process of decomposition begins. Nitrogen is absorbed from the air, and as the process continues, increased quantities of nitrogen are added to the soil's supply. It is then best, when the trees have been recently removed, to replant with desirable kinds as soon as possible, so that the young trees may feed on the nitrogen gathered from the fallen leaves.

The Minnesota legislature has acted wisely in enacting in the law relating to timber-growing in that state a clause which provides for a bounty of two dollars and fifty cents an acre each year, for a period of six years, for each acre planted and kept in good condition with any kind of forest-tree except black locust. The offer is limited to ten acres for any one person. Such action on the part of a great state is commendable, but some action by the general government, in protecting our native forests before they are thoughtlessly destroyed, is of immediate and still greater importance.

Hon. John Lacey, of Iowa, chairman of the House committee on public lands, in a recent address referred to his work during his fourteen years of service on this committee. In speaking of the great importance of creating forest reserves he said, "Although many millions of acres of forests have been leveled to the ground, it is not too late to begin the work of protection, nor is it too late for the government to take hold of a question of such vital importance to civilization. There is no nation in the world so extravagant and such a spendthrift of its natural resources as the United States. The forests have been destroyed with a wantonness that looks almost like malignity. Their preservation is a work that should not longer be neglected."

The general government can, if it will, control in a great measure the water-supply by withdrawing from sale large tracts of public lands at the headwaters of the various streams upon which water for irrigation and manufacturing purposes depends. This is a matter which should be acted upon by Congress during the present session.

The continued agitation of this question is absolutely necessary to awaken the American people to a greater peril than any other that now confronts us. The forest problem, as President Roosevelt described it in a recent address, is recognized as the most vital internal problem in the United States.

No nation can be permanently prosperous that does not husband its resources, especially its wood, water and grass. W. M. K.

◈

Interest in Horticulture

The horticultural meetings which we have attended this year seem better than usual. There are more young men present, and rather more discussion from the floor. There is also a disposition to fill up the program with local speakers, and use the professors for practical rather than for professional service. These things are encouraging. They show that farmers are becoming interested enough to take such things into their own hands. In several states a grand old guard of devoted and unselfish men have kept up the organization, often at personal expense. Now their reward is coming. They should have full credit for past service.—Rural New-Yorker.

◈

Are you going to help FARM AND FIRESIDE get that million subscribers by sending in your neighbor's subscription at twenty-five cents?

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes — they oil themselves. **They have bowls without complicated inside parts — they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing.** They save half the work — greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-112 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.

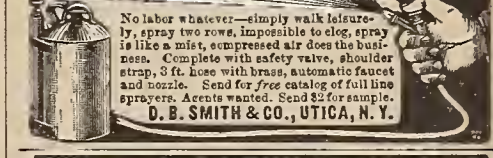


The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP
BEST Ever Grown.
None better and none so low in price. 1c per pkt. and up, postpaid. Finest illustrated catalogue ever printed sent **FREE.** Engravings of every variety. A great lot of extra pkgs. of seeds, new sorts, presented free with every order. Some sorts onions only 50c per lb. Other seed equally low. 40 years a seed grower and dealer and all customers satisfied. No old seeds. Send your own and neighbor's name and address for big **FREE** catalogue.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ills.

Strawberries
The Mark Hanna

should be included in every order. A great new variety. Strong growing, regular and prolific bearer of excellent large berries. We grow
All Varieties
and we want you to see what Harrison quality plants means. None better grown, vigorous, well rooted, sure bearers. Prove by sending us trial order, any size. 1905 catalog of all fruits free.
Harrison's Nurseries, Box 28 Berlin, Md.

LIGHTNING SPRAYER

No labor whatever—simply walk leisurely, spray two rows, impossible to clog, spray is like a mist, compressed air does the business. Complete with safety valve, shoulder strap, 3 ft. hose with brass, automatic faucet and nozzle. Send for *free* catalog of full line sprayers. Agents wanted. Send $2 for sample.
D. B. SMITH & CO., UTICA, N. Y.

—THE— Deming Knapsack Sprayer

leads everything of its kind. 5 gal. copper tank, brass pump, bronze ball valves, mechanical agitator. Easily carried. Pump right or left hand. Knapsack and Bucket Sprayer combined. We make 20 styles sprayers. Write for Catalog.
THE DEMING CO., Salem, O.
Henion & Hubbell, West'n Agts., Chicago.

SEED BOOK FREE
A book of seeds, plants, fruits worth dollars sent free. Send 10c for 3 packets of Wonders—Delicious Tomato, Alpha Lettuce, Omega Cabbage. **VanWagenen, Seedsman, Fulton, N.Y.**

WEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry $1. We pay freight. Catalog free. **Galbraith Nurseries, Box 46, Fairbury, Neb.**

SUGAR BEETS BETTER THAN MANGELS FOR STOCK FEED
Breustedt's high grade sugar beet seeds yield as high as 3000 bushels per acre, 15 to 20 per cent sugar. Write for booklet No. 20—"All About Sugar Beets."
EDWARD C. POST, M. E., DUNDEE, MICH.
Importer and Sole American Representative.

850,000 GRAPE VINES
69 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. **LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N.Y.**

STARK FRUIT BOOK
shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**

GINSENG If you want some information about Ginseng send for "My New Book of Advice." It's free; also my Great Seed Catalogue for 1905.
F. B. MILLS, Box 882, Rose Hill, New York

50,000 PINEAPPLE STRAWBERRY Something out of ordinary. Very profitable. Fine catalog. **W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.**

CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS
ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

After the most careful, complete and thorough investigation and consideration of every fact bearing on the subject ever undertaken by the award authorities of any exposition, the St. Louis Exposition conferred every highest honor possible upon the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS,
THEIR INVENTORS, AND THE BUTTER EXHIBITS MADE FROM THEM

The international examining jury of awards consisted of Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Prof. C. F. Doane, of the Maryland State Agricultural College; Monsieur Dupont, of France, and Mr. Neilson, of Argentine, S. A., the recommendations of this jury being confirmed and approved by the Superior Jury consisting of President Francis; Judge W. F. Boyle, representing the National Commission; Dr. Theodor Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner; F. J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits; Monsieur Gerrard, French Commissioner-General, and sixty other high international representatives.

The De Laval Separator Company was granted the GRAND PRIZE (very highest award) for CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS, covering all sizes, for Farm and Factory use.

In addition, in recognition of the original invention and the development of every important stage of advance in cream separator construction, a second Grand Prize (very highest award) was granted to Dr. Gustaf de Laval, of Sweden, for the invention and later improvement of the first practical cream separator; a Gold Medal (next highest award) to Baron Clemens von Bechtolsheim, of Germany, for the invention of the "Alpha-Disc" system embodied in the modern De Laval machines, and another Gold Medal to John Joseph Berrigan, of America, for his invention of the "Split-Wing" distributing shaft, the latest and perfecting feature of the De Laval machines of to-day—these three awards marking the essential steps of development of the Centrifugal Cream Separator.

HIGHEST BUTTER AWARDS

In the butter exhibits the Grand Prize (very highest award) was granted to J. C. Joslin, Winsted, Minn., on De Laval made butter, while the five Gold Medal awards were granted to L. S. Edwards, Lamont, Iowa; W. B. Johnson, Arlington, Iowa; M. Sondergaard, Hutchinson, Minn.; L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn., and S. W. Laird, Walker, Iowa, each and every one of them De Laval users.

Aside from these Exposition awards proper the National Buttermakers Association held its Annual Convention and International Butter Contest in the Agricultural Building, in October, in connection with the Exposition, the Championship Cup being awarded to H. C. Hansen, Smiths Mill, Minn.; the Gold Medal to L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn., and the Silver Medal to F. L. Odell, Greenfield, Iowa. All of these as well as the winner of every State Silver Cup, being De Laval made exhibits, as were 473 out of a total of 493 butter entries in this great Contest. Every single entry scoring higher than 95 was De Laval made.

FALSE COMPETITIVE CLAIMS

The advertised representations of a certain separator concern that the butter exhibits of two women users of its machines won the "World's Championship" and the "Sweepstakes" at St. Louis are wholly and unqualifiedly false. There were no such prizes or awards, and the only awards these exhibitors did receive were Silver and Bronze or third and fourth class medals, respectively.

Equally false is the continually repeated claim of this concern of having made a "World's Skimming Record" at the Buffalo Exposition, where its work was inferior in every way to that of the De Laval machines, the Gold Medal (highest award at Buffalo) for Cream Separators having been granted to the De Laval Company, while the concern in question received a medal only on its combined exhibit of dairy apparatus. Its course, along with other unscrupulous exhibitors, in afterward circulating a fake "duplication" of this medal, was doubtless one of the reasons which led the U. S. Government to prescribe that any attempt to duplicate or pretend to duplicate a St. Louis medal would constitute counterfeiting and be punishable accordingly.

HIGHEST AWARDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

While the De Laval machines have invariably received the highest awards to Cream Separators at every International Exposition since their invention twenty-five years ago, it is noteworthy that their triumph at St. Louis was even more complete and sweeping than ever before.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Randolph and Canal Sts. **CHICAGO** — 1213 Filbert Street **PHILADELPHIA** — **GENERAL OFFICES: 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK** — 121 Youville Square **MONTREAL** — 75 and 77 York Street **TORONTO** — 9-11 Drumm Street **SAN FRANCISCO** — 248 McDermot Avenue **WINNIPEG**

Live Stock and Dairy

What Ailed the Cow?

"I NEVER supposed John was a man who would deliberately cheat another man, especially if that man was an old neighbor, but that's what he did by me—sold me a cow that really wasn't worth driving home. I paid a big price for her, too, because he said she gave such an extra-big mess of milk and such good milk. I don't mean to lay it up against John, and yet—"

There was more of the conversation, but I did not wait to hear it all, for I am not one that likes to know all the little inside annoyances that my fellows have. But I made up my mind that I would inquire into that cow deal a little. It seemed to me that somebody must have made a mistake, for neither of the men this little story concerns would in my opinion do a mean or underhanded thing. This is the way the story turned out:

John is a first-class farmer. He is one who believes in feeding his cows well. Every day he attends to this part of the stable-work personally. From careful inquiry I learned that he had been feeding the cow he sold to Tom in a manner some folks would call "high"—that is, he gave her a good ration of hay twice a day, with another liberal feeding of ensilage, and on top of it all she had a generous mess of grain when she was being milked. Any cow that would not respond faithfully to such treatment as that is not worthy of a place in a dairy.

John, no doubt, therefore told the truth when he gave Tom all the particulars about the cow's performances from day to day. He had a record, kept carefully every morning and evening, showing how many pounds of milk the cow gave. There was her test, as given at the creamery, made by a man of approved veracity. When John asked his neighbor fifty dollars for the cow he no doubt believed that she was well worth it, and yet there is a coldness between Tom and John. What was the matter with the cow?

Tom says that for a few weeks the cow did fairly well. For a day or two when he first got her home she dropped off in the quantity of milk given, but Tom thought that was due to the natural causes which usually come about from changing a cow from one home to another. She seemed a trifle homesick, and after this wore off she did real well. Then she began to fail. She did not give anything like the amount of milk she did when first bought. She grew thin in flesh, and did not look at all as she had when Tom bought her. By inquiry I found that Tom does not believe in the modern notions of high feeding—that is, he thinks it does not pay to raise grain nor to buy it for stock beyond a certain point, and it is fair to state that that point is near at hand and easily reached. Grain is so high that in his opinion the quantity of milk obtained by the extra feeding does not bring in returns enough to make it profitable.

Well, there you have it. One man has a way of keeping his cows up to a high-pressure point. Probably his cows wear out more quickly than they would if not fed so high. His policy is to get other and younger cows when one is past her prime. The cow he sold to Tom he says was just at her best. There were several years of good service in her when he let her go. The other man is one of the old-fashioned kind who cannot be brought to see the force of John's policy. He says he is not going to be a slave to a lot of cows. Therefore he does not give them any of the little extra attentions which John bestows upon his cows, such as grooming them regularly every day, keeping them warm in the stable, and feeding them liberally with the most nutritious of food-stuffs.

And right here lies the line between what some men call success and others luck. Tom thinks John lucky because his cows bring him in sixty-five dollars a year, while his own scarcely produce thirty-five dollars. John says nothing about luck, but says he wins simply because he works to win.

I wonder if that is not about all there is of this question of success? Do not men get what they work for as a general thing? E. L. VINCENT.

A Million of Them

That's what we are aiming at—a million subscribers for FARM AND FIRESIDE; and if the present rate of increase keeps up it will be accomplished in a very creditable length of time. Will you do FARM AND FIRESIDE a favor? Please send one new subscription.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED



GRIND SMALL GRAIN AT HOME

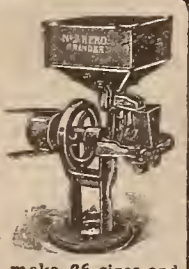
Don't pay out grinding charges having a large amount of grain ground at the mill, which grows stale before being used. The

Black Hawk Grist Mill

grinds wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, and in fact all small grains, fine or coarse as desired, either for table or farm use. You can grind as much as you need for your immediate wants, thus insuring fresh ground grain at any time. The **Black Hawk** not only pays for itself by saving grinding charges, but is a constant money-maker for you. Poultry raisers find the **Black Hawk** invaluable for cracking corn. The mill is simple in construction, easily taken apart, cleaned and set up. The grinding-plates are of hardest metal, all the bearings are chilled, and the long malleable iron crank makes grinding easy. All parts are interchangeable and can be replaced at any time. **Sent prepaid on receipt of $3.00.**

A. H. PATCH, Sole Manufacturer, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

The Hero Feed Grinder



is the best which money can buy for any kind of power from 2 to 4 or 5-horse power, because it grinds rapidly, making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has **AMPLE CAPACITY** for 4 or 5-horse power if properly speeded, and **WILL NOT CHOKE DOWN THE LIGHTEST POWER.** We make 26 sizes and styles, all of equal merit but varying capacity, for all kinds of power and for all kinds of grinding.

Send for free catalogue of Grinders, Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Farm Trucks, Seeders, etc.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.



APPLE TREES $5.00 TO $10.00 PER 100

Currant Bushes and Grape Vines, also Poplar Trees, for sale at bargain prices, boxed free.

These trees, plants and vines must be sold at bargain prices, as we are overstocked with them. We have a surplus of both Carolina and Lombardy Poplars. Help us to sell 1,000,000 first-class trees, shrubs and vines as described and priced in our large new catalogue, which is mailed free when requested by postal card. Established 25 years $100,000.00 capital. Trees true to name, boxed free. Let us price your list before buying elsewhere. Mention where you saw this advertisement and we will mail you a copy of Green's Fruit Magazine.

Address GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with **Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine** PRICE ONLY **$12.75**

The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get *one pound of wool extra per head.* It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save you money

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 210 Ontario Street, Chicago.



PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys

964 F Street, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS

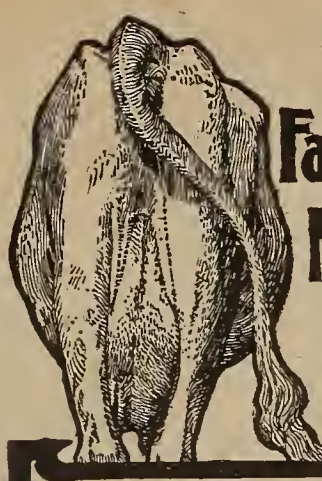


HANDY WAGON



Low steel wheels, wide tires, make loading and handling easier. We furnish **Steel Wheels** to fit any axle, to carry any load. Straight or staggered spokes. Catalogue **free.**

EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 109 F Quincy, Ill.



The Farmer's Money Bag

Milk makes the money and Dr. Hess Stock Food makes the milk. Like a magic purse the farmer's money bag fills itself, though it is a conditional favor dependent entirely npon his knowledge and good management.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), which combines naturally with the ration fed, and is eagerly taken up by the organs of assimilation, causing increased vigor and a greater flow of richer milk. Dr. Hess Stock Food prevents indigestion, keeps the milch cow free from disease and in a healthy condition during the entire milk-giving period.

5¢ per lb in 100 lb sacks, 25 lb pail $1.60 Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose. Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Sold on a Written Guarantee

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

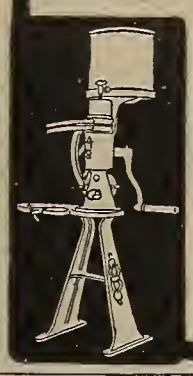
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO BUY AN EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

on faith, but we do suggest that it is the part of wisdom to investigate our claims before buying any other.

It Costs You Nothing

to investigate, and it helps you to buy more intelligently. We only ask for a chance to show you. Send for name of nearest agent. Catalogue and dairy booklet free.



Empire Cream Separator Co.,
Bloomfield, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.

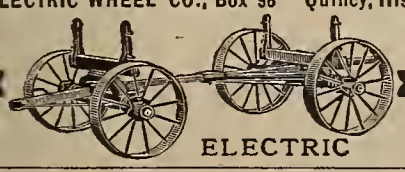
Let Us Send You Our Book

about good-wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
—and the—
ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 96 Quincy, Ills.



ELECTRIC



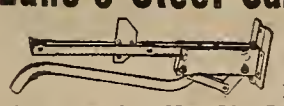
IT IS LOADED with RIVET HERE. Can use heavy waxed end.

AGENTS WANTED **"MEND-A-RIP"** Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching

Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting. Will Save the Price of Itself Many Times a Year. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. **To Show it Means a Sale.** Agents make **from $8 to $15 a day.** One agent made $20 first day and writes to buy more machines to him. Write for special agents' price.

J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.

Lane's Steel Carriage Jack



No cast metal, no wood. Strong, light and compact. Double lift bar, powerful compound levers. Ask any dealer.

LANE BROTHERS CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**



YOU going to buy a **HARROW** Want Best for least Cash. **WE** make that kind. PAY FREIGHT. Cat. free. Write for price. **I** G. H. POUNDER, No. 15, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. **NO YOU**

Live Stock and Dairy

Sheep-Feeding in Missouri

IN THE last few years there has sprung up a large sheep-feeding industry in Boone, Audrain and Randolph Counties, Missouri. The central point is Centralia. The sheep are brought from points in New Mexico, fed, and shipped on to market. The sheep are a cross between the range Merino and the black-faced breeds. Probably the most-used mutton-breed is the Shropshire. The quality of these sheep is constantly improving by the use of improved blood. They are different from the true Western in that they are smaller, of better quality, and command a higher price when finished. They are small, closely made little fellows, and are wonderful rustlers. They are hardy, herd well in large numbers, and fatten evenly. They are herded on the range, and so are used to men; in fact, they are tamer than natives. When fat they outsell all other classes, except, of course, the Christmas lambs, because of their small, very hard-fleshed frames and their high killing per cent. For these reasons a finished bunch of New Mexicans never goes begging in the market.

The feeders receive their sheep either as lambs or yearlings. In New Mexico the choice yearling wethers, weighing from seventy to seventy-five pounds, are bought for about three dollars a hundred. Choice lambs weighing from sixty to sixty-five pounds cost from three dollars and twenty-five cents to three dollars and fifty cents a hundred. The shipping, dipping, feed in transit and the inspection charges amount to from forty to forty-five cents a head, making yearlings cost, laid down, two dollars and fifty cents a head, and lambs slightly less. The sheep are shipped on through billing to Chicago or St. Louis, but allowing the privilege of stop for feeding.

The sheep have to pass a very rigid inspection by both the United States and territorial inspectors before being shipped. The cars are thoroughly disinfected, and to make doubly sure they are dipped either at Denver or Kansas City. To this care is due the remarkable freedom from infectious diseases while the sheep are on feed. Besides being free from infectious diseases, the sheep are troubled very little with other diseases that sheep are afflicted with. A striking example of this happened last year. One feeder received three hundred and four yearlings, took them home, and fed them for about sixty days. He then marketed three hundred and four head. Besides not losing one, this flock did not have a single tail-end sheep in it. How many men handling other classes of sheep can do as well?

The manner in which the sheep are fed is determined by the time the feeder desires to market his stock. If the feeder aims for the December or January market, the sheep are turned on grass, and grain is given to them at once. All of the sheep arrive in September or October. As they do not know corn or any other grain, they must be taught to eat. Two or three bushels of shucked corn are scattered over the sod in a clean place. Some of the ears are partly shelled, and salt is scattered over the corn. Soon some enterprising one finds that he is getting something else than salt as he licks the salt. Next he discovers that this something else tastes good, and it must be those kernels on the ears of corn. When he progresses thus far he quickly lets his friends know of his discovery. They investigate, and tell their friends, and sooner than you imagine the whole flock eats corn as if raised on it. When oats is cheap it is used to start the sheep, as the sheep seem to learn to like oats quicker than other feeds. As soon as they are eating oats, corn is substituted, as the sheep will readily eat any grain it used to another. One of the most successful methods is to turn the sheep into a corn-field when still green, but after the corn is matured. It may seem improbable, but the sheep harvest the corn better than a man. No ear is too high for these hardy rustlers, and even the blades are stripped off, leaving but a field of bare stalks.

The advantages of this method are that sheep gain rapidly, do their own feeding, scatter the manure themselves and waste no feed. If the feeder is not situated so he can practise this method, he feeds corn on grass, scattering the corn on fresh, clean sod. Fodder or cane is also scattered for roughage. When fodder or cane is not to be had, plenty of bright, clean mixed clover and timothy hay is fed. Sheep with good grass flesh will be ready for market in from forty-five to sixty-five days, the yearlings weighing from eighty to eighty-five pounds, and the lambs from seventy to seventy-five pounds. This shows a gain of from five to eight pounds a month for these hardy, "self-feeding" New Mexicans. The writer has in mind one flock of thirty-three hundred yearlings that were fed last year. On the nineteenth of October, weighing seventy pounds, they were turned into a corn-field. On December 4th they were shipped to St. Louis. The next day they weighed eighty pounds in market. Here is a gain of ten pounds in forty-six days, taking the regular market weights.

The second method of feeding is practised when the feeder intends to market his sheep in spring. On arrival the sheep are turned on grass, and allowed to remain there until it is gone. They are then fed roughage, as hay, fodder and cane, until the latter part of January or February. Corn is then commenced, and as soon as all are eating, the grain ration is increased to the amount they will clean up. In March they are clipped, and marketed from the fifteenth of April to the first of May. To feed in this way barns or good sheds are required, while the other method does not require them, as there is as a rule not much bad weather before the latter part of January or the first of February.—Chester G. Starr, of the Missouri Agricultural College Farm.



HERD OF GRADE HEREFORDS ON THE RANGE

Modern Stock-Ranching in the Southwest

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

his supremacy. Instead of managing his herds from a distance, the owner lives there in comfort with his family. Substantial buildings, peculiar to the section and the climate, have been constructed, and in that remote place, twenty-five miles from the railway, as much of grace and refinement are found as in a city home.

This ranch is but one of hundreds in the Southwest where the industry of stock-raising is carried on extensively with the precision and care of other large enterprises. Some may regret the passing of the cow-boy and the romantic features of his wild vocation, but there is more solidity, permanency and humanity in the modern ranch. In some sections it will, perhaps, give place in turn to the small farmstead, but in the Southwest much of the country will be forever unsuited to agricultural purposes.

Rural free delivery, telephones, electric railways and other modern conveniences have during recent years placed the farmer upon a much higher plane as a citizen, and something of this progress has penetrated even into the desert Southwest. From a nomadic and precarious vocation, stock-ranching is assuming its rightful place as a great industry deserving careful and studious attention.

WHAT'S THE REASON?



Every Farmer IN AMERICA

doesn't own a power to do all of the hard work he now has to do by hand. Lots of them do! Why don't you own a first class gasoline engine! Have you been waiting for some manufacturer to make you a fair and square offer! Here is one. We will ship you the

3½ Horse Power WOODPECKER Gasoline Engine

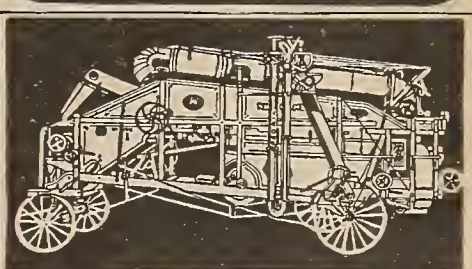
on 30 Days Free Trial.

We mean what we say. We're not afraid to let the farmers of America try the **Woodpecker Engine** on their own farms. Let it tell its own story. Let it do your work for 30 days. We won't resort to any tricks to make you satisfied if the engine don't prove to be the best money and labor saver you ever brought on to your farm. There may be reasons why other manufacturers don't do this. We don't know about that. We know only that after a thorough trial of this plan during which we have sold thousands of the 3½ horse power **Woodpeckers** we are ready to make the offer broadcast to all of the farmers of this country.

Remember you can make the engine do your work and you don't need to call in an experienced man. Let it saw your wood, pump your water, grind your feed. Let it do any of a hundred things and you notice it. If it isn't all right send it back. We won't ask any questions. We'll be satisfied with your decision.

During the next 30 days we want to hear from every man in America who has any use for a power. We want him to send us his name so we can fully explain our plan to him and tell him all about the 3½ horse power **Woodpecker.** It won't cost you anything to find out all we have to say. Address

"WOODPECKER"
Race St. Office, Middletown, O.
We make all sizes up to 44 Horse Power.



The Farmer's Interests

are safe at threshing time and he is certain of clean, quick work without loss of grain or time when his threshing is done with the up-to-date machine, the

RUMELY SEPARATOR

If your thresherman don't use the "*Modern Threshing Outfit*" consisting of Rumely Engine and Separator, get our catalog and call his attention to the many advantages it offers him and you. Investigate the improved features of the machines—the self-feeder, wind-stacker, clover hullers, etc. Catalog is free and is full of threshing logic that means more money for the farmer and the thresherman. Write for it today.

M. RUMELY CO., LA PORTE, IND.

Well Drillers

will have less breakage, better success and in consequence make more money by using the

Star Drilling Machines



Made in 10 sizes, they cover all classes of work. Deep or shallow wells. Large or small bore. **Money is made with Star drillers.** We make all kinds of driller's supplies. Illustrated catalogue sent free.

Star Drilling Machine Co. Akron Ohio.

We Are Specialists in Buggies



The **Whalebone One-Quality Plan** is fully explained in our handsome new catalogue. Here it is in brief. We buy only high-grade materials, employ experts in buggy-making and turn out exclusively first-class vehicles. Our proposition appeals to the man who appreciates **QUALITY.** Catalogue sent free.

WHALEBONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.
210 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

DOES YOUR HORSE BALK?

You can positively cure him of it as of any other disease, and the remedy costs nothing. You can learn how from "The Horse Owner's Guide," a valuable book of information, with many useful recipes, for horse owners.

Price, $1.00 by mail, post-paid.

THE HORSE OWNER'S GUIDE, Box A, Springfield, Ohio

FIVE VARIETIES OF FIRST-CLASS SEED CORN FOR SALE

White, Sweepstakes and White Rose; Yellow, Pride of the West, Alexander and Reed's Yellow Dent. $1.00 per bushel O. B. C. in sacks, on the cob or nubbed, tipped and shelled. Crated at $1.50 per bushel. Address ALEX. JAMES, R. F. D. 1, Shenandoah, Iowa.

"AN ALL 'ROUND SUCCESS"

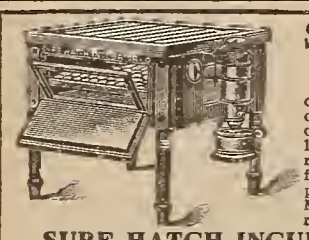
THE McCORMICK 1905 ANNUAL.

"An All 'Ronnd Success" is the title of a new McCormick booklet which has just been issued. It is printed in two colors with a handsome lithographed cover. The pictorial embellishment is greatly enhanced by engravings, showing pastoral scenes surrounding the circles enclosing the descriptive text and machine illnstrations.



Size of booklet, 7¾ x 9¾ inches.

The make-np is artistic, while the text is written in a terse and lncid style that adds to the pleasure of reading the book. This booklet can be secured from McCormick agents, all of whom carry a complete stock of machines and repairs for the accommodation of their customers.



$10.00 FOR ALL

That's all it will cost to get one of our 120-egg incubators complete, laid down at your railroad station, all freight charges prepaid east of Rocky Mountains. All ready to operate.

SURE HATCH INCUBATORS

are the world's standard incubators. Three walls California redwood. Asbestos lined throughout. Copper hot water heating system. 138 square inches heating surface to water heater. Only thirty cents worth of oil required for a hatch. All machines sold on **60 Days' Trial,** giving you every opportunity to be sure you are right. Every machine carries a 5 years' guarantee. You take no risk with the **Sure Hatch**—60,000 **Sure Hatches** in use, giving satisfaction. Send for free booklet. If you live east of Mississippi River address Indianapolis; if west, Clay Center.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY
6610 Clay Center, Neb. 16610 Indianapolis, Ind.

MAKE MONEY

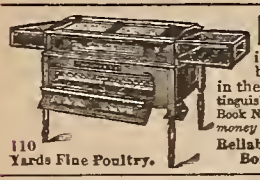


HATCHING CHICKENS WITH THE
GEM INCUBATOR
that high-grade, low priced, absolntely reliable, np-to-date hatcher. Snre profits. Begin now—get an early start. Write for free catalog today.
Gem Incubator Co., Box 35, Dayton, Ohio

Chicks Pop Out Fast
from fertile eggs in an *Ohio Incubator.* Don't rely on cranky hens. Be more certain. Trust eggs to an



OHIO INCUBATOR
and be easy. A few minutes attention daily produces plenty of chicks. The work is easy and pleasant. Send for free catalogue now.
OHIO INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.
Box 27, Columbus, Ohio.



RELIABLE
is a word that stands for the best Incubators and Brooders in the world. Each has special distinguishing features. Send 10c postage for Book No. 19, just out, giving *guaranty of money back* if incubator is not satisfactory.
110 Yards Fine Poultry. **Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-41, Quincy, Illinois.**



HATCH EVERY EGG USED
Will it do it? Ask our patrons. Mrs. W. F. Graham, R. F. D. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.; Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan. Send for FREE catalogue, giving those in your own State. Let us send it. **30 DAYS' TRIAL.**
50-egg size, $4.50 and $5.00
Buckeye Incubator Co.
Box 28, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

20th Century Wonder
Made entirely of metal and asbestos—fireproof. The **CYCLE HATCHER**
is wonderfully efficient. Fifty egg size $5.00. Catalogue free.
Cycle Hatcher Co., Box 230, Salem, N.Y.



THIS LIGHTNING **Lice Killing Machine**



kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also *Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc.* We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.
CHARLES SCHILD CO.
401 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio



NEW POULTRY CATALOGUE
FREE. Our large 1905 Poultry Guide is the leader. It's the best book ever puhlished. Tells how to care for and **MAKE BIG MONEY** with poultry. Worth **$25** to anyone. Send 15c. for mailing.
JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Box 141 Freeport, Ills.

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders
Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.
SANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA, Free Catalog





GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE
of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors, fine chrome, suitable for framing, illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. **This book only 10 cents.**
B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

Doctor Thompson's Address Before the Ohio State Board of Agriculture

DOCTOR THOMPSON'S address before the Ohio State Board of Agriculture dealt in a liberal and comprehensive way with the various plans for furnishing agricultural education. He had visited Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where different plans are being tried to meet the demand for agricultural training.

In Iowa they have abandoned the two-year course, and substituted a short practical course of two weeks. There is no attempt to teach agriculture as a science, or to give any of the underlying principles why plans are best, but to aim simply to teach the plans. Corn-judging and cattle-judging are the matters dealt with. They will add dairying and domestic science next year. Many young and old men come to take this course. About five hundred were there at the time of his visit. One of the wealthiest breeders of pure-bred stock in the county was there, to get all that he could in the short time. While some of the students who took the two-year course completed the four-year course, it will be a matter of interest to see whether the two weeks' course will furnish enough intellectual stimulus to induce any considerable per cent to complete the longer course. The Burlington Railroad furnishes a car and free transportation to Professors Davenport and Henry to tour several Western states and give brief talks on corn-growing. selection of seed, cultivation, etc. They believe that the increased intelligence will produce larger crops and justify the expenditure. He interviewed a number of the students, asking why they came, and if they intended to make farming their business. All had been interested by the advertising, and intend to make farming a business. In Ohio it is the older people who seem the most interested. In Iowa the young men are forging ahead. Some means must be found to carry agricultural education into every school-district in Ohio.

He believes it a mistake to give up the short course in agriculture. There are many who could take a two-year course instead of four years, while some would be led to take the longer course when they saw its value.

In Minnesota they have a long and a short course. There are fifty students in the college course, and five hundred in the school of agriculture. This school corresponds to the ordinary high-school course. In Ohio there are over two hundred in the college of agriculture. One of the faculty of the Minnesota college has worked out an agricultural arithmetic, stating all the problems in farm-terms and dealing with farm-problems. The girls care absolutely nothing for this, but will readily solve problems in abstract algebra. Manual training in repairing tools, farm architecture, drawing and surveying were considered among the practical problems. The term of this school is six months. A practical farmer is employed, who teaches six months, and spends the balance of the year on his farm. This course does not aim to supply any academic training, but simply shows how things may be done. Wisconsin also has an intensely practical course without attempt to furnish academic training. The six months' winter term draws about five hundred students. There are also county schools of agriculture. In one at Menominee about forty thousand dollars is invested. The boys and girls are given training in agriculture and domestic science. There is also a training-school for country-school teachers that provides for the study of agriculture and domestic science.

Ohio should do something for agriculture in its schools. The youth must see that farming means something. Ohio farms that produce as much as the lands in the Western states sell for from seventy-five to eighty dollars an acre, while land no better in Iowa and Illinois sells for from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. Something must be done to increase respect for agriculture. Enthusiasm for it must be stimulated. There must be better opportunities for the boys and girls.

"But what of the farmers of to-day—the men who are actually in the harness, and making history in Ohio agriculture, and who for this reason cannot avail themselves of any of the educational agencies mentioned above? For these men and their wives we suggest the introduction into the subordinate granges of a systematic course of reading and study in agriculture and domestic science under the direction of the agricultural college of our state university; and for the proper execution of this work we suggest the appointment by the worthy master of a committee of three, with power to act, the chairman of this committee to be the active superintendent of the work, and to receive therefor good and sufficient remuneration, as may be determined upon by the executive committee." MARY E. LEE.

THE SMITH Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader



SPREADS all kinds of manure, straw stack bottoms and commercial fertilizer regardless of their condition. Spreads as much in a day as 15 men can by hand. Spreads the largest load in 2 to 4 minutes. Makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and produce better results; makes all manure fine and immediately available for plant food.

NON-BUNCHABLE RAKE forms a hopper, holds all hard chunks in contact with beater until thoroughly pulverized.

ENDLESS APRON is one continous apron, (not a ½ apron) therefore always ready to load. You don't have to drive a certain distance to pull it back into position after each load or wind it back by hand; it is a great advantage in making long hauls.

THERE IS NO GEARING about our Endless Apron to break and cause trouble, it is always up out of the way of obstructions as it does not extend below axle. Spreads evenly from start to finish and cleans out perfectly clean.

HOOD AND END GATE keeps manure away from beater while loading; prevents choking of beater and throwing out a bunch when starting and acts as wind shield when spreading. It has a graduating lever and can be regulated while in motion to spread thick or thin, 3 to 25 loads per acre.

LIGHT DRAFT because the load is nearly equally balanced on front and rear axles. The team is as near the load as it can work. Front and rear axles are the same length and wheels track; beater shaft runs in ball and socket bearings, therefore no friction. Beater is 23 inches in diameter, seat turns over when loading. Machine turns in its own length.

SIMPLICITY There are only two levers on our machine. One which raises the hood, locks it and throws the machine in gear at the same time. It can then be thrown in and out of gear without lowering the hood. One lever which changes feed to spread thick or thin, making it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY is one of the most important points to be considered in a manure spreader. The Great Western has a good, strong, durable wheel. Extra strong spoke and rim, heavy steel tires. Strong, well braced box with heavy oak sill. Oak tongue, hickory donbletrees, malleable castings, gears and sprockets all keyed on. Galvanized hood. Every part is made extra strong, regardless of cost. It is made for the man who wants the best; made in four sizes, 30, 50, 70 and 100 bushel capacity.

GUARANTEE Should any part break, wear out or get out of order within one year we replace free of charge. Send for free catalogue, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO.
15 S. Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



BIG INTEREST ON MONEY
An investment in a good farm wagon, one that embodies the greatest labor-saving. time-saving and lasting qnalities, brings bigger interest on the investment than any other piece of farm equipment.

THE FARMERS' HANDY WAGON
made with wood or iron wheels, proves the wisdom of its purchase with every turn of its wheels. It fits every farm purpose, fills every wagon need and outwears any other made. Ask yonr dealer or send to us for the opinion of thousands of farmers; also for the booklet "Thinkful Thoughts for Thoughtful Thinkers."
Farmers Handy Wagon Co., Saginaw, Mich.



Automatic
Incubators by a practical man. Simple and easy to operate.
THE IDEAL
hatches in a way that makes poultry pay. **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**
Results guaranteed. Send for free book on Incubators, Brooders, Poultry and Supplies.
J.W. Miller Co., Box 81, Freeport, Ill.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life., It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **INCUBATORS** and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. **Price only 15c.**
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 869, FREEPORT, ILL.



Mandy's Poultry School
Every one interested in poultry raising will be interested in this valuable poultry book. Tells how Mandy overcame difficulties every one experiences with poultry and how she made a wonderful success. It's a guide book of every-day experiences from hatching to marketing poultry for every-day reference. It's free.
GEO. H. LEE CO., BOX 12, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

HAWKEYE SPECIAL INCUBATOR
100-Egg Capacity
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL GIVEN
The "Hawkeye" way of proving superiority. Now isn't that fair and square?
WRITE for details of our free trial offer. Hawkeye Instruction Book Free with machine.
$9
Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 26, Newton, Iowa.

$9,000 Poultry Catalog
40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue.
Incubators 30 days free trial
100 page Incubator Catalog free.
J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 12 Delavan, Wis.

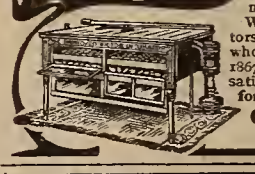


40 Days Free Trial
on the Pay-for-itself Hatcher. 5 years guarantee. Pin your faith to
OLD TRUSTY
New patents, great improvements. If anything troubles you, write to Johnson. My Advice Book is free and ready.
M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.



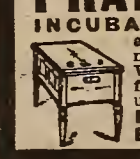
YOU WILL TRANSFORM all fertile eggs into strong, healthy chicks by using the **TRIUMPH INCUBATORS.** It is thoroughly tested, built by an experienced poultry breeder, very durable, copper tanks, double walls, automatic regulator, etc. 30 days trial. 40 breeds northern raised, fine poultry. Prices low. Large catalog free.
R. F. NEUBERT, Box 837, MANKATO, MINN.

The Victor Book



tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early springmarkets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to make hens lay. Why not get an adequate return from poultry? Why not try modern methods this year?
Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free.
GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



acknowledged by experts to be the most profitable machines made. Winners of 335 First Prizes. Write for *free* catalog with proof and valuable information for beginners.
Prairie State Incubator Co. Box 415, Homer City, Pa.

A PORTABLE DANDY
Poultry House, a Dandy Incubator and a Dandy Brooder make a "dandy" outfit for poultry people—write for free Catalog of full line Poultry Novelties and Snpplies — a splendid, up-to-date line.
The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co., Box 14, Danville, Ill.

HATCH CHICKS FREE



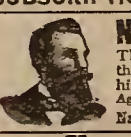
We sell the high-grade, automatic
BADGER INCUBATOR
on 30 day's free trial. Hatch one batch before you pay. Return it if it doesn't suit. We sell pure bred poultry and eggs. Catalog free. **Badger Incubator Co. Box 15 Delavan, Wis.**

GLOBE INCUBATORS.



Hatch chickens. No experience necessary. Our large 200 page Illustrated Catalogue of Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Information mailed free. Address,
C. C. SHOEMAKER.
Box 997, Freeport, Ills.

EGGS From 70 varieties of Thoroughbred fowls given as premiums for getting subscribers to 25 leading poultry journals, etc. Address
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Fricks, Pennsylvania



NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. **200 Egg Hatcher costs but $3.** Agents wanted. Catalog with 25c lice formula free.
Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-62, Columbus, Neb.



You Can Build It Yourself
We tell you how to do it in our new book, "How to **Make and Save Money with Incubators and Brooders."** Full of good things. You save half the cost of your incubator. Get the book. **It is FREE.**
Channon, Snow & Co. Dept. N, Quincy, Ill.

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Number for a Beginner

THE beginner who has had no experience with poultry is usually an enthusiast, and aims to do too much in a short time. No one should expend a sum of money without at least fully understanding the objects in view and how to accomplish them. The beginner should begin with a few fowls, using pure breeds, carefully noting all mistakes made. At the end of the year he may find that he has failed to make a profit, but he will have acquired knowledge that will prove valuable in the future.

◈

Poultry and Fruit

If the hens have the run of an orchard they will not render as good service in protecting the trees from injurious insects as they will if confined in yards around the trees. While the orchard should be utilized, it gives much opportunity to the fowls to work over a large surface, which may to a certain extent lessen their vigilance around the trees. The old maxim is "bring your chickens to your tree, keep them there, and they will destroy more insects than in any other way." The suggestion is a good one if not inflicting extra expense for fencing, but it is possible that some kind of movable fence should answer the purpose, as the fowls need not be confined except early in the season.

◈

Feeding Hay to Poultry

A breeder of swine who escaped the disease known as "hog cholera" in his herd informed those who wished to know his secret that he believed a grain diet unsatisfactory for his hogs, hence he fed them hay. That hogs should be fed hay was a surprise to some of his neighbors, but when they visited his farm and saw his hogs eating clover hay they no longer doubted. The object was to give bulky food in winter. Later he cut the clover fine, scalded it, added ground grain, and fed it warm to his hogs during cold days. The same thing can be done with the hens. Throw an armful of clover hay in the poultry-yard, and the hens will readily pick off all that can be utilized by them; and they will relish such foods, because they demand something more than the ordinary concentrated feeding-stuffs. If the hay is cut very fine, scalded, meal sprinkled over it, and given warm to the hens, it will prove for them, as well as for the pigs, a ration that will be highly beneficial. It is economical to feed clover hay, for the reason that it is rich in lime and other mineral elements, and contains a large proportion of protein. It should be made a portion of the food of all flocks, but do not neglect to supply abundant hard, sharp grit with bulky materials.

◈

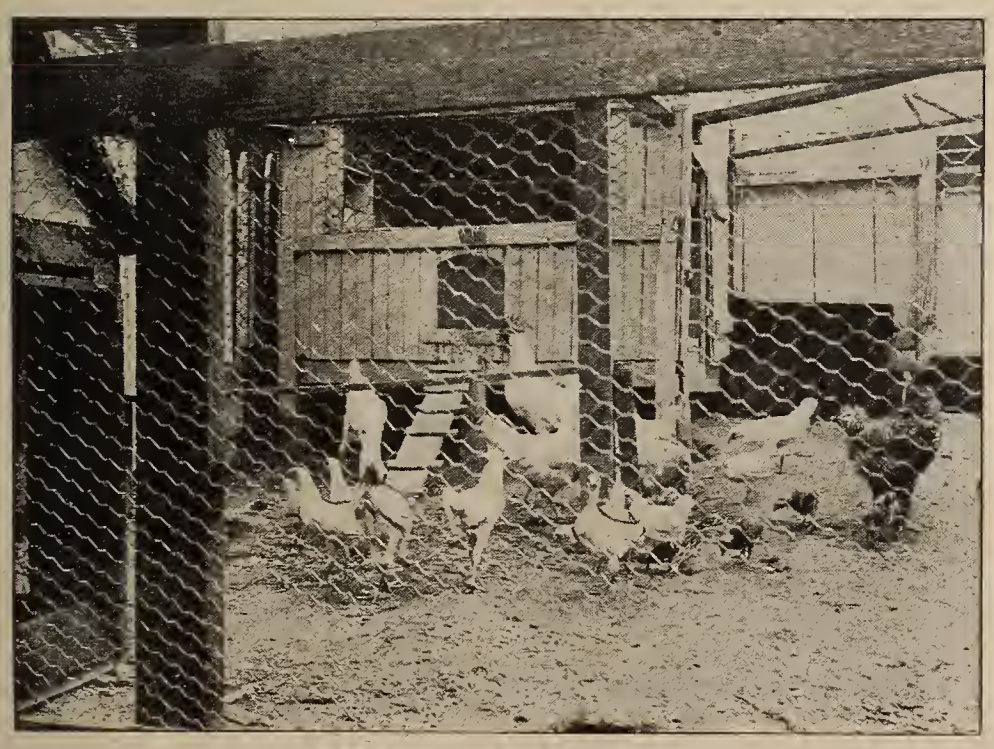
Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes

The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes (of all colors) are among the popular breeds of the day. They seem to combine as many meritorious characteristics as any breeds, and they are hardy, which is not to be overlooked. Those who keep these breeds may not always agree regarding their merits. One may condemn either breed, while another may praise it. Because one has Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes is no guarantee that everything will be satisfactory. The reason is that each breed consists of various families. A farmer may procure Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes—in fact, any breed—from a certain breeder, only to find them lacking in vitality or in some other characteristic, while birds procured from some other source may prove very satisfactory. A flock of Plymouth Rocks or of any other breed may consist of pure-bred birds, but may be from a family or strain that has degenerated because of the lack of proper management, disease, lice or exposure. There are no breeds that contain individuals so uniform as to permit of no variation in characteristics. One flock of Plymouth Rocks may be better than another. It may be safely claimed for Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes that they rank high as breeds for what may be termed "general purposes."

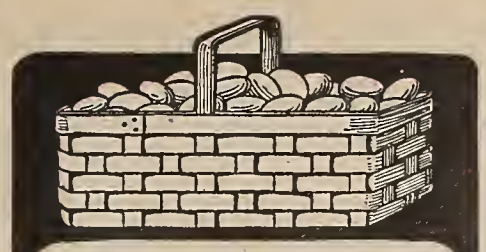
◈

The Food for One Year

Many inquirers request information as to the exact amount of food that should be consumed by a hen in one year. Some have fixed the proportion at six pecks of corn or its equivalent, but the preferences of fowls differ so widely as to render it almost an impossibility to make a correct estimate. If a fowl consumed nothing but corn it would not be difficult to place a number in a pen, feed them for a year, and get at the average; but it is doubtful if the hens would be alive at the end of the year if allowed no food but corn. For a while they would enjoy the large supply of corn, and would also lay a satisfactory number of eggs, but as corn contains so little of the mineral elements, while abounding in oil and starch, the result would be that egg-production would cease in a short time, the hens would become excessively fat, their health would be impaired, and they would prove very unprofitable. Each hen would receive a fraction over a gill of corn a day if six pecks should be determined upon as the yearly allowance, but it is doubtful if that quantity would be sufficient even if corn could be deemed a perfect food, especially when the large breeds are kept. Those who have been somewhat enthusiastic in the matter of keeping poultry have been too economical in their estimation of the quantity of corn that is necessary to feed a hen for an entire year. Of course, the food may be based on wheat or other grains, as the result would be the same. It is possible that for such breeds as Leghorns, Hamburgs and other small fowls six pecks of corn (or its equivalent in the form of other foods) will answer as a yearly allowance, but for Cochins, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans and Wyandottes it is not safe to rely upon less than eight pecks. In six pecks of corn there are three hundred and eighty-four gills, which must supply each fowl with all that it requires for three hundred and sixty-five days. The "equivalent" of corn cannot be estimated, as it includes mill-feeds, grasses, seeds, meat and that which may be secured by foraging. How much it requires to feed a fowl one year must therefore depend upon a great many circumstances. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality.



SUBSTANTIAL, SAFE AND SOUND



You Can't Get All Your Eggs In One Basket

There is an old adage on the wisdom of not putting all of your eggs in one basket. Poultry keepers who feed Dr. Hess Pan-a-ce-a say that they couldn't get all their eggs in one basket if they tried.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a surely does increase egg production in a remarkable degree even in the coldest weather. This is because it acts upon natural principles, converting the maximum proportion of the food eaten into egg-making elements.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

is the guaranteed egg producer. It cures diseases as nothing else can. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

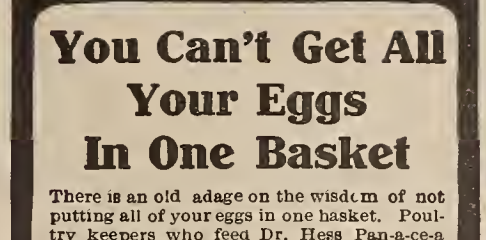
1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c
5 lbs. 60c
12 lbs. $1.25
25 lb. pail $2.50.
} Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Sold on a Written Guarantee

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book. **Free.**

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



WHY SO SURE?

FINE POULTRY



It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser. THE **Successful**

is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both Incubator and Brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best.



100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue **Free.** Poultry paper 1 year ten cts.

Des Moines Incubator Co. Dept. 61, Des Moines, Ia.

Get One Hatch FREE



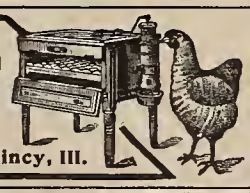


Let us send you on **30 days free trial**—pay if you like it—a Automatic **Royal Incubator**

Absolutely self-regulating. Fully guaranteed. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue **FREE.** Poultry paper one year 10 cents. Write at once.

ROYAL INCB. CO. Drawer 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR



Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Potash as Necessary as Rain

The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

POTASH

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
St. Louis, Mo.—4th and Olive Sts.



I Will Teach You the **Chicken Business** WITHOUT CHARGE and guarantee you success if you use **MODEL Incubators and Brooders**

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS
3904 Henry St. BUFFALO, N.Y.



EASY and SURE PROFITS ...FROM THE... **Iowa ROUND Incubator.**

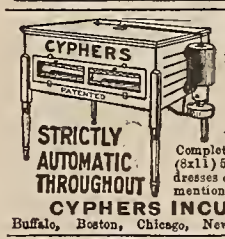
Simple to operate. Cheapest in fuel. Perfect heat regulation. Largest per cent hatches. Healthier chicks. Thousands testify to the hatching qualities of these machines. Descriptive catalog FREE for asking.

"No Cold Corners" IOWA INCUBATOR CO., 23 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa

PROTEIN FEED

Hens can't get bugs in winter. Fill their place with Darling's high protein **BEEF MEAL.** Beef Meal, $1.80; Beef scraps, $2.25; Laying Food, $2.25; Chick Feed, $2.50; Granulated Bone, $2, Oyster Shells, 60c.; Mica Crystal Grit, 65c. All 100 lb. bags, f. o. b. Chicago, cash with order. Foods and full line Supplies—all standard. Ask for Complete Catalog and booklet "Fill the Egg Basket." Free.

Darling & Company,
Dept. 45. Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



Poultry Pays Big Profits if you use "The World's Standard Hatcher," the **CYPHERS Incubator.**

Your money back if it does not satisfy. Complete catalog and poultry guide, 212 pages (8x11) 500 illustrations. Free, if you send addresses of two friends who keep good poultry and mention this paper. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.



$5.50 MILLS' "Early Bird" INCUBATOR

This New Incubator is better than a **Setting Hen.** Always ready, will hatch every fertile egg. Well built, double walls, self-regulating, easy to operate; holds 55 eggs. Costs only $5.50. We guarantee it. We also offer hundreds of thoroughbred poultry. Catalogues free.

F. B. MILLS, Box 508, Rose Hill, N. Y.



We pay the freight.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL

That's the way we sell the *Success Incubator.* We give you an opportunity of taking off two hatches and thoroughly trying machine. Send it back if not satisfactory. Send for free, illustrated catalog.

AMERICAN BROODER CO.
Box K-43, Racine, Wis.

"MONEY in POULTRY"



Our new 84-pp book tells how to make it; also how to feed, breed, grow and market poultry for best results; plans for houses and useful information. Illustrates and describes the largest pure-bred poultry farm in the world. Tells about our 25 leading varieties; quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators & brooders. Send 4c in stamps to F. FOY, Box 10, Des Moines, Ia.

THE NEW METHOD INCUBATOR
Different and dependable. Batches more and stronger chicks than any other. Catalog, 2-cent stamp.
New Method Incubator Co., Box 42, Morrow, O.

A Remarkable Book About

Incubators

The man who perfected the Racine Incubator is the oldest man in the business. He has spent 23 years on nothing but incubators. Since 1881 he has been constantly testing ideas of his own and others. He has conducted a hatchery, and has made hundreds of tests with different incubators in actual use there.

In this way he has learned more than any other man knows about incubators; and he has now put all the facts in a bright readable, interesting book. It tells the secret of success in a fascinating, convincing way. To the man who seeks an incubator, it is by far the best book of the year.

And it tells, too, how the Racine Incubators and Brooders have been developed by a lifetime of patient study. It shows the Racines as they are to-day. You will want this man's machine when you read his book. The book is free—write today for it. **Remember that We Prepay the Freight to any point in the U. S.**

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 42 . Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, N. Y.—Kansas City, Mo. and St. Paul Minn.

STUDEBAKER



It Covers 101 Acres

Think of it! A hundred and one acres—bigger than the average farm. That's the **Studebaker**—the largest vehicle factory in the world. It means something to **you**, for the **Studebaker** wouldn't have grown from a humble little country blacksmith shop to the largest plant of the kind in the world, increasing in size and growing in popularity and reputation, if it hadn't deserved to grow. The truth is people buy more **Studebakers** because they have found that the **Studebaker** gives better satisfaction.

If you could go through the factory and see just how the **Studebaker** is made; see 65 acres piled high with air-dried lumber—the pick of the world's markets—see the laboratories where experts test all materials used—see the scores of inspectors whose duty it is to see that every part is perfect before it is used—see the acres and acres of the most improved modern machinery—see the care and thoroughness taken from start to finish—you'd understand why the **Studebaker** is the most popular vehicle in the world.

If you're thinking of buying a farm wagon, a spring wagon, a surrey, a buggy, a family carriage, a set of harness or a vehicle of any kind for business or pleasure, look up the **Studebaker** agent. He'll be glad to show you—and it costs nothing to look.

Ask him for the new **Studebaker** almanac. If he can't supply you, send your name and address to us with a two cent stamp and a free copy will be sent you. Ask for Booklet No. 27.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Selling Agents Most Everywhere. A dealer may make more by selling you some other, but you make most by buying a **Studebaker.**

It is all in the seed



The profit from your farm depends as much on the seed you plant as your skill in cultivating it. It is an easy thing to gain from $5.00 to $15.00 an acre by wise choice of seed. Start right—the best farmer on earth can't raise a big crop from poor seed. The same truth applies to vegetable and flower gardening.

Our Northern Grown Seeds

are best for all soils and climates. They possess the vigor peculiar to all Northern plant life. Over 20 years of effort in seed breeding have been successful because we have kept constantly in view the most essential point—YIELD. Our latest and a very sensational introduction is **Peep'o Day Sweet Corn,** *earliest, tenderest, juiciest.*

For 16 cents, stamps, we will mail you 300 seeds Peep'o Day Sweet Corn—enough for 60 hills; also our 1905 Pictured Catalogue of Northern Grown Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. If the corn is not wanted, we will send our 1905 Pictured Catalogue Free. It contains special trial offers.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO., Seed Growers, 50 Northrup, King Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Red Tag Trees

When You Plant Trees Plant the Best

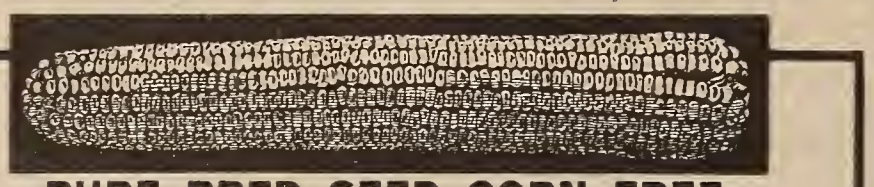
For over fifty years we have grown and sold the best and sturdiest nursery stock that good soil can produce. We now have the largest business of its kind in the United States. To protect our name and reputation and as a guarantee of high quality, all

Phoenix Nursery Stock

is now labeled with the **Red Tag,** with lettering as shown in the illustration. **Look for this tag on every Phoenix tree, it is your protection and our guarantee.**

Order your stock for Spring planting from the oldest and largest growers in the country. We have a great variety of fruit trees, ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, plants and novelties. Write for free catalogue. It tells why Phoenix Nursery Stock is best. You can deal with us by mail more satisfactorily than through agents, and at *half the cost.* Fifty years' experience insures careful packing and safe delivery. Phoenix Stock is exactly as represented and flourishes everywhere. *Write to-day.*

PHOENIX NURSERY CO., 300 Park St., Bloomington, Ill.



PURE BRED SEED CORN FREE.

FREE— 4 large packets of PURE BRED, FIRE DRIED SEED-CORN with our large illustrated Farm, Field and Garden Seed Catalog. We grow and sell 25 of the leading and best varieties of seed corn and ship either in the ear or shelled. Just send us your name and address on a postal card and you will get the samples and catalog free by return mail. Write today. Always address ***J. B. ARMSTRONG & SONS, Shenandoah, Iowa.***

Box 51. Originators of the seed corn business.

Thresh Your Grain With AN AVERY and save it.



The **Famous Yellow Fellows**

Fast, Handy, Economical.

Mammoth Catalogue Free to Threshermen. Write for it.

AVERY MFG. CO., 532 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ills.

Agents and General Agents

Write for new rates and special inducements provided by the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for the season now opening. They are unequaled. The WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION does not favor contingent methods of compensation, as rebates and prizes, because they nearly always cause disappointment. Instead, it pays agents

The Greatest Cash Commission

that is paid by any magazine published. You know exactly what you make on every order at the time you take it. Pleasant and successful canvassing, whether city or country. To energetic men and women making this their business a steady income of $20 to $56 a week can be guaranteed. All canvassing material supplied FREE. The present month is a particularly good time for starting.

Address WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Department of Agents, Springfield, Ohio

The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Rights of the Surviving Wife

A. W. R., Kansas, inquires: "Can a man will away what would be his wife's share of the property after her death in case she survives him, or does she have only a life interest according to the laws of Kansas?"

No, he cannot will away her rights. On his death she gets one half of his property absolutely.

◈

Bankruptcy

M. F. P. asks: "If a man goes into bankruptcy, and a court sells all of his property, can a wife claim her one third? If the court allows her claim, when will the one third be paid her?"

The only interest that the wife would have would be her inchoate right of dower in his real estate. This would be allowed her. She might also claim her homestead exemptions.

◈

Inheritance—Inheritance Tax

W., Washington, asks: "In case a widow dies intestate, leaving sons, daughters and grandchildren, how would they inherit her property? Would the succession be more with or without a will? Would land and money be classed the same?"

The inheritance tax applies just the same, whether the property passes by will or by law. It makes no difference whether it be real or personal property, it is all classed the same.

◈

Inheritance

W. J. C., Minnesota, asks: "A man and wife own land. The wife has a deed of part in her own name, and the husband has the other in his own name. If the wife dies, and leaves two children, what portion of the wife's land would the husband get, and could he dispose of the land in his own name as he chooses? As to personal property, how would that be settled, or would it all go to the husband?"

When the wife dies, one third of her property will go to her husband absolutely, and he can sell his share. The remainder would go to her children. The personal property would go the same way.

◈

Wrongful Accusation

L. A., Illinois, asks: "If H. accuses A. of stealing certain articles from a bureau-drawer, and A. produces the articles H. said were there, and after examining said articles found they were not theirs, what can H. be sued for? Also, if a family is jealous of every move A. makes, and makes trouble between the owner when A. rents a house, and finally persuades M. to give a written notice to leave, for how much can they be sued?"

There would be no criminal liability in the matter stated in the query. The only remedy the inquirer would have would be to enter suit for slander. The best thing the inquirer can do is to move away, and conduct herself so that nobody will believe that she is in the wrong. Usually the less said in such matters, the better for all concerned.

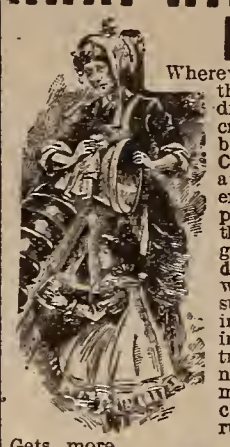
◈

Wife and Widow's Rights

R. C. M., California, asks: "What are a widow's rights in California if the husband should drop off and there is no will, both having worked hard to accumulate what they have? We live fifteen miles from a lawyer, and have no means of seeing one. Have lately sold out in Missouri and come to California. If the wife goes back home, can she hold any interest in the farm? Can the husband sell it and give a clear title?"

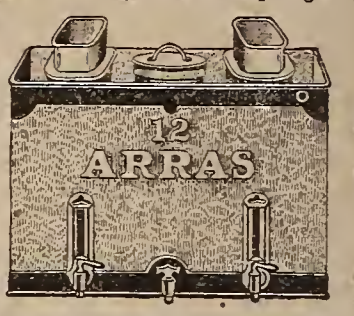
In California, if there are no children and no will, the surviving wife will get one half of the property on the decease of her husband. If there is one child, she likewise gets one half; if there are more than one child she gets one third. She would probably get the same portion, at least, if a will were made. The law-books say the husband can sell such property, except a homestead, even if the wife does not sign the deed, but that is somewhat of an uncertain question. If the wife goes back home, unless the husband gets a divorce she would not lose her rights. This is a case where husband and wife should make some mutual concessions. The wife is homesick, and the husband should furnish her money with which to make a visit to her old home; this would probably cure her.

AWAY WITH THIS DRUDGERY



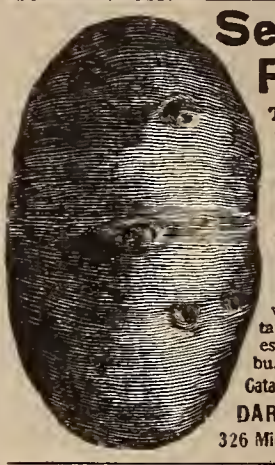
Wherever a few cows are kept this work of washing, drying and sunning the crocks or pans has to be done daily. The **Arras Cream Extractor** does away with all this drudgery and gives you twenty per cent more cream. It is the first and original gravity separator that **does not** mix the milk with water. There is no submersion, no pan lifting, no dilution, no worrying over crocks, no trouble of any kind. Has no "self-sealing" attachments, no inner tubes to clean, no corrosion, corrugations or deep angles.

Gets more and better butter. Equally as good in winter as in summer. Ask your local Hardware dealer to show you the Arras Cream Extractor or write us for illustrated catalog and particulars.



Arras Cream Separator Co., Dept. C Bluffton, O.

Seed Potatoes



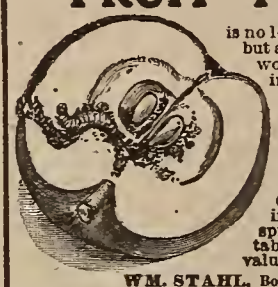
The famous "D & B Line" of Northern Grown Seeds leads in earliness, yield, vitality. Nothing better. Buy direct from growers and save money.

For 25 cents (stamps or silver) we will mail our handsome 128 page 1905 farm and garden seed catalog and one pound of our wonderful new white potato, Early Bird. Best and earliest grown. Average yield 350 bu. Sold only with catalog.

Catalog alone, free. Write today.

DARLING & BEAHAN,
326 Michigan St., PETOSKEY, MICH.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES



is no longer an experiment, but a necessity. Prevents wormy fruit by destroying all insect pests and fungus diseases. Every farmer, gardener, fruit or flower grower should write for my free catalogue, describing 21 styles of Spraying Outfits, and containing a full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetable crops, and much valuable information.

WM. STAHL, Box 109 L. Quincy, Ill.

YOU

should send for a copy of **Currie's Seed Annual for 1905.** It contains everything of known value for the garden and farm. Headquarters for the **Wonderful New Hanna Barley.** We received the only **Grand Prize** (highest award) for Garden and Farm Seeds at St. Louis.

Send for the book today.

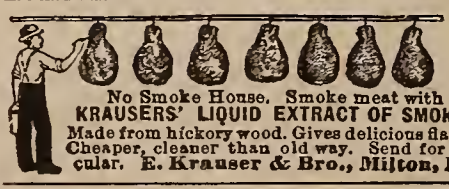


Currie Bros. Co.,
Box 51 Milwaukee, Wis.

If You Canvass or Collect

every one of your customers is a possible customer for our magazine each month. It is easier to sell them a copy for 10 cents once a month than to get a year's subscription, and **you make more money this way.** We have a new scheme for working up a big list of monthly customers that can be gotten quickly, and will mean an *assured monthly income.* If you are a hustler, **write us at once,** and we will do the rest.

CIRCULATION DEPT.
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



No Smoke House. Smoke meat with **KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.** Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. **E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.**

MANN'S LATEST BONE CUTTER

GET MORE EGGS

fetches eggs all winter. Sent on **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** No pay until you prove it cuts easier and faster than any other. Isn't that the fairest offer? Catalogue free.



F. W. MANN CO.,
Box 33 Milford, Mass.

The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Ohio State Farmers' Institute

When I urged you in the January 1st issue to attend the state institute I knew that it would be a meeting which up-to-date farmers could not well afford to miss, but even my fondest hopes did not contemplate such great excellence as the meetings showed. The papers were so excellent, and the discussions so animated and inspiring, that it was almost impossible to close the meetings—all ran overtime. Especially was this true of the session when Professor Hopkins spoke. For two hours the Professor was kept on his feet, and not until the audience interposed in his behalf would the eager inquirers give way. At the close of the session they swarmed about him, expressing appreciation and asking questions. His address was on soil and crop problems. The bulletin will contain the address, but it will not contain the spiritual quality that attaches to a splendid personality. And the kind of questions asked—why, they would indicate that the farmers were daily thinking out these deep scientific problems.

The other addresses and discussions were also excellent and varied. I reiterate what I have said a great many times, that no farmer can afford to miss the state institute. It grows better each year—better programs, a larger attendance and keener interest. The meetings this year would have amply repaid any Ohio farmer for the outlay and time. If he did not receive enough to more than pay his expenses, then there is need of his doing serious mental work. "I go away loaded to the muzzle," said one of the institute lecturers. "Wasn't it a grand meeting?"

The meeting of the Board of Agriculture was no less interesting, and the addresses were worthy the attention of all. Doctor Thompson's talk on modern phases of agricultural education was a most masterly effort. "The best, clearest, most lucid exposition of the subject that I ever heard," said Governor Bachelder. Governor Bachelder needs no introduction to an Ohio audience—he won their hearts long ago. He accentuated the love in his visit to us. Professor Craig of Cornell was warmly received. T. E. Cromley and T. L. Calvert were reëlected to the State Board of Agriculture. They had served well and faithfully. Governor Herrick made an address, and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the road-commission. President Carpenter's address dwelt on historical matters relating to the Board of Agriculture. The music furnished by the Cecilian Ladies' Quartet was well received.

Secretary Miller is to be congratulated on this splendid meeting. His annual bulletin will be one of the foremost educational publications of the year. I doubt if any report will be so full of meat as this one. He should and does receive the heartiest commendation of the farmers. Every county in the state was represented, and every one was glad to be present. I will urge you to come next year because I do not feel that any one who makes agriculture his life-work can afford to miss this annual meeting.

◈

To the Patrons of Ohio

OHIO STATE GRANGE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Ohio State Grange at the Warren session adopted a resolution setting forth the need among farmers of a broader conception of the possibilities of the soil, more definite information as to the science of agriculture, and the growing demand for specific training for the women of the farm in the field of domestic science. The resolution also instructed the state master to appoint a committee of three to inaugurate in the subordinate granges of Ohio a systematic course of study to be conducted under the general direction of the college of agriculture, Ohio State University, the chairman of this committee to be the active superintendent of the work, and to receive therefor good and sufficient remuneration, the amount to be determined by the executive committee.

To carry on the above work I have appointed Mrs. Mary E. Lee, New Plymouth, Ohio, as chairman of this educational committee, with Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, and Prof. Homer C. Price, dean of the college of agriculture, as advisory members.

Our order has from the first given to the agricultural colleges of the country unfailing moral and material support. It has always encouraged the young men and women of the farm to take special training along the line of their life-work. The Ohio State Grange now proposes to carry the college of agriculture, by the plan of university extension, to the adult farmer who cannot otherwise enjoy the advantages of special training.

In taking this important step, which is really a new departure, a plan is offered by which may be more fully carried out the fundamental purpose of the order as announced in our declaration of principles in the beginning. That immortal document declares: "We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study."

The committee is prepared to put the plan in operation. The superintendent will soon send to subordinate-grange lecturers a circular giving details of plan, outlining courses of study in agriculture and domestic science, and the conditions under which help may be extended to granges. This proposition has already attracted much attention among the progressive Patrons of the state, and many requests for information are at hand. All inquiries referring to this subject should be addressed to the superintendent of the work, Mrs. Mary E. Lee, New Plymouth, Ohio, who will give them prompt attention.

Fraternally yours,
F. A. DERTHICK,
Master Ohio State Grange.

◈

Political Parties and the People

Since political parties express a desire to serve the farmers' interests, opportunity is knocking at their doors. And to win the support, which they deem worth seeking, let them use their mighty power to secure the following laws, that will win them the gratitude not only of the farmers, but of the great mass of mankind. Let them favor, without further ado, the parcels post, that will put the United States on an equal footing with other countries, and give to her people relief from burdensome and unjust exactions; just and equitable taxation laws; a law defining the limits of the labor and capital trusts; abate the private-car exactions, and the other tributes that are levied by transportation interests; increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission; secure adequate pure food and drug legislation; favor saner school laws; regulate the fees of officials, that they may be nearer in accord with what the same ability would secure in private life; show as much interest in securing laws that will benefit the people as those that will foster favorite industries, and to encourage those conditions that will give to every one who has ability and preparation an opportunity to earn an honest competence and give to his family the comforts of life. Here is a chance, gentlemen, to make good your claims and to win the hearty gratitude of a people impatient with dalliance and determined to find some way to relieve themselves of burdens that have mortified them, but not reduced them to submission.

The people are tired of trickery and fraud, of double dealing and unkept promises, of trusting their interests to those who neglect them. They are weary of the whimsical exactions of the trusts of labor and capital, and the makeshift legislation that has resulted from trying to do that which will win votes without regard to the ethical or moral justice of the question. They demand that there shall be as much honesty in public affairs as in private, and maintain that the integrity of a nation is as important as the integrity of an individual. Opportunity never knocked louder or with more emphatic emphasis at the doors of parties than to-day. Will they heed the summons?

◈

The Observatory

Millers, now that wheat can be imported cheaper than it can be bought at home, are asking that the tariff be removed. Likewise manufacturers demand free hides, despite the fact that goods manufactured from imported hides, and exported, receive a bounty equal to the import tax. It is not the province of this paper to discuss the merits of tariff or free trade, but it does demand that if one industry is protected that another shall not be ignored. Farmers will not tolerate any tinkering that will further discriminate against them.



22

Standard Tools at Rock Bottom Prices

Save the profits of 2 or 3 middlemen hy hnying at factory prices. The same tools that we sell are offered to you hy johhers and dealers at prices 20 to 40 per cent higher than ours. Every dollar you invest in our implements is retnrned to you in good materials, honest construction, full sizes, modern improvements, and a guarantee to take hack any tool that does not satisfy.

All Steel Plow 14-in.

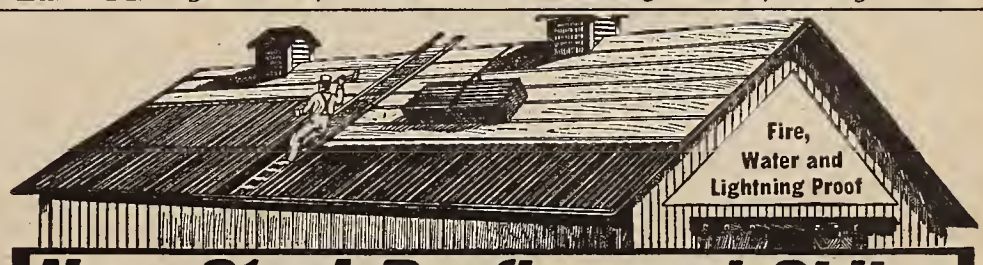
We handle the hest grade of Implements that money will buy. If a saving of 20 to 40 per cent means anything to you, write at once for our illustrated Implement Catalogue. Our goods are guaranteed—our prices the lowest. A postal will hring catalogue.

All Steel Plow with either general purpose or stubble hottom. State which you want. It has a double-headed steel heam, with high curve; hardened steel share; steel landside; soft center steel mould-board, double-shin; handles are hardwood from well-selected timher and well braced. Guaranteed to he eqnal to any steel plow on the market. You cannot duplicate the price if you order 10 car-loads. Price good until April 1. Order No. EP 162.... **$8.95**

60-tooth "U" Bar Lever Harrow Frame is channel steel, of good weight. Five-tooth hars, with lever to each section; teeth are ½-inch, regular length, forged from extra hard steel and with enlarged head; strong clip; harrow well hraced. Complete with draw-bar and runners. Guaranteed good, or you may retnrn at our expense. If there ever was a bargain, this is one. Price good until April 1..... **$8.35** Order No. EP 194.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago



New Steel Roofing and Siding

Painted red on hoth sides

$2.00 Per 100 Square Feet.

Most durable and economical covering for Roofing, Siding or Ceiling, for **Barns, Sheds, Houses, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc.** Cheaper and will last longer than any other material. Sheets six and eight feet long.

We Pay the Freight

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. This roofing at $2.00 per square is our No. 10 grade, flat, semi-hardened. $2.10 for corrugated, "V" crimped or pressed standing seam. $2.25 for hrick siding and headed ceiling or siding. No experience necessary. Send us your order for immediate shipment. We have othe grades.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE No. C-54 on Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing Material, Furniture, Household Goods, etc. **We Buy at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.**

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.



$21.00 PRICE EXPLAINED

FOR $21.00 TO $23.00 TOP BUGGIES, similar to one illustrated, HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVERTISED.

also ROAD WAGONS at $14.00 to $17.00, SURREYS at $34.00 to $38.00.

HOW BUGGIES can be offered at these prices and why we can sell buggies and all other vehicles at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our **FOUR BIG FREE VEHICLE CATALOGUES.** Cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, **Free, Postpaid, FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES** showing the most complete line of everything in Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Vehicles of all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and Saddlery, all shown in large handsome half-tone illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make.

WITH THE FOUR FREE CATALOGUES you will receive the most astonishing Buggy Offer ever heard of, a new and astonishing proposition. How others can offer top buggies at $21.00 to $23.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggies the day we receive your order. **Our Free Trial Offer, Our Pay After Received Terms, Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the FOUR FREE CATALOGUES.**

HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY? If you have, don't fail to cut this ad. out today and mail to us. If you can't use a Top Buggy at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this announcement. Don't buy any kind of a buggy until after you cut this ad. out and send to us and get the Four Big Free Catalogues, the most liberal offer, the very latest proposition, everything explained, all free for the asking. Write today. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,** CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Around the Fireside

THE GREAT ALPINE TUNNEL

THE MOST GIGANTIC PIECE OF UNDERGROUND WORK IN THE WORLD ABOUT COMPLETED

The great Simplon Tunnel, the longest submountain tunnel in the world, is fast nearing completion. It represents the most gigantic underground work of modern times. When completed it will be the fourth tunnel under the Alps Mountains connecting Italy and Switzerland and the northern countries of Europe by direct rail. It will be the longest of the four, but will mean a saving of about forty-four miles as compared with the railroad routes via the Saint Gothard, Mount Cenis and Arlberg tunnels. The actual length of this marvelous burrow under Mount Simplon is 12.4 miles, being three miles longer than Saint Gothard, the next longest. Its course is also at a far lower altitude above sea-level than any of the Alpine tunnels.

The work of boring was commenced in August, 1898, at Brig on the Swiss side, and at Isella on the Italian side, simultaneously. All the miners are Italians. Some four thousand were employed on the Swiss side, and six thousand on the Italian side, where numerous difficulties have been overcome.

The entire undertaking consists of two distinct parallel single-track tunnels fifty-six feet apart, but connected every hundred yards by transverse galleries, so that one tunnel will ventilate the other. And despite the great temperature in which the men work, the ventilation is excellent. The air is supplied to the men right at the end of the galleries in great volumes, over fifty-eight thousand cubic feet of air a minute being supplied.

The greatest care is taken for the welfare of the men; they change shifts every eight hours, and are brought out in train-loads. They are not allowed to encounter the cold Alpine air when emerging from the tunnel in their wet clothes, but are landed in a covered building, or station, in which there are rooms for changing their clothes, fitted with hot and cold douche baths.

At Brig and Isella, where six years ago there stood but a few peasant huts, there are now two thriving towns of six thousand inhabitants each. These places seem amenable to the laws of neither Switzerland nor Italy, but form miniature republics, with duly elected presidents and legislatures. The authorities, however, have had but little recourse to the laws they formulated, as no offenses to speak of have been committed.

Two churches—one at Isella, and the other at Brig—have been built for the workmen, also hospitals with free medical attendance. Priests and doctors look after the spiritual and physical welfare of the men continually, while the boarding-places provide excellent meals at a nominal cost. There were only two brief strikes during the six years, of ten days' duration each, which speaks well for the contractors, considering that they have to deal with a conglomeration of employees from all the nations of Europe.

The completion of the tunnel means that another diligence will find itself superfluous. To-day the traveler from Brig to Isella must cross the Simplon Pass, six thousand five hundred and ninety feet in height, on Napoleon's great road. The diligence, which runs daily, covers the distance in eight hours. The ride through the tunnel will be about thirty minutes.

One reason for the great length of the Simplon Tunnel has been the aim of the engineers to keep the steepness of the gradients within reasonable limits. The older tunnels, although all shorter than the Simplon, have gradients as steep as one in thirty-five and one in forty; thus the money saved by the lesser lengths of these tunnels is more than lost by the increased and never-ending cost of haulage. The highest point touched by the Simplon Tunnel is two thousand three hundred and ten feet above sea-level.

The tunnel will be a heavy blow at French trade, as was the Saint Gothard, and Germany and Austria will secure incalculable benefits. The only regrettable incident of the undertaking was the death of Engineer Brandt, its projector, one year after the work had been commenced.

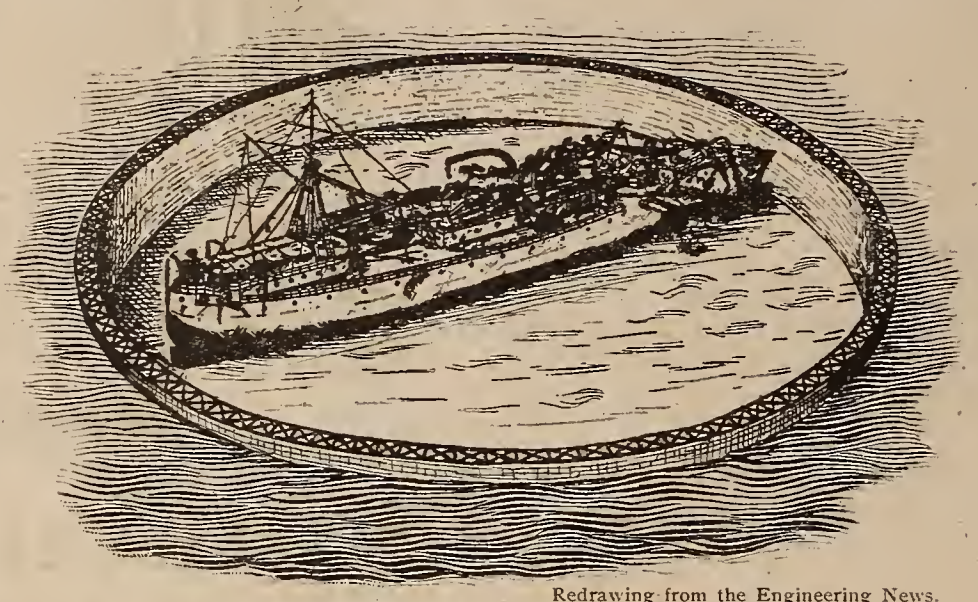
The contract price for the boring and vaulting of the tunnel is $13,413,500. The whole enterprise has been under the auspices of the Jura-Simplon Society. The contracting firm is Brandt, Branden and Company.

RAISING THE "MAINE"

A SALVAGE COMPANY WILL BEGIN THE ERECTION OF A LARGE COFFER-DAM ABOUT THE OLD WRECKED BATTLESHIP IN HAVANA HARBOR

The raising of the wreck of the battleship "Maine" seems to have at last assumed some definite shape, and the probability is that along about next April the country will be living over again in memory that part of our country's history in which the ill-fated battleship played so important and dramatic a part.

The United States government having resigned all claim to the wreck, and the Cuban authorities being desirous of having it removed from Havana harbor on account of its obstruction to navigation, a contract has been made with a salvage company for its removal, the work on the same to begin April next and to be completed by April 19, 1906.



Redrawing from the Engineering News.

THE "MAINE" WRECK IN THE COFFER-DAM

According to the "Engineering News," the salvage company intends first to remove the bodies of the sailors and their personal property. Then, in order to make the enterprise pay for itself, it is proposed to get a financial return from all valuable articles, such as arms, cannon, coal and machinery and the uninjured part of the battleship itself. The company also intends to admit visitors to the wreck, charging an admission fee, and after the ship is floated, to exhibit it at the principal ports of the United States. Articles of brass, bronze and copper found upon the wreck will be wrought into mementoes, to be sold with certificates of American and Cuban officials as to their genuineness. Finally, if the ship can be repaired so as to be serviceable, it will be sold off to any government that is willing to purchase it.

The first important step in raising the ship will be to build a huge coffer-dam around the vessel. The dam will then be pumped out, both to leave the ship dry within and also to facilitate exhibition before removal. The coffer-dam will be circular in form, with an inside diameter of three hundred and fifty-four feet in the clear, thus providing a clearance of fifteen feet at each end of the battleship. The coffer-dam will consist of two concentric timber walls spaced eight feet apart in the clear, each wall being composed of three-inch planks dressed to a uniform thickness, laid flat and thoroughly spiked together. The walls are to be tied together at intervals of between nine and ten feet by solid radial partitions, also composed of three-inch planks.

In order to make the dam tight at the bottom, careful soundings in the harbor mud to the hard stratum are to be taken before the work on the crib is begun, so that the bottom edge will fit closely thereto. The flow of water beneath the edge will be stopped by sinking a sufficient number of bags filled with sand and clay around the outside of the coffer-dam.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

A NOVEL SCHEME FOR MERRYMAKING IN THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION ON FEBRUARY 22D

This most original entertainment was given by a young woman to the members of the American History Club, to which she belonged, and although it was the last meeting of the season, the young people had not come together for study, but for a jollification in honor of George Washington.

In deference to the day, the parlors were decorated in patriotic colors. In the corners stood palms, tall vases held red carnations and ferns, the doorways were curtained with starry flags, and hanging conspicuously on the walls were pictures of George Washington and his wife.

After roll-call the women were given the names of Presidents, well-known warriors and heroes of other days, and to the men were given their nicknames. The latter found their partners by matching their cards with those held by the women, and when the couples were paired off it was found that George Washington was called "The Father of His Country;" Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory;" John Pope, "Saddle-bag John;" William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe;" Zachary Taylor, "Rough and Ready;" Winfield Scott, "Fuss and Feathers;" James A. Garfield, "Canal Boy;" John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder;" Benjamin Franklin, "Poor Richard;" John Quincy Adams, "Old Man Eloquent;" Thomas Jefferson, "The Father of the Declaration." There were as many of these names as there were young people present, some of which were much harder to guess than those here given.

Pencils and papers were then passed around, and every one asked to make a rhyme bringing in the name of George Washington. A photograph of our first President was presented to the man who wrote the best verse.

In a game called "Criticism" the players were requested to write the name of a President at the top of sheets of paper, fold it over so as to hide the name written, and to pass it to their left-hand neighbor. The player to whom it was passed wrote a date, also folded it in the same way as before, and passed it again, when an important event occurring during the administration of a President was jotted down, folded over, and passed on for criticism. The following was the result of one of the productions: "Roosevelt was President in 1861, and it was during his administration that the Declaration of Independence was written. Historians, as well as the majority of the American people, have come to the conclusion that there is far too much made of the event mentioned above, and far too little of the fact that Cleveland loved cats and that the names of three of the Presidents of the United States begin with M."

The next game caused a great deal of laughter, for this time the fun-loving, merry-hearted crowd were handed blue-tinted cards, painted on one side to represent a flag, while the reverse side was bordered with red and white and had the following wording written in red ink:

"We recently asked a newspaper reporter to furnish us with a short history of Washington, and the following is what he sent us. Please make historically correct by inserting the name of a President in each blank space:

" 'Washington was the "Father of His Country;" ——— was a "chip of the old block;" ——— conducted the hammering campaign with Sherman; ——— was "rail-splitter" candidate for President; ——— rode to his inauguration in a carriage made of wood from the ship "Constitution;" ——— arrived in disguise;' ——— took the oath of office at his residence in New York; ———'s wife refused to serve wine at the White House table; ——— outlined the famous foreign policy of neither entangling ourselves in the broils of Europe nor suffering the powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New; ——— was also the "Rough Rider" soldier during the war with Spain.' "

The correct answers are Harrison, Grant, Lincoln, VanBuren, Lincoln, Arthur, Hayes, Monroe, Roosevelt.

At eleven o'clock a supper was served to the young people, who were seated about the sides of the room. The table was in the shape of a Greek cross, and was made of five tables of the same size—all artistically covered and decorated with the national colors.—R. V. S.



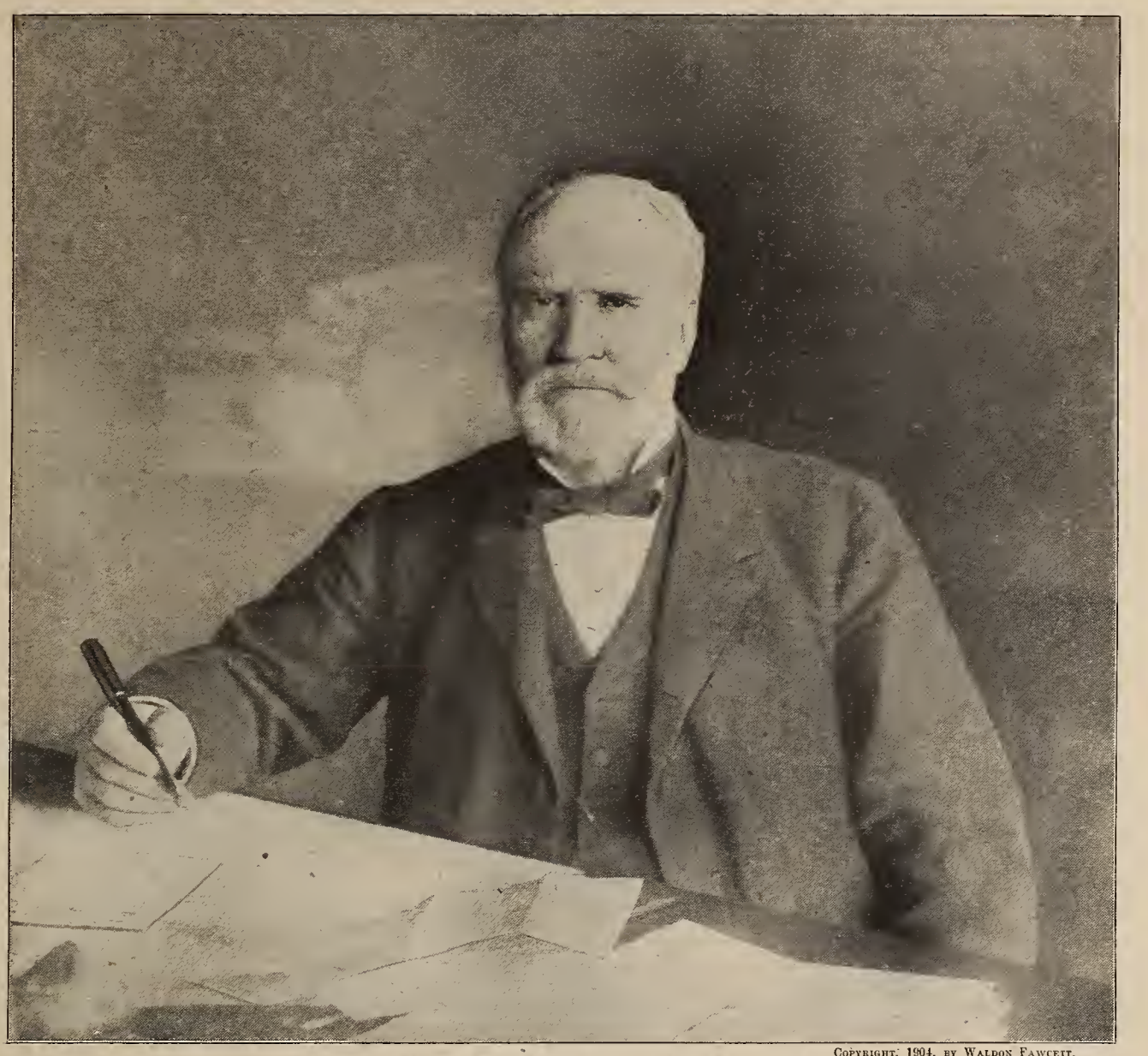
SIMPLON TUNNEL, THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD

Around the Fireside

HON. JAMES WILSON

HIS MANIFOLD DUTIES AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS AS HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HON. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, is easily one of the most interesting, as well as most useful, men in American public life at this time. He is the veteran member of the present Presidential Cabinet, having been given his present position about eight years ago, or to be exact, on March 5, 1897, the day following the inauguration of the late President McKinley, and has served continuously ever since. It was long since decided that he will continue to occupy his present post in the Cabinet of the new Roosevelt administration. Secretary Wilson will not only have to his credit the record for longest service as the administrative head of the Department of Agriculture, but with all due respect to the achievements of his predecessors, it may be said that no other government official in the history of our republic has done so much for the farming, stock-raising and horticultural interests of our land as has this practical man from Iowa.



COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY WALDON FAWCETT.

HON. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary Wilson was born in Scotland, and his ancestry may explain to some persons the industry, thrift and careful attention to detail which has characterized his administration of the farmers' own particular branch of the government. He removed with his parents to this country when he was about seventeen years of age, and made his home in Connecticut. In the new domain beyond the Mississippi Mr. Wilson began work as a farm-hand, and so energetically did he labor that before he was twenty-five years of age he was able to purchase a farm of his own.

All the while he was adding to his store of book-learning. He had received the groundwork of an education in his native land, and after taking up his residence in Iowa he supplemented his early instruction by regular attendance at the winter-evening schools which were a feature of pioneer life in that state. When about thirty years of age Mr. Wilson was elected a member of the state legislature of Iowa, and served for three terms, holding the position of speaker of the house during his final term. He was then elected to the Congress of the United States, and was active there for several years. For half a dozen years prior to his appointment as Secretary of Agriculture he was director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College, and there is a strong testimonial to his ability to be found in the fact that he secured these positions because of his practical knowledge of everything pertaining to the tilling of the soil rather than by reason of any political influence.

Secretary Wilson is one of the busiest men on Uncle Sam's pay-roll. Most of his subordinates in the Department of Agriculture do not begin work until nine o'clock in the morning, and conclude their labors at half-past four in the afternoon, but the Secretary does not avail himself of these easy hours. He is at his desk early and late when in the city of Washington, and when traveling about the country delivering addresses before farmers' organizations or similar bodies—a class of speechmaking to which he gives generously of his time—he invariably utilizes every odd moment to attend to matters forwarded for his consideration from the Department at Washington.

The manifold duties of the Secretary of Agriculture will be better appreciated when there is taken into consideration the immense number and diversity of the governmental activities under his direction. He is directly charged with the supervision of all public business relating to the agricultural industry, and directs the management of all the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture, including the Weather Bureau, Bureaus of Animal and Plant Industry, Division of Entomology, Biological Survey, Office of Good Roads Inquiries, Bureaus of Forestry and Soils, and many other phases of investigation and experiment in connection with the world's most important industry.

Then, too, the Secretary exercises advisory supervision over the agricultural experiment stations scattered in all parts of the country which derive support from the national treasury. He also controls the export and import of cattle, including cattle-carrying vessels, and directs interstate quarantine when rendered necessary by contagious cattle-diseases. The annual free-seed distribution is yet another enterprise which is part and parcel of the duties of this busy official, and incidentally it may be remarked that by steadily raising the standard of the seeds distributed Secretary Wilson has transformed this governmental seed-distribution from a scheme of doubtful value to one of the most beneficial of Uncle Sam's labors for the benefit of the citizens of the rural districts.

The wife of Secretary Wilson died some years ago, and his home in Washington is usually presided over by his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson. This young lady has, however, spent the present winter in Paris, France, where she has been studying art and music in company with Miss Walsh, daughter of Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mine-owner of Colorado. For a time after her father entered the Cabinet Miss Wilson was constantly confronted with evidences of jealousy on the part of other young women in official circles at the national capital, who took it with ill grace that this young lady should, by virtue of filling her mother's place, be granted so many social privileges—such as assisting the wife of the President in receiving guests at the White House—that were denied to other girls. However, Miss Wilson handled this "tempest in a teapot" situation in a very tactful manner, and came off with flying colors.

The family of Secretary Wilson has another member, his son Jasper, who acts as his father's private secretary. Young Mr. Wilson inherits his father's taste and capacity for hard work, and is in very truth the Secretary's "right-hand man," relieving him of many minor matters and infinite detail which would consume much of the Secretary's valuable time, and which can be disposed of just as well by a person as thoroughly conversant with his methods and policies as is his son.

WALDON FAWCETT.



COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY WALDON FAWCETT.

MR. JASPER WILSON, SON OF THE SECRETARY



COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY WALDON FAWCETT.

MISS FLORA WILSON, DAUGHTER OF THE SECRETARY

The Great Oyama

The great Japanese field-marshal, Marquis Oyama, once said, "My idea of happiness is to dispose of everything I possess that belongs to the practice of arms, and go far into the country with big boxes of books to read for the rest of my days—books that tell of happiness and progress, and not of the terrible deeds of war. And I would rather gather about me my best old friends and little children. Then, in the sunny days, all would be happiness."

Marchioness Oyama met her husband, the famous marshal, under romantic conditions. Her father was one of the most powerful insurgent leaders in the rebellion of 1868. The chateau in which her family resided was besieged, and held out long against the imperial forces, among whom was the present marshal. Eventually it was compelled to surrender, and with it passed away the last stronghold of old Japan.

The Housewife

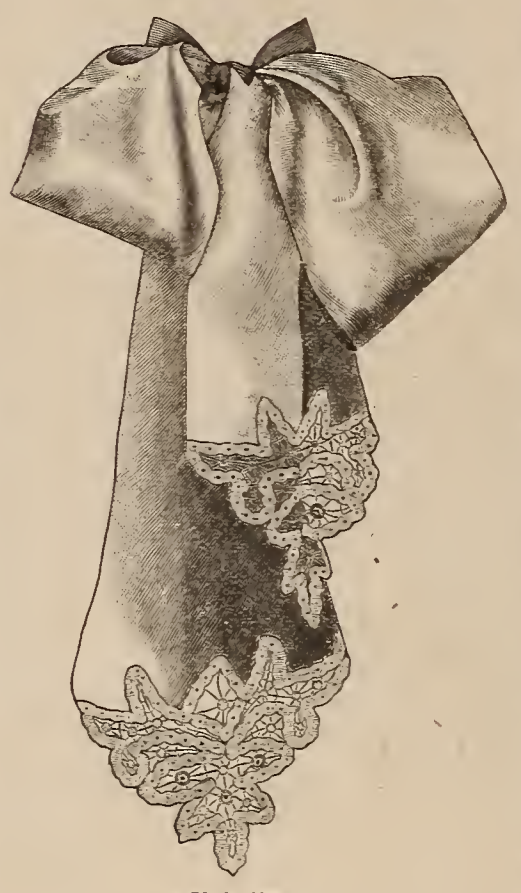
The Thing Beyond

"But why do you try to do things you know you cannot?" asked the husband, finding his wife in tears over a ruined dress. "Doesn't the dressmaker suit you?"

"Mrs. Rank makes all her own clothes, and if she can do it, I can," sobbed the wife. "I have plenty of time, and might as well economize as any one else. Besides, you can have ever so many more clothes if you don't have to pay for having them made."

The husband thought it poor economy to waste good material in vain attempts to turn out stylish garments, but when a woman's folly comes under the head of economy it is useless to argue the question. The poor man still continues to eat half-cooked meals because his wife struggles with the problem of home dressmaking daily and hourly.

Will some wise person explain why women are always reaching after the thing that is just beyond their grasp? A woman who has a good income from the sale of home-made cakes and bread says it is perfectly maddening to her to see her friends making fancy-work and know that she cannot manage a needle. She has a doily, dirty and yellow with age, that she labors over in private, but like the little shirt Becky Sharp used to get out occasionally, it will never be finished. Her friends of the fancy-work persuasion say they would gladly exchange every bit of knowledge they possess for the ability to turn out toothsome cakes and wonderful puddings, but she refuses to be comforted.

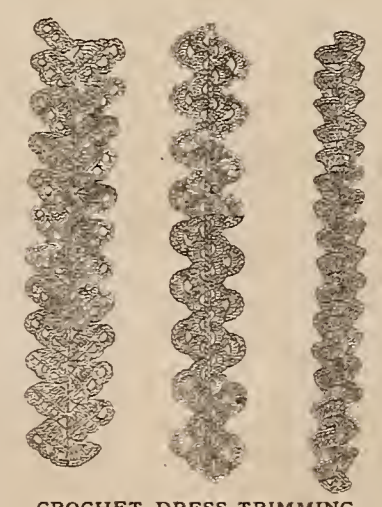


SILK TIE

We are all acquainted with the ambitious mothers who determine that their daughters shall learn to sing or paint or play the piano, or anything else that strikes the mother's fancy, regardless of the tastes and wishes of the poor children. No child should be tormented with music unless musically inclined, and then it will not be a torment, but a pleasure. All normal little girls like to play housekeeping, and it is easy to teach them the fundamental principles of sewing and cooking long before they develop violent likes and dislikes for any kind of work.

The old idea of telling children they can be anything they want to be has too many followers at the present day. "Genius is eternal patience" is quoted by teachers and parents until the children come to believe it is true, and many grown people are laboring under the delusion that when that is said it is the final word on the subject. Of course, genius means infinite capacity for taking pains, but it means much more. The heart and soul and brain of the artist and musician must be on fire with love for their work, or nothing can be accomplished even if the worker have the patience of Job. Perhaps the child who is stupid in the school-room is clever with tools, and ought to be educated in mechanical undertakings rather than books. Many people have been successful in callings apparently thrust upon them by circumstances, but the truly great have carved out careers in spite of all obstacles.

So if you want the thing that is beyond, do not spend your days fretting and your nights dreaming of the impossible. There is a fine saying in the Bible, "I am determined in whatever state I am therewith to be content," and while it is the fad to carve inscriptions over the mantels, why not write this large where the women of the family can see it? If fancy-work is out of the question, comfort yourself with the thought that, after all, the things one buys for presents are far prettier than those made at home, and dismiss the subject from your thoughts. If your cakes will fall, remember that cake is unhealthy at best, and betake yourself to the sewing which you enjoy. Life is too short to waste on trifles, anyway.



CROCHET DRESS-TRIMMING

Last winter a busy mother determined to earn money for holiday presents, instead of getting a check from her husband, as usual. The husband tried to reason with her, but with no effect. She began to take lessons in making burnt-wood articles, and she labored diligently for six weeks. An incompetent girl took the reins of the household in charge while the mistress shut herself up in her room day after day, and the children looked like orphans, according to the equally neglected husband. Well, to make the story brief, she had just ten dollars and a choice collection of burnt-wood trinkets left over when Christmas came, without counting the wages of the girl. One term with Madam Experience happily proved enough for her, and this year she will buy her gifts in the old fashion.

Longfellow speaks of mortals who

> Grasp at the fruitage forbidden,
> The golden pomegranates of Eden,

and from the beginning of time it was ever thus. It is possible, however, to keep one's self firmly in hand, and the wise women of to-day are those who are content with the things that they can do well, without continually grasping at those that are out of their reach.

HILDA RICHMOND.

Footstool

To make this pretty and useful article requires only one yard of cretonne, seven tin cans and a little time. Take seven two-pound tomato or oyster cans, and fill with cotton-seed or cotton-seed hulls. Close the tops of the cans, and cover each one separately with some old, soft material, to prevent the stool from being hard and to furnish a way by which the cans may be sewn together. Sew them together at both bottom and top. This done, your stool is ready to cover. Now you need a pattern for the bottom and top of the outside cover, so place the stool on a paper, and with a pencil mark around it. Cut this a seam larger than the drawing. This is the pattern. Take a strip of the goods somewhat wider than the stool is high, and stitch it (by machine) to the piece already cut for the bottom. Now fit the stool into this, basting it at the top, and tacking it firmly at the points where the stool curves in. Pad the top with cotton, and baste the cover in place, then face it down all around, and your stool is completed, unless you wish to finish it around with a cord, which adds greatly to its appearance. To do this take three cords, and pass each one from a point where the stool curves in to the opposite point, crossing them in the center of the stool; then pass the cord around the top of the stool, and it is finished. As to the cost of this article, one yard of twenty-seven-inch goods is enough for the outside cover. Flowered cretonne makes a pretty and an inexpensive covering, costing about twenty cents a yard. Allowing thirty cents for the cord (and it is very pretty without the cord), we have a really pretty and useful article for the small sum of fifty cents.

MRS T. M. MILAM.

Crochet Dress-Trimming

These three pieces of dress-trimming are very pretty made of linen, silk or lace thread, or of silk luster, which works up beautifully, and is hardly to be told from real silk, which costs so much more. These are quickly made, and are suitable for any kind of goods or any style of trimming.

To make No. 1, ch 6, join; ch 13, turn.

First row—1 d c in seventh st of ch, ch 2, 1 d c in tenth st, ch 2, 1 d c in thirteenth st, ch 3, 9 d c in loop.

Second row—Ch 5, 1 d c in third d c, ch 2, 1 d c in sixth, ch 2, 1 d c in ninth, ch 3, 9 d c under ch 3. Repeat this row to the required length.

To make No. 2, ch 4, join.

First row—Ch 2, 1 d c in ring, turn.

Second row—Ch 2, 1 d c in ch 2 of first row, ch 4, catch with slip-stitch in starting ring, turn, 1 s c, 6 d c, 1 s c under ch 4.

Third row—Ch 2, 1 d c in ch 2 of last row, ch 4, catch back in ch 2 in first row, turn and fill this like the one on the other side.

Fourth row—Ch 2, 1 d c in ch 2 of last row, ch 4, catch back to the edge of first scallop, turn, 1 s c, 3 d c under this ch, ch 4, catch back in center of first scallop, turn, 1 s c, 3 d c under this last ch, ch 2, 3 d c, 1 s c under same ch, ch, 3 d c, 1 s c under the half of ch left unfilled.

Fifth row—Ch 2, 1 d c in ch 2 of last row, ch 4, turn and fill out as on the other side, then repeat from first row to the desired length, after which single-stitch all around both edges. The d c used to fill the scallops is a short one, made by drawing the thread clear up through instead of the usual way. In filling each scallop, catch with a slip-stitch at the end every time before going on to the next one, and when you turn to fill the scallop draw the thread toward you to the left of the needle to make both edges alike.

To make No. 3, ch 4, join.

First row—Ch 3, 6 d c in circle, ch 2, 1 d c in same ch.

Second row—6 d c under ch 2, 1 d c in first one of the 6 d c, ch 2, 1 d c in same place.

Repeat last row until you have the required length.

These trimmings should be made in lengths to fit the parts they are to decorate, as crochet does not take kindly to being cut. Lay the work face down on a covered board, pick out the scallops evenly, then dampen slightly, lay a cloth over, and press with a hot iron. This will give it a finished look, and will keep it in shape much longer.

HALE COOK.



PINCUSHION

Experiences in Northern Canada

Cook-books, a long series of cooking-lessons or the invaluable teaching of a dear mother cannot always furnish material with which to prepare the good things for the table. Such perplexities are very common in the new towns of northern Canada, which have sprung up because of great electric-power development. With the successful development of electric power from some of the great waterfalls, the company of operators must of necessity find homes near the work. What of the women who have to make these homes? There is no agriculture possible in the stony land, few cows are kept, and all supplies are at a premium.

It was in such a time in midwinter that a good housewife new to the strange country bemoaned the lack of milk. One morning she thought if she could only have an Indian pudding it would fill one of her desires for the table, but there was no milk, and she did not want to cook with condensed milk, as she did not have enough. Just as she was thinking of it in the kitchen, a French habitant walked in (they never rap), and asked the woman to buy milk.



FOOTSTOOL

"Milk? Why, yes." (She could speak French enough to deal with the habitants.) "How much milk have you?"

"I would like to sell you all I have, twelve quarts."

"I do not want to buy so much as that to-day, but can you not come other days?"

"No, I cannot come again this winter—at least, I think not."

The man went out, and soon returned with a big white bag slung over his shoulder. Milk in a bag! That was another new experience. He opened the bag, and pulled out upon the kitchen table six cakes of milk frozen solidly. The milk had evidently been placed in two-quart pans, and the cakes slipped out after the freezing. He lived far off in the country, and said that when the milk was likely to fail he and his neighbors would let freeze, day after day, what milk they could spare from their living, and stack up the cakes in some cold place. They planned to have enough to last until the new milk came—maybe six weeks, or two, or even three, months. If a thaw threatened, he came out to sell part of the supply.

He also told the lady that in their homes, when they wanted to use the milk, they chipped off some, and put hot water on it. The housewife had her pudding, and many other things. At first she used the milk rather under protest, but the second winter she hailed it with delight. The United States housekeeper, however, did not put hot water with the milk, concluding it was none too rich. In northern Canada the thermometer keeps low enough in winter to save the milk a long time.

MARY JOSLYN SMITH.

A Pincushion of Three Ears of Corn

One spool of pale yellowish-green cotton is sufficient to crochet three tubes five inches in length, which when filled with combings to the required circumference make a very pretty repository for breast-pins, stick-pins, hair-pins, hat-pins and other things that are hard to keep at home on the bureau-top. It is suspended from the side of the bureau, near the glass, and is always in view, and at the same time out of the way.

Chain six stitches, join; in ring formed crochet twelve treble stitches. The second and remaining rows are worked in the double-crochet stitch inserted under the two sides of stitch of lower row. In the second row increase the number of stitches to twenty, and keep this number until the cushion is four inches in length. It will stretch one inch when filled. After the filling is put in, the number of stitches is decreased by taking two stitches as one until the opening is closed. A dozen or more threads are attached at this end to represent the silk of the corn. These threads should be two inches long for the first ear, three inches for the second and four inches for the third. The threads of all should be tied together in one knot, and finished with a bow of dark green ribbon. When these tubes are drawn over the marsh cat-tails they make pretty lambrequin or curtain ornaments.

MRS. H. LOTTNER.

Silk Tie

The tie illustrated is made of light blue China silk. It is two yards in length, and finished at the ends with hand-made lace. The edges of the silk may be hemmed or hemstitched. The lace is made of the finest Honiton braid. It is so dainty that it requires few stitches. The tie when finished is very attractive, and would make a handsome and serviceable gift.

M. W.

Make Use of Them

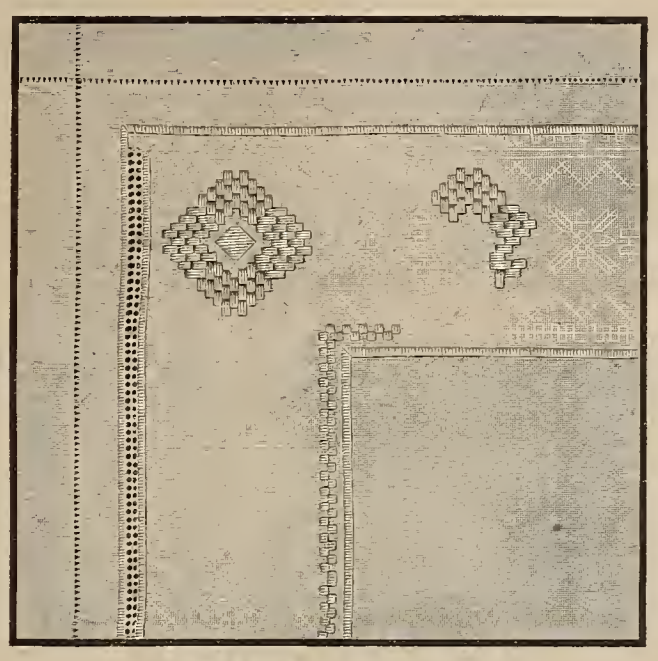
Why don't you use one of those "Million Blanks" on page 29 of this paper, and give your old friend FARM AND FIRESIDE a good boost? That's right, do it now. If every reader would send just one new subscription, FARM AND FIRESIDE would soon have that million.

The Housewife

Table-Novelties and Favors for Washington's Birthday

TIME was when, unless a woman happened to possess the knack of "making things," no matter how original or clever her ideas might be, she could not hope to impart much distinctiveness to her entertainments, but, thanks to the enterprising manufacturers and tradesmen, that day belongs to the past. To-day not only are her wants, however individual, supplied to order, but they are even anticipated, thus taking the form of suggestions, and at such trifling expense that home labor, even when the skill is not lacking, cannot compete. These "ready-made" suggestions embrace all times and occasions, especially the red-letter days of the year, and the woman who desires to celebrate the birthday of the Father of His Country will have an embarrassment of riches in the way of table-novelties and caterers' supplies upon which to draw.

For holding bonbons an appropriate and dainty conceit is a paper drum so cleverly made that at first sight its use is rather puzzling. These paper drums also form odd receptacles for ices, sherbets or punch. When it is desirable to preserve the drum as a souvenir, put the frozen mixture into cups, then stand these inside the drums just before serving-time, and replace the covers. Columbia bonbon-cups for bonbons or salted nuts are among the season's novelties in this line, and comprise the shield of our country in colors, with a cup-like depression in the center. Columbia ramekins are larger than the bonbon-cups, though the same in style, and are intended for ices or salads. Paper knapsacks form odd receptacles for salted nuts. Hatchet-shaped candy-boxes, though not new, are always in demand, and when filled with candied cherries are peculiarly fitting to the occasion. They are especially nice for children's Washington's birthday parties. Star-shaped paper ramekins are for salads, or for such entrées as creamed sweetbreads, creamed chicken or anything that can be served in a pâté-shell.



CORNER OF LUNCH-CLOTH

For a favor nothing could be more unique, and at the same time appropriate, than a small silk flag with the tiniest of canteens attached. Another favor is a George Washington badge of silk on which there is a picture of the patriot with an appropriate sentiment beneath. A sword stick-pin is sold to fasten on these badges. Miniature likenesses of George and Martha Washington in neat gilt frames can be had, and form acceptable souvenirs.

With a little extra thought and labor even the food may be made to assume a patriotic form for the occasion, and here again the enterprising manufacturer has anticipated the hostess' wants. Molds, baking-tins, pastry-cutters and other utensils may be had in almost any pattern one desires. By means of a hatchet-shaped pastry-cutter cheese-straws, cakes or bread for sandwiches may be made to assume the form of that formidable and memorable weapon. From the caterer individual molds of ice-cream in clever imitation of the bust of the Father of His Country and his esteemed lady may be had; or if preferred the molds may take the form of stars or a spread-eagle. The cakes may be cut out with a star cutter or baked in star pâté-pans or in oblong tins, then iced to simulate our country's flag. Croutons for the bouillon or for garnishing the meat may be cut into the desired shape before frying. Bread-cases for creamed dishes may be cut out with a star cutter, then scooped out in the center.

KATHERINE E. MEGEE.

◈

Lunch-Cloth

The cloth, in Hardanger embroidery, is thirty-six inches square, with a hem one and one fourth inches deep. The combination shown is attractive, the deep cream-colored scrim being embroidered in dead white cotton. The design is a very simple one, and can be easily copied. A centerpiece of this work, with doilies to match, dresses a table very handsomely for a luncheon. Whole bedrooms may be decorated with furnishings of this work—bedspreads made with a border of Hardanger with a large monogram in the center, curtains and bureau-covers—and by using a little colored cotton any desired color-scheme might be followed.

MARIE WILKINSON.

◈

Cooking Rice

It is to be regretted that such a cheap, palatable and nutritious food as rice is not more highly appreciated and more generally made use of. Except as an occasional pudding ingredient, it is an unknown commodity in many households, and frequently when it is served simply boiled it comes to be looked upon with positive aversion. This, indeed, is not to be marveled at, as the average cook so often ruins rice in the cooking, turning it into a pasty, disagreeable mass instead of the delightful dish it should be. Properly cooked, each kernel is separate, white and tender, and the dish is extremely palatable served either as a vegetable or as a sweet. It should be very thoroughly washed in several waters until the water drained from it is quite clear, then put it in plenty of rapidly boiling salted water, and let it continue to boil without stirring until the rice is tender. When done, drain quickly in a colander, and rinse with cold water.

This plain boiled rice makes a delicate foundation for many delightful made dishes, and is frequently preferred to bread-crumbs as a stuffing for veal, chicken or turkey. Soups, entrées and desserts may be most pleasingly made with it, or it is equally palatable served as a vegetable, or made into a delicious salad in combination with cheese, chicken, tomatoes, etc.

Another very pleasing way to boil rice is the following: Wash the rice until perfectly clean, then let it lie in cold water for half an hour. Have ready a large saucepan full of slightly salted boiling water. Strain the rice, put it into the boiling water, and stir it gently two or three times until the water boils up again. When it has boiled about fifteen minutes take the saucepan from the fire, strain the rice through a colander, refill the saucepan with boiling water, stand the rice in the colander over water, cover, and let it steam until perfectly tender. It should then be snow-white, each grain separate from the other, and swollen to three times its original size. Served as a vegetable, with any kind of gravy or sauce, this is extremely palatable, or it may be served with jelly and sweet sauce to make a pleasing every-day dessert.

Rice balls form another attractive way to use boiled rice. To one pint of the cooked rice add, while still hot, half a cupful of thick cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of flour to a cupful of milk, the well-beaten yolk of one egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and a dash or two of cayenne. Set aside until cold, then mold into small balls, egg and bread-crumb them, and fry in smoking-hot fat.

For rice soup boil for one hour two quarts of water in which have been sliced one onion and a bunch of celery-tops. Remove the onion and celery, and add half a cupful of well-washed rice. Boil steadily for forty-five minutes, when the rice should be well swollen and very soft. Just before serving put two eggs and one cupful of cream into the tureen, and beat thoroughly together, then pour over the boiling soup, continuing to beat all the time, and serve with squares of toast. This will make a delicate and delicious soup. The water drained from rice after it is cooked may also be made into a palatable soup by adding to it onion, celery, tomatoes or potatoes. Cook together until the flavor of the vegetables has been extracted and they have become quite tender. Season somewhat highly, and then pour the whole into the tureen over a beaten egg and cream, as directed above.

All of the following recipes are excellent:

GROUND RICE CAKE.—Mix together eight ounces each of ground rice and sugar and four ounces of flour; add the grated rind of one lemon, half a pound of butter beaten to a cream and four well-beaten eggs; stir in the juice of the lemon, and last add half a teaspoonful of baking-soda mixed with a tablespoonful of milk; beat all together for fifteen minutes, and bake in a cake-tin lined with buttered paper. The oven should be hot, and about an hour will be required to bake the cake.

RICE-AND-APPLE SOUFFLÉ.—Boil two tablespoonfuls of rice in a pint of milk until soft, sweeten, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs; pare and core some apples, and stew them in a little sugar syrup until tender, but not broken; make a wall of the rice around the edge of an earthenware dish, put the apples in the center, fill their cavities with some red-currant jelly, and fill in the spaces between with the rice; cover with the whites of the eggs beaten to a firm snow with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; brown delicately in the oven, and serve with cream, plain or whipped.

RICE WITH BANANAS.—Parboil half a pound of rice in plenty of boiling salted water; drain in a colander, and rinse with cold water; then put into a double boiler with one pint of milk, and cook until the rice is tender and the milk is all absorbed; add a tablespoonful of butter, the grated rind of half a lemon, the beaten yolks of two eggs and four level tablespoonfuls of sugar; cook for a few minutes longer, and then fill into a buttered border-mold; stand in a warm place for ten minutes, then turn out carefully, and fill the center with sliced ripe bananas, and pour over them a sugar syrup flavored with lemon or orange. Peaches or berries are also very nice in this way.

POOR MAN'S RICE PUDDING.—Two quarts of rich milk, one teacupful of rice, well washed, one teacupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a pinch of salt; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon, and bake slowly one and one half hours; stir occasionally during the first hour, to prevent the rice settling to the bottom of the dish; after the first forty minutes a large teacupful of seeded raisins, chopped dates or figs may be added. This is a most delicious and economical pudding.

QUEEN CROUSTADES OF RICE.—Boil two cupfuls of well-washed rice in one quart of chicken or veal stock with one large spoonful of butter; when the rice is soft and the liquid is all absorbed, add half an ounce of grated cheese, and salt, pepper and nutmeg to taste; mix well, and then turn out in a round buttered pan, spreading it over the bottom an inch thick; let stand until cool; dip a large biscuit-cutter in hot water, and cut out the croustades; mark out the centers of each with a small round cutter, but do not cut them out; dip the rounds in beaten egg, then in bread-crumbs, and fry in hot fat; remove the centers carefully, and fill with creamed chicken, mushrooms or salmon, put on the rice tops, and serve.

RICE PUFFS.—Mix together two tablespoonfuls each of flour and sugar, and beat them thoroughly into the well-beaten yolks of two eggs; add one cupful of warm boiled rice by forkfuls, working it in gradually; flavor with vanilla, and if not thick enough to make a good batter add a little more flour; drop it by teaspoonfuls into smoking-hot fat. Lift out on unglazed paper, drain, then dust with powdered sugar, and serve at once.

MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

◈

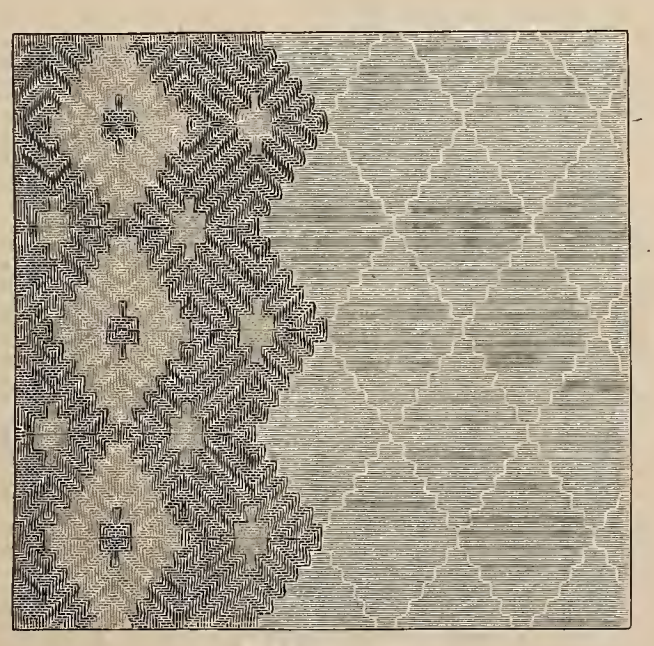
A Measure-Board

Did you ever hear of a measure-board? If you have not I am sure you will be interested in the one about which I will tell you. It is not a yardstick, by any means, or a foot-rule, but an old walnut board seven feet high and a foot broad, and to the uninitiated would seem to be cut up in a haphazard way, resembling some olden-time hieroglyphics. This board has been in Mr. Long's family for many years, originally belonging to his great-grandfather, who fought in the Revolutionary War. Just below the fancifully shaped top are the names of that old hero and his wife, with the date of their marriage, and below that is a long list of those whose height has been marked thereon. The name of each one measured stands opposite the mark. For the most part these are cut with a sharp knife, the names occupying the least possible space. Where two come close together, one name is placed near one edge of the board, and the other opposite, with the marks between. In many cases the age is added. What an entertaining record this old board holds! And how many of us wish we had begun the use of one years ago, when the first tiny toddler in our home was able to back up to the board and have his height marked in such a manner.

No simple article could be a more enjoyable or appreciated gift to the young parents of a first baby. On each successive birthday its increasing height could be noted, and the quaint story told thereby would prove of great interest to the child as it grew to manhood or womanhood.

These boards are not difficult to make, and the wonder is that more of us have not thought of this ingenious plan for a family history of heights. Any piece of seasoned lumber will do for a measure-board if it is well smoothed and varnished or stained. If one should desire to do so, the board might be divided into half-inch spaces, and the feet marked thereon to one side or up the center, so that it would require only a glance to learn the exact height shown by any of the after-marks. The marks might be painted or made with a hard lead-pencil over and over if the penknife carving is considered too much of a task. It would probably be necessary to go over the penciled or painted lines every few years in order to keep them from gradually fading out.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.



SOFA-PILLOW

◈

Sofa-Pillow

The darning of huckaback toweling with colors in design is quite the fad at present for pillows for common use, as when washable cottons are used they may be laundered satisfactorily. The illustration is one of the most effective designs, and is not difficult if care is taken in the starting. Begin in the center, and lay out the design all over the square before filling in, and there is less danger of mistakes. The color-scheme is dark blue, red, yellow and green, although any combination of color may be used to suit the individual. Any of the mercerized cottons that are washable may be used. This is not only very effective work, but inexpensive, easy of execution and very durable. The pillow may be made up with a back of the same toweling or of a color that will harmonize with the front. Finish with a cord if desirable.

HEISTER ELLIOTT.

◈

Are You Willing to do Farm and Fireside a Favor?

If so, please get your neighbor to subscribe for the paper at twenty-five cents a year. If every reader would do just this thing, FARM AND FIRESIDE would have a million subscribers, and that's what it deserves.

GOLDENROD

BY

WILLIAM O. FRANCIS

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Goldenrod Farm is the home of Hiram Hazelett, a wealthy old widower, but is generally managed by Aunt Rachel, a spinster who has become housekeeper in accordance with the dying request of Mrs. Hazelett. The old man falls ill, and Marion Eveland, a trained nurse from the city, comes to take care of him. She meets Dr. Truman Welfling, a young country physician. While riding in his automobile they meet Mattie Atherhold, first maid at Goldenrod, who evinces great displeasure at seeing them together. While Marion is out for a drive with her aged patient they suddenly encounter Welfling in his automobile at a curve, and he guides his machine down over a cliff rather than run into them. He is taken to Goldenrod, where Marion nurses him, and their love-affair develops. Two clouds, however, arise—Mattie's persistent advances annoy Welfling, and Marion admits a secret in her life which prevents her marrying. After the doctor's convalescence Hiram springs a surprise by proposing to Marion. He is disappointed, but upon learning of the young people's romance agrees to help them. A stranger appears on the scene, a tramp. The lovers encounter him while he is sleeping under a tree, and the girl recognizes him. She thereupon tells her secret to the doctor—namely, that a jilted suitor, who is none other than the man under the tree, has dogged her, threatening to kill her if she weds another. Welfling says he will end the persecution, and approaches the man under the tree. Marion asks, "Are you going to hurt him?"

◈

Chapter V.—Continued

"Oh, no—just put him in cold storage for a while," and he smiled broadly. "Now, please don't wake him. and don't bother me again."

His explanation did not quite satisfy her, but she drew back a few paces and watched breathlessly. Welfling had just bent over the sleeping form, and was about to apply the kerchief to the nostrils, when a bumble-bee whirred down from an overhanging branch, and alighted square on the nose of the man under the tree. He half arose, swished his right arm around from where it had rested under his head, and brought his hand down full onto the offended proboscis. The bee escaped just in time. Doctor Welfling dodged behind the trunk of the tree. Marion sank down behind a log.

The man under the tree sat up, rubbed his nose, then his eyes, yawned, and shifted a half-pint bottle from his rear trouser-pocket, where it hurt, to one of his coat-pockets; then he gingerly settled his head down into the moss, and in a few minutes was sound asleep again. When the resumption of snoring announced to Welfling that the coast was clear, he emerged from his hiding-place, and this time succeeded in applying the kerchief to the man's nostrils and holding it in place until he knew that the stuff had done its work. Then he drew another bottle from his case, and extracted some fluid from it by means of a glass dropper. He forced the dropper between the unconscious man's lips, and laughingly remarked to Marion, who stood trembling by, "Lucky that he's got a front tooth out; I don't have to force his jaws apart."

"But, Doctor, you have quite unnerved me. I fear that something may happen. What on earth are you going to do?"

"Never fear," he answered, while the drops trickled down the unconscious man's throat. "I don't make mistakes with drugs. The chloroform put him out of business for the time, but its effects would soon wear off. This stuff will keep him in storage until I am ready to use him, and I assure you that it won't hurt a bit."

Doctor Welfling escorted Marion to the house, warning her to be quiet and not worry about the little incident of the morning. "It will all come out all right, dear, and I will report to you at the earliest possible moment. Time is too precious now to explain. Good-by."

Goldenrod was at dinner, and it was a good time for Welfling's work. As soon as he had left Marion, he returned to the maple-tree, took the limp body in his arms, and bore it to his automobile. Propping it up, he hastily jumped in after it, and started on a fast ride home. His housekeeper threw up her hands in surprise at the spectacle of the doctor carrying the form of a man up the walk to his front door.

"I picked him up dead-drunk down the road a piece," he explained, "and thought I'd bring him home and treat him. He's a friend of mine. Say nothing about this to any one."

He carried the man to his "Chamber of Horrors," tied him hand and foot to a cooling-board, and left him there.

◈

Chapter VI.

The man on the cooling-board gradually regained consciousness, and was surprised to learn that he was no longer under a tree. At first he was not sure that he was awake, everything seemed so strange. The wider awake he got, the more certain he was that he was dreaming; yet there was a gnawing at his stomach which was suspiciously like hunger, and its pangs were so natural that he began to think it must be real. With an effort he opened wide his eyes, and what he saw caused him to close them tight again and quake with dread. He remained a few moments with eyes closed, and trembling, and then tried it again. This time his flesh began to creep pitifully, and he became dreadfully sick at his stomach. He tried to make a sound, and found it impossible, and this set him to thinking that perhaps he was dead.

The cooling-board was in a slanting position, so that he could see about the room without raising his head. The first thing to greet his glance was a grinning skeleton standing in the center of the cave-like room. It was a very tall skeleton, and stood with its gaunt arms akimbo, and one leg kinked so that the heel rested against the ankle of the other. From the cavernous eyes of the skull gleamed two liquescent sparks, which flared athwart the gloom like rays from a burglar's lamp in the dark. On a ledge of rock in the far end of the cavern rested a row of skulls, from each of which proceeded that same phosphorescent glare, and excepting for these there was scarcely any light in the room. In such a light the other objects in the room, lugubrious as they were, took on a still more ghostly aspect. Here and there a bone from some part of a skeleton rested on the ground or against the wall. In the midst of his maelstrom of fears the unfortunate wretch imagined that the end of the world had come, and that these bones had remained here just as they had fallen to pieces in the final shake-up. The walls and ceiling were damp, and covered with a fungus-growth. Stalactites and stalagmites hung from the low arch, and caught the scintillations from the weird lights. From the end of the



Three revolver-shots rang out in rapid succession

cavern beyond a narrow stream trickled down from a rift in the rocks, and took a zigzag course across the floor; but it was of a nasty yellowish color, and was more sickening than refreshing to the sight. From a crucible in a corner a reddish gleam ascended, and permeated the place with its nauseating odor. The man thought he detected a trace of brimstone in the scent. On the floor at his feet was a skull of particularly repulsive aspect. From its eye-caverns a dank vine grew up, and catching hold of the craggy sides, clambered on, and on the yellow pate a huge tarantula crouched with all the appearance of life. The man tried to edge away, but found that he could not move hand or foot. A crimson snake, spotted with chrome-yellow, wriggled out from under a cluster of vines, and went straight at the bound wretch. He closed his eyes, and shivered, and when he looked again he saw that the reptile had stopped within three feet of him and was perfectly still. It was, in fact, a rubber snake, but that he did not detect.

"Oh! oh! am I really dead?" the man whimpered, half audibly, and the sepulchral sound of his voice drove him back to silence.

Behind the cluster of vines there was a man. He could see every movement of the man on the cooling-board, but was himself quite safe from detection. He took it upon himself to reply to the terrified man's question. In order to make his voice especially loud and awesome he used a megaphone. "You are not quite dead—only in a trance."

The voice seemed to come from nowhere in particular, but to ring out from a thousand places at once. The man opened and closed his eyes spasmodically; his limbs were no longer strong enough to twitch. His hair was gradually turning white; cold sweat exuded from the pores in his face, and his beard, which had been stiff and bristly, fell in wet meshes. His ashen lips moved, and his swollen tongue protruded, but no sound came from his throat. Again the thunderous voice: "You thought a while ago that this was hell, but it is not—only a foretaste. It all rests with yourself whether you shall see the real one later on. Your life has been spent in sin and crime. Not content with steeping your soul in wickedness, you are trying to ruin the life of a good and pure girl. You have persecuted her cruelly and shamefully. If you continue to do so you have here a hint of what you may expect; but it is not too late to repent and save yourself. Think well!"

The brimstone smell was rapidly being superseded by another odor, which in a few moments had again rendered the man unconscious. Doctor Welfling walked from behind the vines, and looked placidly at the form on the cooling-board. "Now you may return to your tree," he said, although he knew that the person addressed was oblivious. The afternoon sun was shining briskly as the automobile, with its queer freight, sped back over the road toward Goldenrod Farm, and the man under the tree was soon sleeping again on his mossy bed. Two hours later a boy on horseback rode up to Goldenrod, and leaving his horse at the hitching-post, walked up the walk to the house, and rang the bell. Mattie came to the door. "A note for Miss Eveland from Doctor Welfling," said the boy, handing her an envelope, and away he ran.

With palpitating heart Mattie took the note to her room, and sat down on the bed to think. The girl was not without a strong trace of native honor, and made a fight against the thing which she was about to do, but jealousy won out. Impulsively tearing open the envelope, she hastily scanned the contents. The note ran:

"Marion: — Meet me at the front gate to-night at eight o'clock sharp. I have a report to make, and we can take a stroll while we talk. Hastily,

"Truman."

Mattie threw the paper in a jardinière, set fire to it, and watched it reduce to ashes. There was a determined expression on her face. "The time for a settlement has come; it must be to-night," she said to herself.

Shortly before eight Mattie put on a shawl and hat, and was about to pass out the front door, when an idea struck her. She stopped, put a finger to her lips, and ruminated. "He wanted to meet her," she said, "and I am going in her stead. But what a capital joke it would be to wear her wraps and impersonate her. We are about of a size and shape, and in the moonlight the difference in the shade of our hair would not be noticeable. My, why didn't I think of it before? He will think it is she that meets him at the gate, and I shall have the pleasure of seeing how affectionately he would address her. Surely when he asks her for a stroll in the moonlight it is a case of love. I have been on the stage, now let me see how I can act a part in real life."

She returned to her room, and discarded her wraps and hat. She knew where Marion kept her nurses' caps and aprons, and in a few minutes was arrayed in one of the outfits. She placed a shawl over her head, and held it there until she was near the gate, then dropped it to her shoulders and went on.

The moon had just come up over the hill, and was throwing long shadows over the lawn and road beyond. The girl passed out of the gate, and hesitated, then went forward a few steps. A voice from the shadow said, "Is that you, Marion?"

"Yes, it is I," came the faltering reply.

The man stepped from the shadow, and he and the girl were face to face. Something which she saw in that face caused her to change her mind about staying and carrying out her deception, and turning, she fled back toward the house.

"Stop!" came the voice of the man behind her. She only ran the faster.

"Bang! bang! bang!" Three revolver-shots rang out in rapid succession, and the girl, moaning and bleeding, fell to the ground just inside the gate.

The shots were plainly heard at the farm-house, and Hiram and the help ran to see what was the trouble. Marion's heart was beating violently, for she had been very nervous since the experience of the morning, and was prepared for almost anything. She

DO THIS NOW

And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome

Gold Spectacles

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers and I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a



perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only $1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than $5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for $10 a *pair*. I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only $1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: *First*, that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles ***by mail***, which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of $10 or more. *Second*, and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if ***you yourself*** don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me ***right now*** for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,
Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO And any man or woman (also store-keepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from $25 to $100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

NOTE:—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.

MAKE THE GARDEN PAY



Do you get the best possible crops from your garden? Do you not think you could be helped by reading good articles written by experienced men?

The Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.

is a paper devoted solely to fruit culture, with a garden department every month. It is "the handsomest farm paper in America," 24 to 64 pages monthly. Besides its regular garden department, in March it will issue a special gardening number, which is one of four special issues for the first months of 1905: "Anniversary number," "Spraying," "Gardening," "Small Fruits." If you have a garden, or grow fruit, you need *The Fruit-Grower*. 60c a year or send 25c and names of ten farmers who grow fruit and secure a year's subscription, including the four special numbers, any one of which is worth a year's subscription. Your money back if this is not so.

The Fruit-Grower Co.
1568 S. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.

WONDERFUL STOVE—BIG MONEY MAKER!



BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking; also heating rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated—absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly. Address World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

READ AND PROFIT

Silk Chiffon Collars 15c. Beautiful ones at 25c.
Genuine Ostrich-Feather Fans $1.00.
25c. 4-pc. Pearl Waist-Sets 13c.
Muslin Corset-Covers and Drawers, dandies for 25c.
Pretty Linen Doilies 10c. and 25c. each. Which?
Men's Work-Pants (not overalls) for 58c. Size?
Infants' Silk Bonnets 22c.
Men's Moco Driving-Gloves, 48c. for a dandy.
A few pairs Lace Curtains 43c. pair.

All by mail post-paid

Send 25c. and receive Men's 25c. Tie, 25c. Stick-Pin and pair Sleeve-Holders.

CALIFORNIA IMP. CO., Dept. F, Box 344, Upland, Cal.

FREE FOUR YEARS' COURSE IN LIMA COLLEGE including necessary expenses, or $1,200.00. Each first five from any post-office receives prize worth $10.00. Send 14 cents for three months' Educational Herald, and particulars. LIMA, OHIO, Box 658.

had her choice of remaining in the house alone or following the other members of the household out to the front gate, and she chose to go with the rest.

Those who first arrived at the scene of the tragedy found Doctor Welfling on his knees beside the wounded girl, trying to administer to her. The moonlight cast a strong radiance over the spot, and showed a red stream staining the white waist and apron of the victim. Marion caught sight of the young physician, and running up to him, exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor, who is it? What has happened?"

If a ghost had suddenly appeared to the doctor he could not have shown greater surprise or excitement. He jumped to his feet, scanned the face of the girl who addressed him, then that of the girl lying at his feet, and cried, "My God! what does this mean? Are you Marion or her ghost?"

"I am Marion, surely. And who is this unfortunate girl?"

As she spoke Marion stooped over the still form on the ground, and recognized her. "Why, it's Mattie!" she exclaimed. Hiram and Aunt Rachel and the hands had been standing about in open-mouthed astonishment during the extraordinary scene, but at sound of Mattie's name they all sprang forward, and pandemonium ensued. In the presence of them all Doctor Welfling sprang to the side of Marion, and kissing her, whispered, "Thank God, you are safe! I was sure this poor girl was you."

To the frenzied questions of the people about the body the doctor replied that there was no hope for the girl; that one of the bullets had entered her heart, and that she had died almost instantly.

"Was she murdered, or did she kill herself?" asked Hiram.

"Evidently murdered," said the doctor. "It appears that the bullet which killed her entered from the back, so that she could not have inflicted the wound herself. I was coming up the lane, when I heard three shots, and ran to this spot as fast as I could. I saw no one, but thought I heard a noise as of some one running through the brush back of the barn. The case certainly looks very mysterious, but the strangest part of it to me is that Mattie should have been dressed in nurse's costume. Can any one explain it?"

Nobody could. Hiram gave directions to have the body taken into the house, and then he asked of Welfling, "But, Doctor, how in the world did you happen to come along just at that time? It seems very strange."

"I had an appointment to meet Marion at the gate at eight o'clock," Welfling replied, "and it lacked but a minute or so. We were going to take a stroll. Did you not get my note?" he asked, turning to Marion.

"No, I received no note of that kind."

"But the boy brought it here this afternoon. It was addressed to you on the envelope, and the boy said he gave it to a girl who from his description I judged to be you. Who could have gotten it?"

"I'm sure I can't explain," said Marion.

"Nor I," said Welfling, assuming a puzzled expression.

If either had a suspicion it was not voiced.

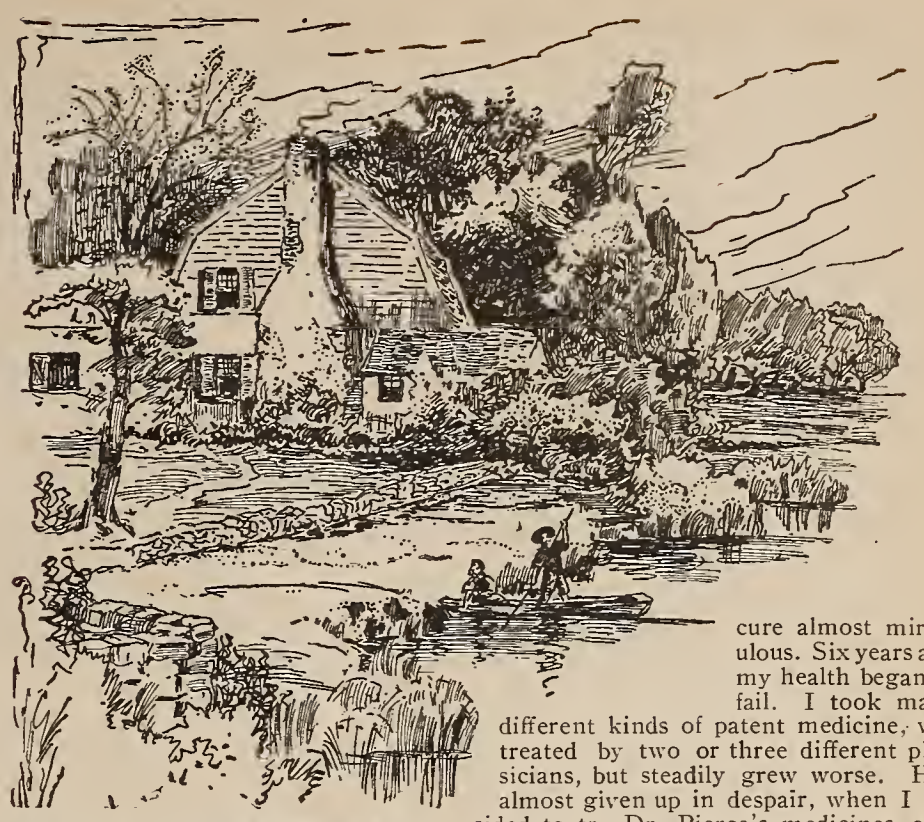
◈

Chapter VII.

Mattie's remains were laid away in the little village cemetery. The whole countryside was aroused by the murder, and on the morning of the funeral every farmer for miles around assembled to pay respect to the dead and discuss the crime. Those same farmers had for the three days since the shooting been exerting every effort to find a trace of the murderer, but it seemed as though not a single plausible clue had been left. The nearest any one seemed to come to a solution of the mystery was to suppose that the tramp whom Aunt Rachel had turned away that morning had committed the crime for revenge. Every effort was made to learn when and how the tramp had gotten away from the vicinity, but without avail. Doctor Welfling, at least, was positive that the man under the tree had not tarried after the experience in the "Chamber of Horrors." He told Marion of that affair, but thought it wise not to give the details to the others, for he could not see how it was to have any bearing on the murder. In fact, no one placed much stress on the tramp theory, because all believed that the girl was killed by some one who knew her well and had lured her to the lane that night for the purpose of killing her. Then the nurse's costume which the girl had worn when she was killed added to the mystery. Mr. Hazelett was determined that the crime should be avenged, and to that end offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

The morning after the funeral Mr. Hazelett, Aunt Rachel, Marion and Doctor Welfling were sitting on the front porch talking over the tragedy, when the gate clicked and a man walked in. Hiram went down the path a piece to meet him.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 30]



THE OLD HOMESTEADS

Historic Monuments to the Thrift of Our Ancestors

It is as natural for us to love the trees, the meadows, the old homesteads, as it is to want food and drink. Our ancestors built well when they erected those old mansions, the walls of which are in many cases as firm and good to-day as they were one hundred and fifty years ago. Our ancestors lived more simple lives than we do at the present day. They lived closer to nature. They lived in the sunshine and out of doors. As a rule they ate simple foods and easily digested them. To-day the American people eat fast, eat unwholesome foods, and are shut up in dark and close offices, shops and illy ventilated rooms. Nature provides us with all we need for life if we only can take advantage of the good air, sunshine and eat good fruits and vegetables. Nature also provides the remedy for ill-health and stomach troubles in its roots, herbs and barks. Some forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, now chief of staff to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found that certain herbs, roots and barks, when made into a concentrated extract, helped in the assimilation of the food and purified the blood. This "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce makes pure, rich blood. *Every bottle bears the stamp of public approval.* The reason many patent medicines fail in curing disease and eradicating poisons from the blood is because they contain large quantities of alcohol. Dr. R. V. Pierce never believed in the use of alcohol for a medicinal tonic, as he found it shrunk up the red blood corpuscles, and although it might give temporary benefit, it did no lasting good. Any one can easily prove that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol by simple distillation. Therefore do not permit the dealer to persuade you that he makes something better, or knows of something "just as good," for it is almost certain to contain alcohol or narcotics, and will not do you the lasting good which this "Discovery" of Dr. Pierce is sure to do. Thousands of people have given their testimony as to its merits, and lack of space only permits us to publish a few of the many letters received every day from those who have tested its merits. The reason they speak so highly of it is because it supplies the needed strength to the body to throw off a cold—to prevent catarrh, pneumonia or consumption. By its nourishing qualities the body is filled with renewed vitality, and for the weakened system as a remedy for those recovering from sickness it is the safest tonic one can take.

"I would be ungrateful indeed," writes Mrs. J. M. Kizziar, of Murfreesboro, Ark., "should I not do all I could to assist you in your great effort to relieve the suffering. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be the means of helping some poor suffering woman to find relief, as I have done. Words fail to express my gratitude to you and to the Faculty of your Institute for the relief from the great suffering I so long endured. I consider my cure almost miraculous. Six years ago my health began to fail. I took many different kinds of patent medicine, was treated by two or three different physicians, but steadily grew worse. Had almost given up in despair, when I decided to try Dr. Pierce's medicines, as a last resort. I learned that he invited all the sick and suffering to consult him, so thought I would write and place my case in his hands. He kindly answered my letter, advising a course of his medicines. I sent for Dr. Pierce's book, the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read it carefully, and followed his advice as faithfully as I could. My disease was so complicated I had but little hope. I was suffering from inflammation and congestion of the stomach and liver, piles, ulceration of womb, also prolapsus, congestion and irritation of ovaries. At the time I commenced treatment with Dr. Pierce I was greatly emaciated, complexion pale and sallow, eyes lifeless, and sick and tired all over. Would have weak spells so I could hardly move hand or foot. All the nourishment I could take was a little milk and cracker—even then I would suffer untold agony. Did not dare take a drink of cold water. Had a dreadful headache all the time; back ached so I could not rest day nor night; pain in side under shoulder-blade and in back of neck; had a ringing or roaring in ears, night-sweats, chilly sensations and hot flashes, also palpitation of heart and menstrual derangement. Hands and feet were cold, and felt numb or 'asleep.' By the time I had taken one bottle each of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' I felt some better, my head and stomach did not pain me so much, and as I persisted in the treatment one by one my aches and pains disappeared. Now I can eat anything I want, and can do the housework for a family of six. I now enjoy better health than for several years past."

"When first I commenced taking your remedies," writes Mr. E. F. Cingmars, of 533 Penn Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., "I had been for four months under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city for catarrh and stomach trouble, rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you and stated my case, and after receiving your instructions I followed them closely. After taking five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve, and decided to continue the medicines and observe your instructions regarding hygienic treatment. It is now nearly six months since I commenced your treatment, and I can say that I am well and never felt better in my life. Am very grateful to you for what your medicine has done for me."

"Nine or ten years ago my health became very poor, and in 1892 was so far gone that good doctors pronounced my case the worst they had ever treated," writes Mr. Harvey Phipps, of Florence, Ala. "I had acute stomach trouble, liver complaint, catarrh, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I finally took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and in a few days noticed a decided improvement. When I had used three bottles of the 'Discovery' I was a new man; could eat mince pie for supper, go to bed at 7:00 P.M. and sleep until 7:00 A.M."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser sent on receipt of stamps to pay for mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Are You Deaf?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval.
Write for Catalogue.
WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia

LADIES: For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY Bloomington, Ill. Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

$19.90 BIG PARLOR ORGAN.
ORGAN LESSONS FREE.



FOR $19.90 we furnish this big handsome solid golden oak Parlor Organ, stands 6 feet high, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, latest style for 1905, guaranteed the equal of organs sold by others for nearly double the price. Shown by a large picture and fully described in our big free Organ Catalogue sent to any one for the asking.

AT $25. 95 to $51.95 we sell other beautiful ORGANS, all made in our own organ factory and sold direct to you at only a little above actual manufacturing cost, at much lower prices than any dealer can buy. We include a 2 years' course of Organ Lessons Absolutely Free.

WHY we can build and sell the best ORGANS in the United States for so much less money than all other manufacturers and dealers, is all explained in our new free Organ Catalogue. OUR NO MONEY WITH ORDER PLAN, free trial offer, our twenty-five years binding guarantee, all fully explained in the BIG, FREE ORGAN CATALOGUE, sent on request. Have you any use for an organ? If not, have you a friend who could use an organ if the price was low enough, the offer liberal enough, the greatest chance ever known? If so, cut this ad out and send to us, and the catalogue, our several propositions, and our new and most astonishingly liberal offer of a MUSICAL EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE, will all go to you FREE, BY RETURN MAIL, POSTPAID. Write for our Free Organ Catalogue at once. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Lest We Forget"

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown, and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.



White Bronze

Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them.

Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis.

If in need of monuments, markers, headstones, posts, covers or statuary give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of

Beautiful Designs

prices, etc. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. Agents wanted.

MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.
347 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Special Inducements on Winter Orders. Act now.

10,000 YOUNG MEN WANTED



To qualify for positions of
Railway Brakemen, Firemen, Station Agents, Towermen and Telegraph Operators
At Salaries from $60 to $125 a Month

We teach you by mail the Standard Rules and Modern Methods employed by the leading railroads of this country, and assist you to a position when you are qualified. Our School and Course of Study are endorsed by Railroad Managers who want our graduates. The instruction in every department is practical, progressive and intensely interesting and fits you to perform the duties of your position intelligently. The founders and faculty of The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School are all prominent railroad officials now actively engaged with a great railway system employing hundreds of young men—so that students come in contact with men able to assist them in every way. Write for free catalog.

THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, DEPT. B, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

A Steady Position and a Good Salary

The U. S. Government has thousands of steady positions paying good salaries, for those who can pass the Civil Service examinations. We can fit you, at a small cost, to pass these examinations and qualify you for a good place. It is necessary only that you be an American and over 18 years of age. Write at once for free *Civil Service Booklet.*

International Correspondence Schools,
Box 870 Scranton, Pa.



FREE

We Give 110 Premiums

to quickly introduce our New Style Easy-to-Thread Gold Eye Needles. Send us your name and address, we will send you 2 doz. packages of needles and 1 doz. Silveroid Thimbles, postpaid, with large Premium list. You sell the Needles at 5c. a pkg. and to each person that buys 2 pks. you give a Thimble Free. Your success is certain. When needles are sold, send us the $1.20 and we'll send the Premium you select and are entitled to. Order now and get extra Present Free. GLOBE NOVELTY CO., Box 630, Greenville, Pa.



The 'BEST' Light

Portable 100-Candle Power light. Every lamp warranted. The most brilliant, economical light made. No grease, dirt, odor or smoke.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE BEST LIGHT COMPANY,
212 E. 5th St., Canton, O.



No Dirt Left

in clothes washed with the BUSY BEE WASHER 100 pieces in 1 hour, no hard work. That's the record. *Agents Wanted.* Exclusive Sale.

Write for terms. Busy Bee Washer Co., Box K, Erie, Pa.

YOUNG ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED
RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

Baggagemen, Brakemen, Locomotive Firemen, Electric Motormen and Conductors. Experience unnecessary. Prepare you at home by MAIL. Inclose stamp for application blank and booklet. J. P. Railway Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

How to Dress

Child's Suspender Petticoat

THIS skirt, with its straps over the shoulders, will be a useful addition to the wardrobe of any small girl. The full straight skirt is gathered into the waistband all the way around, and may be made of some colored wash-material like gingham or a good thick quality of chambray, or it may be of white muslin or cambric. The skirt is made with a deep hem, with a group of tucks above it. On the waistband are the buttons for fastening the suspenders. The pattern for the Child's Suspender-Petticoat, No. 453, is cut for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

◈

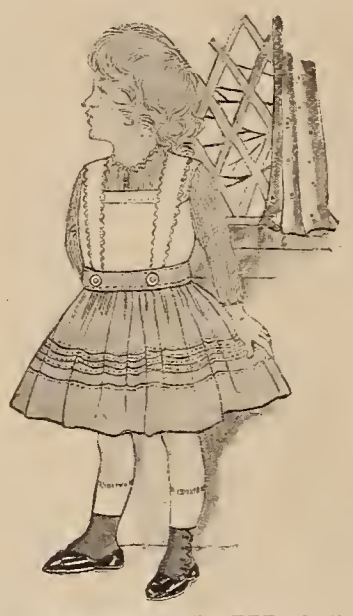
Combination Waist and Drawers

The proud mother of a blessed baby has a way, somewhat peculiar to mothers, of getting real enjoyment out of making her own particular baby's clothes. As for his underwear—well, she just wouldn't buy that in the shops, even if she happens to be near the big shops and could.

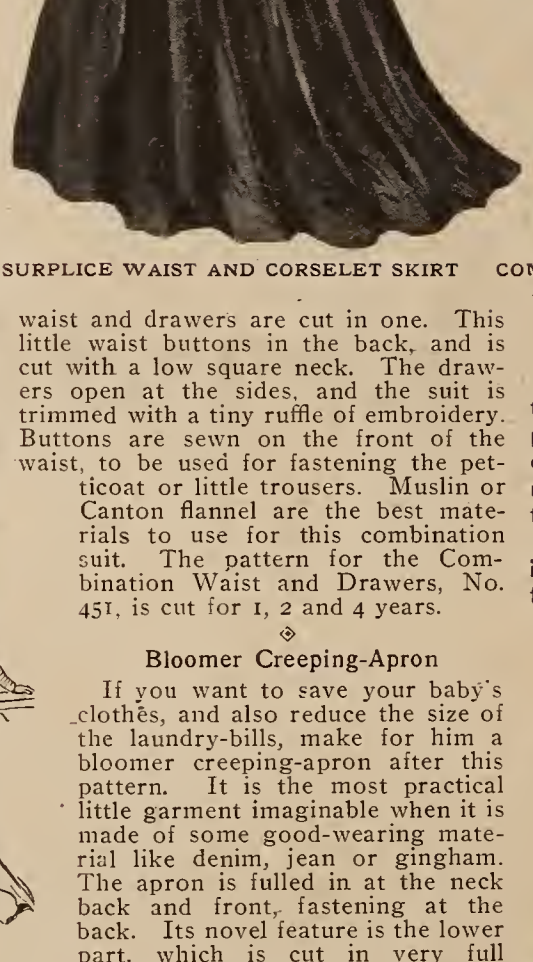
If she feels the need of a few original designs to help her as she sews for the baby of her heart, she will surely find them on this page.

All the designs here pictured have been thought out with the idea of obtaining for the little tots something practical, as well as original, in the way of underclothing.

Every mother knows that there isn't a baby the land over who enjoys being dressed. It is an obvious fact that the less clothing baby has to wear, the better he likes it. This little combination suit of underwear does away with getting the baby into first his drawers, then his undershirt. In this model the waist and drawers are cut in one. This little waist buttons in the back, and is cut with a low square neck. The drawers open at the sides, and the suit is trimmed with a tiny ruffle of embroidery. Buttons are sewn on the front of the waist, to be used for fastening the petticoat or little trousers. Muslin or Canton flannel are the best materials to use for this combination suit. The pattern for the Combination Waist and Drawers, No. 451, is cut for 1, 2 and 4 years.



CHILD'S SUSPENDER-PETTICOAT



SURPLICE WAIST AND CORSELET SKIRT



COMBINATION WAIST AND DRAWERS



BLOOMER CREEPING-APRON

◈

Bloomer Creeping-Apron

If you want to save your baby's clothes, and also reduce the size of the laundry-bills, make for him a bloomer creeping-apron after this pattern. It is the most practical little garment imaginable when it is made of some good-wearing material like denim, jean or gingham. The apron is fulled in at the neck back and front, fastening at the back. Its novel feature is the lower part, which is cut in very full bloomers, each bloomer-leg gathered into a band at the bottom. The apron is made sufficiently full to be worn over any little dress-skirt. The pattern for the Bloomer Creeping-Apron, No. 478, is cut for 1 and 2 years.

◈

Waist with Scroll Trimming and Triple Box-Plait Skirt

There is no doubt that the woman who wears this frock will look her best. The upper part of the waist is laid in fine tucks and trimmed with scroll puffings. The invisible fastening is at the back. The skirt, which is cut in seven gores, is made with a triple box-plait in front and two inverted plaits at the back. This dainty and fashionable costume is proving one of the most popular and pleasing of the season's creations. The pattern for the Waist with Scroll Trimming, No. 471, is cut for sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Triple Box-Plait Skirt, No. 472, is cut for sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures. The length of the pattern for the skirt is 42 inches.



FULL FANCY WAIST AND FULL SKIRT

Surplice Waist and Corselet Skirt

This new and very fashionable costume may be of chiffon velvet, supple cloth or crêpe de chine, with lace for the chemisette and cuffs. The pattern for the Surplice Waist, No. 464, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Corselet Skirt, No. 465, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

◈

Full Fancy Waist and Full Skirt

Any of the crêpe-weave fabrics would lend themselves admirably to the style of this in-between-season frock. The pattern for the Full Fancy Waist, No. 459, is cut for sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Full Skirt, No. 460, is cut for sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

◈

Shades

The shaded idea is the smart idea right now, and it is not only in evening-dress fabrics that it is seen. Shaded cloth and velvet gowns are all the vogue, and when the material of the frock does not vary from one tint to another, the coloring of the gown is repeated in varying shades in each and every one of the accessories.

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our winter and spring catalogue of fashionable patterns is ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



WAIST WITH SCROLL TRIMMING AND TRIPLE BOX-PLAIT SKIRT

Dressmaking Taught Free

You Can Easily Make Your Own and Children's Dresses and Clothes and Have Them Look as Beautiful as Any City Dressmaker Can Make Them

Fortunately, every lady can now make her dresses at home in the best of taste, and not rely on disappointing dressmakers, and save the money they would pay the dressmaker for more beautiful material, trimmings, etc.



Dressmaking Made Easy in Your Own Home

The new Illustrated Lessons containing over forty pages, we are sending to every lady, teach how to cut, fit, sew, trim, press, and in fact make, from start to finish, perfect dresses of all kinds. They give full instructions about house dresses, home dresses, party, traveling, street, riding and walking dresses of every description. There are also full and complete instructions, and a chapter devoted to making children's clothes—both girls' and boys'—from baby dresses on up to children's, misses' and young ladies'. Nothing is omitted that is necessary to make these lessons complete and necessary to every home. These lessons are absolutely free and not for sale.

We publish the Home Queen, a monthly magazine, chucked full of good things that will interest every woman, man and child in the land. It is a 24-page paper, and the pages are 11 by 16 inches, three times the size of the ordinary magazine page, and all filled full of fascinating stories, information interesting to women, beauty and fashion hints, music, poetry, humor, and things that every one should know and will enjoy reading.

In order to quickly increase our circulation to one million during the year 1905, we will send the Home Queen to all new subscribers for twelve months for only twenty-five cents, and give in addition, the full aud complete new Illustrated Lessons that will enable you to make all your own dresses and children's clothes aud have them look as beautiful as you could wish. It is a rare hargain and a grand opportunity for any lady, and thousands are taking advantage of it all over the land. Many wealthy and fashionable society ladies are taking advantage of this grand offer.

Send 25 cents to-day, and receive the Home Queen for one year and our new Illustrated Dressmaking Lessons free.

If you are not pleased with the first number, we will return your money. Is it not worth trying? Address the Home Queen, 381 Chaplin St., Waterville, Maine.

Be sure and write to-day.

EDUCATOR SHOES

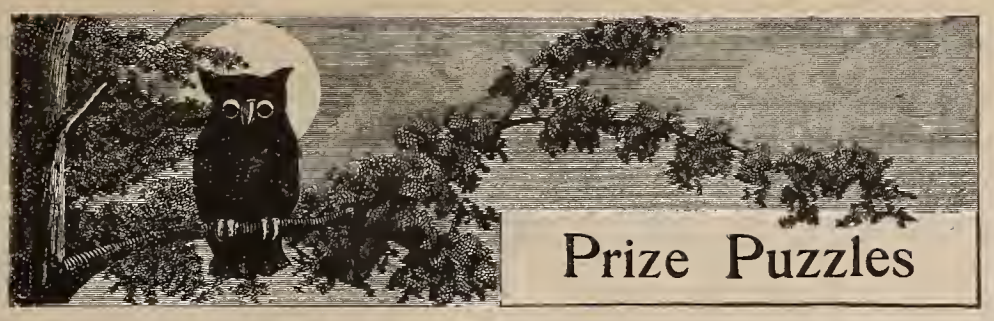
"LET THE CHILD'S FEET GROW AS THEY SHOULD."

Box, Russia and Patent Calf and Kid,
Infants', 5 to 8, $1.50 Misses', 11½ to 2, $2.00
Child's, 8½ to 11, 1.75 Girls', 2½ to 6, 2.50
Add 25 cents for delivery.
Oak Soles sewed with new Richardson Short Stitch give utmost pliability and strength.

Send for booklet about these and many other styles for Men, Women, Boys and Children.
Ask your dealer for Educators or send to us.
Take no imitation.
Educator Rubbers fit Educator Shoes.
RICE & HUTCHINS
SHOEMAKERS
15 HIGH ST., BOSTON

TELEPHONES
FOR FARMERS' LINES
Build your own lines. Inexpensive and simple. We will tell you how. Book of instructions free. C N 302
THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.
154 St. Clair St. Cleveland, Ohio.

TO THE WOMEN We make your work lighter with our useful and needy HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Send for free catalogues. TRADERS SUPPLY CO., Trueheart Bldg., Paducah, Ky.



Prize Puzzles

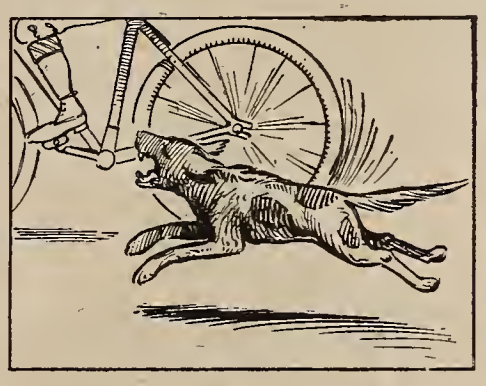
THE ARMY AND NAVY

In the Six Pictures Below are Hidden the Names of Three Admirals and Three Generals of the United States

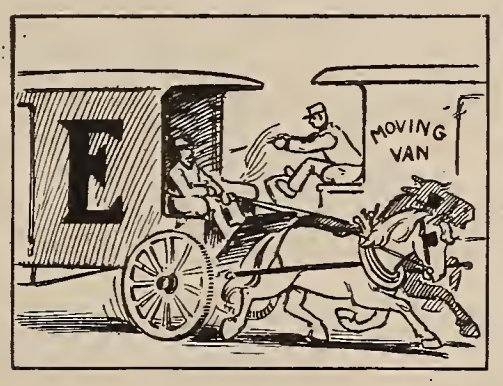
We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the Woman, Girl, Boy and Man Who Sends Us a Correct List of the Generals and Admirals and the Best Brief Mention of Some Important Event in the Life of Any One of the Officers Represented. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before March 1st.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a book, "History of the United States," will be given the person in each state and territory, the District of Columbia and each province of Canada who sends us a correct list accompanied by a short story as above conditioned. The best short story and correct list, therefore, from each state and territory wins a prize, giving equal opportunity to all our readers, wherever they may be located. In the states or territories where the four larger prizes are awarded the smaller prizes will be given to the person who sends the second-best story and correct list. In no case will any one person receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



1.



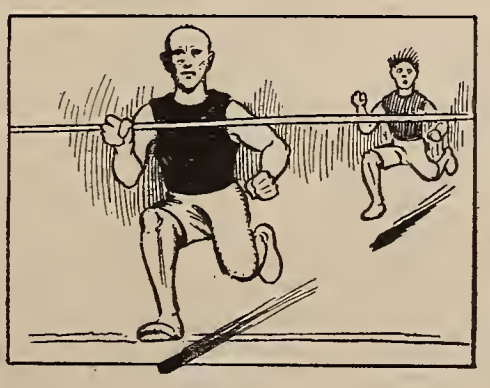
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE IN THE JANUARY 15th ISSUE

1—New Jersey. 2—Idaho.
3—Maryland. 4—Montana.
5—Tennessee. 6—Iowa.

◈

Prize Awards

In accordance with our offer, prizes have been sent to the successful contestants in the different states and territories.

◈

He Worried

The crops were all right and the weather was fine,
But he worried.
As Fortune looked on him her smile was benign,
Yet he worried.
His fate it was cheery past question or doubt;
There wasn't a cause for a sigh or a pout,
And so, as he'd nothing to worry about,
He just worried.

One day this poor man heard a summons to go
From his worry
Where a little low mound puts an end to earth's woe
And its worry;
And he said, "I am worried as worried could be
For fear that Saint Peter will not admit me."
And, knowing his style, there was cause, I'll agree,
For his worry.

—A. J. W., in Sunset.

Keep a Goin'

Ef you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a goin'!
Ef it hails or ef it snows,
Keep a goin'!
'Tain't no use to sit and whine,
When the fish ain't on yer line,
Bait yer hook, and keep a tryin',
Keep a goin'!

When the weather kills yer crop,
Keep a goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a goin'!
S'pose you're out o' every dime,
Bein' so ain't any crime,
Tell the world you're feelin' prime,
Keep a goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like sighin'—sing,
Keep a goin'!

—Frank L. Stanton.

◈

If the Puzzle Department interests you, it will likely do as much for your neighbors. Tell them about it, will you? We want them on our list of subscribers.

TRY THE VICTOR
At Your Home
TALKS PLAYS SINGS



No Money In Advance

Special Offer to Readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE

To any responsible farmer or other thoroughly responsible person we will ship

ON FREE TRIAL

Our Victor Royal Talking Machine and your choice of one dozen Victor Records. (Lowest net cash price everywhere $20.)

If not satisfactory, return machine by express at our expense and we charge you nothing; the trial is free.

But we know you will be more than pleased to keep the VICTOR—and—if, after 48 hours' trial at your home, it is satisfactory send us $5; balance of $15 payable in 6 installments of

$2.50 A MONTH

Remember—*No bother with C. O. D. No guarantee from third parties; no lease or chattel mortgages; no interest charged on payments. We will trust any responsible person to pay as agreed.*

$20 is the lowest net price at which a genuine Victor Talking Machine and one dozen Victor Records can be bought today anywhere and the Victor is the best there is. Do not confuse this with toy machines. This instrument has a spring motor, oak cabinet and the best reproducer made. It will play any disc records. Anybody can play it.

TALKS! LAUGHS! SINGS! PLAYS!

You can hear the best bands, choruses, operas, soloists, comic songs, comic recitations, etc., all in your own home. Write today for free catalogue and list of 2000 records.

The Talking Machine Company,
107 Madison Street, Dept. M, Chicago, Ill.

FREE to those who already own a Victor; 25 of our new soft tone, non-scratching needles. Write for free sample package. Charges prepaid on Victor and Edison Records.

APRON PATTERN FREE!

This is the best apron pattern ever offered and it is something every lady needs. You cannot fail to be pleased with this one and all new subscribers to the

People's Popular Monthly

will receive one free. This is a prize pattern. Takes 4 7-8 yds. of material ona yard wide. Only two buttons. Small, medium and large size. THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY is a fine, 24-page, beautifully illustrated home magazine for women and girls, filled with bright, interesting etories and well edited departments on Fancy Work, Home Dressmaking, Cooking, Flowers Chats With Girls, etc. It is being improved with every issue and is now one of the most "popular" story papers published. It is cheap at fifty cents, which is the regular subscription price, but in order to introduce our magazine to new readers we send THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY a full year and the apron pattern for only 25c. Address,

PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.
132 Manhat'n Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.



Send for One Today.

CARPETS ON TRIAL



Cut this ad. out and send to us, or on a postal card say, "Send me your Free Carpet Catalogue," and you will receive free by return mail, postpaid, full particulars how we furnish anyone, free, a big variety of large samples of Ingrain, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, you will get our Big Book of Carpets, beautifully illustrated and fully described, over 100 beautiful color plate samples of carpets reduced from 1¼-yard lengths.

THE BIG FREE BOOK shows an almost endless variety of Carpets, Art Squares, Rugs, Matting, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Shades, Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery, etc. Yard width carpet, 11c per yard and upwards; big rugs with fancy border and fringe to cover big parlors, $1.92 and up. We will explain why we can sell carpets at about one-half the prices others charge.

OUR FREE TRIAL PLAN will be fully explained. How we cut and make carpet in any shape to fit any room, our binding quality guarantee, our pay after received terms, quick delivery, color scheme, very little freight charges, all will be explained to you. Cut this ad. out and send to us or on a postal card say, "Send me your Free Carpet Catalogue," and you will get all this free, and you will get our very latest and most astonishingly liberal carpet offer, a carpet proposition never known of befors. WRITE TODAY and see what you get FREE by return mail, postpaid. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago

Telegraphy

taught thoroughly. Institution established 1874. Endorsed by officials Railroads and W. U. Tel. Co. Positions secured. Entire cost, tuition (telegraphy and typewriting), board and room, 6 months' course, $89. Can be reduced. Home instruction also given. Catalogue M free.
DODGE'S INSTITUTE OF TELEGRAPHY, Valparaiso, Ind.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BOUND TO SUIT

This Split Hickory Special is a Made to Order Buggy, yet sold for only

30 Days' Free Use Plan



$50

Therefore it is **bound** to suit the buyer. Split Hickory Vehicles are made by well paid, **skilled union labor**, in one of the largest and best equipped factories in the country. We employ **no girl labor** in our factory nor do we have **boys** doing our painting and striping. Every Split Hickory buggy embodies the results of over twenty years successful carriage manufacturing, insuring comfort, durability and correct style. Here are some of their 100 points of merit.

Screwed rim wheels; quick shifting shaft couplers; long distance dust-proof axles; oil tempered springs; finest quality imported all wool broad cloth upholstering, cushion and back; spring cushion and solid spring back; top has genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters with heavy water-proof rubber roof and curtain, lined and reinforced. Wheels, gear, body and all woodwork carried 100 days in pure oil and lead; 16 coats of paint, with highest grade of finishing varnish.

To thoroughly acquaint you with our Split Hickory Vehicles, and our new and liberal plan of selling direct to users we want to send you our handsome **1905 Catalogue**, comprising 192 pages, fully illustrated. The catalogue shows our complete line of Vehicles and Harness.

Send us a postal card request. Address

The OHIO CARRIAGE Mf'g. Co., (H. C. PHELPS, Pres.)
Station 28, Cincinnati, Ohio.

20 PKTS. SEEDS 20 RARE BULBS FREE

SEND US 25c. to cover cost of packing and postage, and receive this grand collection of **Beautiful Flowers**, our new catalogue, containing the most liberal offers ever made, and a **CASH CHECK** for 25c., giving you your money back.

20 Packets Seed

1 pkt. Browallia Blue
1 pkt. French Honey Suckle
1 pkt. Cigar Plant Novelty
1 pkt. Giant Daisy
1 pkt. Yellow Violet Rare
1 pkt. Chinese Aster
1 pkt. Jap. Morning Glory
1 pkt. Virginia Creeper
2 pkts. Pansies [Named]
1 pkt. Double Balsam
1 pkt. Poppy Jap. Pompon
1 pkt. Carnation [Choice]
1 pkt. Phlox [Best Mixed]
1 pkt. Chrysanthemum
1 pkt. Wallflower
1 pkt. Sweet Peas
1 pkt. Zinnia Crested
1 pkt. Heliotrope [Hardy]
1 pkt. Petunia, Fringed

20 Bulbs 1 *Red Calla*, 1 *Amaryllis*, 1 *Tuberose*, 2 Gladiolus, 1 Hardy Lily, 1 Hardy Climber, 3 Geranium Flowered Bulbs, 10 Mixed Summer Flowering Bulbs.

OUR GUARANTEE—If after receiving this collection you are not satisfied, we will cheerfully return your money.

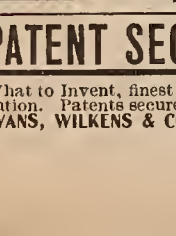
J. ROSCOE FULLER & CO., Floral Park, N. Y.

High-Grade Flower Seeds.

20 Packages FOR 10c.

	KINDS.		KINDS.		KINDS.
Aster.	16	Candytuft,	10	Portulacca,	20
Pansy,	10	Morn. Glory,	6	Marigold,	18
Bat. Button,	10	Eschscholtzia.		Sw't William,	8
Sweet Peas.		Zennia,	12	Petunia,	10
Poppy,	18	Larkspur,	6	Sweet Alyssum.	
		Nasturtium,	10	Calliopsis,	8
		Balsam,	12	Pinks,	10

Sweet Mignonette.



All of the above sent to any address, postpaid, for 10c., silver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium, and to introdnce our seeds into every household, we will also send a **collection of fine, beautiful bulbs free** *with catalogue.*

SOMERVILLE NURSERY, Somerville, Mass.

A Pansy Proposition

For six cents in stamps and the addresses of five persons who are sure to be interested in seeds and plants, we will mail you 100 seeds of

Templin's New Giant Pansies

Giant Ruffled, Blotched and Striped Varieties. Also our "Pansy Booklet" which tells how to grow them. Will send you at the same time our large (160 pages) Illustrated Catalog for 1905 of

Ideal Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Templin Co., Dept. B, Calla, O.

100 Lovely Flowers Given Away

I have collected 100 varieties of wonderful flowers, their beauty being beyond description, and will send a few seeds of all these kinds for testing this summer to any person enclosing **10c.** to pay postage and packing. They are simply marvels of beauty, many new to us all, and given *free* only to advertise my flowers. My **great seed catalogue** for 1905 will be sent with every lot of seeds. It is full of *bargains*. $4000 "*Lesson on Vegetables*" is what is creating wonderful interest with the ladies. It is something entirely new; no other catalogue has it, and you will be delighted with it. Send to-day.

F. B. MILLS, Box 121, Rose Hill, N. Y.

MISS LIPPINCOTT'S LOWER SEEDS

Nasturtiums, 20 Varieties
Royal Show Pansy, 100 Colors
Sweet Peas, 40 Varieties
Asters, Mixed, all kinds

These Four Packets (25c value) for 8c and names of two flower loving friends. My 13th annual catalog and book, "Floral Culture," FREE.

MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, Minneapolis, Minn.

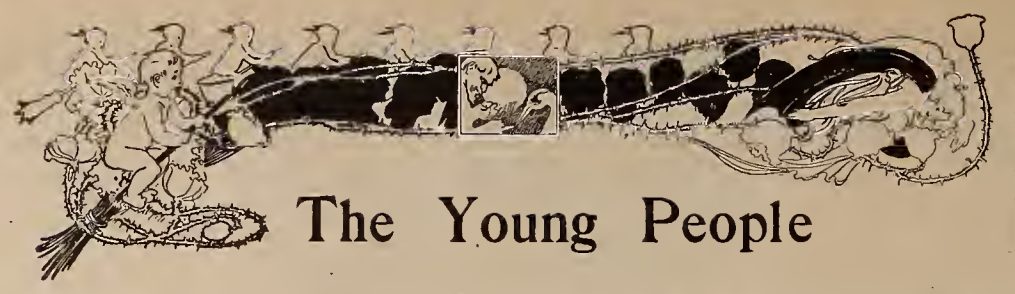
8¢

PATENT SECURED or FEE Returned.

FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised at our expense.

EVANS, WILKENS & CO., 615 F St., Washington, D. C.

A Visit to a Military School



The Young People

MY NEPHEW had been urging me to visit him ever since the proud day on which he donned the cadet uniform and became "one of the boys" at a military academy well known in the Middle states. I was therefore the recipient of a warm welcome when I appeared upon the campus one spring afternoon. It was visitors' day, so the freedom of the buildings and the grounds was ours, and we at once began to make good use of that freedom.

First of all Robert must show me his own room, shared with one of the other boys. This was large and cheerful, with a huge closet and two windows. Each boy has a single white iron bedstead, comfortably furnished, and piled high with pillows "from home." The walls were covered—yes, literally covered—with pictures, posters, souvenirs, and I know not what. But all in all they were gracefully arranged, and spoke favorably of the good taste of the two occupants. The painted floor was covered by a rug, while shades and lace curtains were at the windows. The two share the same dresser and stand, and everywhere neatness and cleanliness, two traits insisted upon by the officers, were in evidence. On all sides were similar rooms or those occupied by officers or teachers.

Down the long corridors we wandered, meeting a professor here, an officer there, and ever and anon stopping to shake the hand of some fellow-student of this precious nephew of mine. It was amusing to hear the greetings between the boys. Never a first name was heard. I felt almost guilty when I said "Robert" instead of "Webb."

On the lower floor were the large, inviting reception-rooms, the matron's suite, the officcs and numerous meeting-points. All along the front ran a broad, cheery piazza, the gathering-place of this huge family on summer evenings when work is done. An inclosed bridge connects the dormitory with the mess-halls, a bright, cheery place of kitchens and cupboards and store-rooms, surmounted by a huge dining-room, and presided over by dusky helpers. Here, too, is the hospital, fresh and pleasant, but fortunately seldom in demand, owing to the robust, hearty life enjoyed by all.

Off to one side a huge brick building containing study and class rooms, gymnasium, swimming-pool, bowling-alley, reading-rooms and paraphernalia of every description attracted our attention. Here the chaplain and a professor were bowling, to the amusement of a bevy of the boys, whose laughter and teasing remarks followed each failure to win the points desired. In the basement the major and some of his aids were engrossed in shop-work, and in the gymnasium we ran onto the unpleasant side of the boys' life, the famous "on squad" drill. This is the punishment meted out to those who have received marks in their studies or deportment. To be "on squad" means that each offense shall be condoned by marching around and around the "gym" for a certain length of time with shouldered arms at no slow gait and without halting. It is needless to say that marks are decidedly on the minority side.

Robert next procured a permit to leave the grounds, and we enlarged our walk to take in portions of the outlying territory, one of the most wildly beautiful spots I ever saw, a fitting background for a school of such homy atmosphere. Various churchcs were pointed out, and just here let me say that the boys must attend service every Sunday at such church as their parents or guardians selcct. An officer or a professor accompanies each group to their respective church, and they are seated in a body.

But we were compelled to hasten back to the academy, for Robert's permit would soon expire, and he must be on hand for drill and inspection. Being a bugler, he is required to blow the calls for the various duties, beginning with reveille at six in the morning, and concluding with taps at 9 P.M., the hour for retiring. After our return I was left to amuse myself while Robert donned his full-dress uniform and made the necessary calls for drill and inspection. In company with the major, his wife and other visitors, I followed the tread of the boys to the large gymnasium, where in bad weather the drills are held. Robert, who is a member of the band, proudly took his place with the wielders of horn and drumsticks, while the others were marched to and fro, handling their guns like veterans. After the drill, inspection by the subordinate officers was followed by a rigid examination of the dress, arms and bearing of each cadet by the major himself. The band struck up a lively air, and the march back to quarters began. Loitering on our way we listened to the major's tales of boyish escapades, and laughed with him at some of the pranks played by mischievous fun-lovers, agreeing with him, too, that a manlier, sturdier-looking set of youth is seldom found, and that fun without malicious intent is the birthright of every boy.



BILLY AND HIS PET PORKER

On one side of the grounds we noticed a row of beautiful young elms, which we were informed were planted by the various graduating classes which had gone forth from the academy. Each of these stalwart memorials to past commencements is set into the ground over an hermetically sealed box, in which lies the names of the members of the class, its motto, colors and other interesting data. Decades hence, when perhaps the trees themselves have decayed, the buildings moldered away, and teachers and students gone to their final school-room, what relics the contents of these boxes will prove!

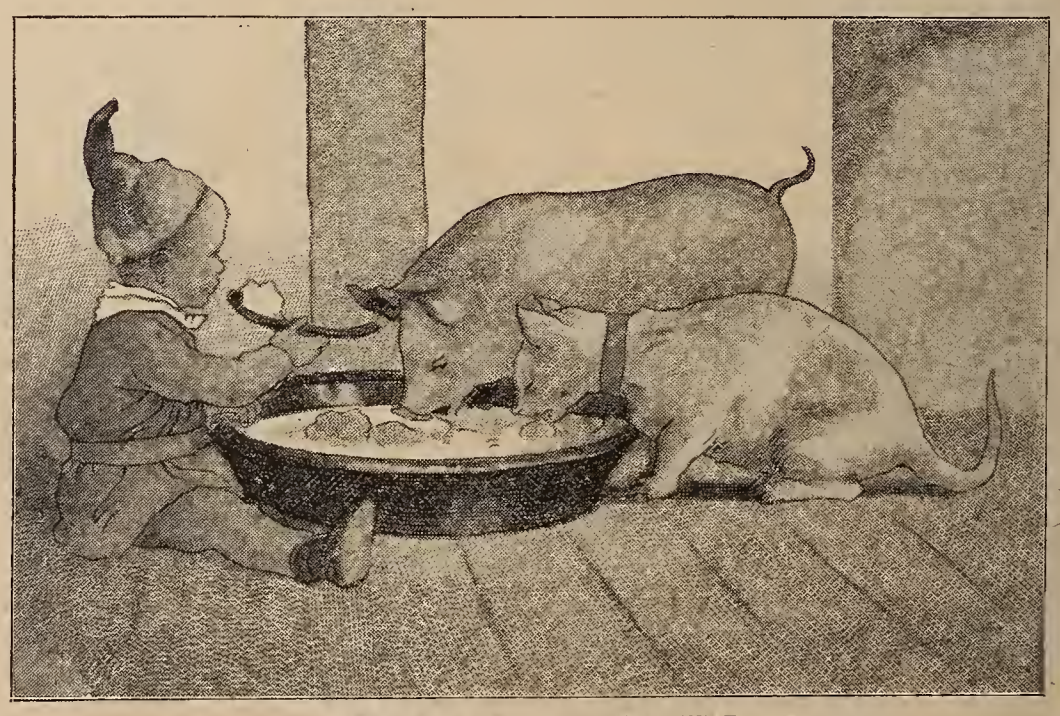
But hark! The bugle calls again—this time to dinner. Through the corridors and across the bridge to the mess-hall tramped the boys. I caught myself falling into step with a martial air decidedly at variance with my age and former experiences. But the very atmosphere was redolent with marches, drills and bugle-calls, so I felt in a measure excusable for entering into the same spirit. In the dining-hall rows of long, snowy tables stand on either side of the wide central space down which the boys march to their various places. Standing quietly and respectfully, they listen with heads bowed while the chaplain offers a brief prayer, then at the command all are seated simultaneously, an officer or professor at the head of each table, with his wife or another officer at the foot, the one to serve the eatables while the other pours the tea, coffee or milk, as preferred. It was noticeable, too, that this latter drink was a favorite among the boys, and doubtless accounted in no small measure for the fresh complexions and bright eyes around the tables. Seated at the right of one of the officers, with Robert on my left-hand side, I enjoyed every moment of a daintily cooked and served dinner of four courses interspersed with bright jokes, quaint, and often very knowing, criticisms of books and of the events of the day. It is surprising the amount of brain-power which is stored away in the heads of some of our young mischief-makers if only they are trained to appreciate its value and to make good use of it. This conversational feature of the meal-time hour is urged and abetted in every way by the heads of this school, and will be of incalculable value to the boys' future, fitting them, as it does, to listen understandingly and converse entertainingly.

For an hour which seemed only a few minutes, so pleasantly was it spent, we sat at table, then with one accord the boys arose, filed into the central aisle, and the return march to quarters began.

But it was almost train-time, and bidding all a lingering "good-night," I pulled myself away, wishing the day was much longer, or that this interesting school was nearer my own home.

And now, away from the uniforms and the glamour of the cadets' life, I am more and more impressed with the opportunities of these boyish students. And I am glad that Robert is to participate in the exercises, the studies and the discipline which fill their days, and give to their bodies strength and distinction, and to their minds a perception unusually clear and deep.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.



INSEPARABLE EVEN AT MEAL-TIME

The Most Beautiful
FLOWERS

fully described and handsomely illustrated are to be found in the Maule Seed Book for 1905. It cost over $20,000 to mail the first edition (each copy takes a 5-cent stamp), and no matter how small your garden you need it. Everything worth growing (either **plants, bulbs** or **seeds**) will be found listed in this great book, which will be mailed together with four packets of the largest Sweet Peas to anyone sending five 2-cent stamps. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE,
1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Inside Facts
about how to use the wind.
The Star Book
tells you things you want to know about the value, care and utility of windmills. A good old fashioned, common sense talk about a matter that concerns your pocket book. It is free and will come to you by return mail. We make Pumps, Tanks, all fittings and fixtures.
In Writing Address,
Dept. 24
89 Adams St.



FLINT & WALLING MANUFACTURING CO. KENDALLVILLE, IND., U.S.A.

SEEDS $1.50 worth to Test Free to Everybody.

I want every reader of this paper who plants a garden to send for my **Free Trial Complete Garden Collection**, consisting of the following **15** Grand New Varieties of Seed.

Beet, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, sweetest, best.
Carrot, Yellow Giant, monstrous size, great cropper.
Cabbage, July Wonder, wonderful early, solid heads.
Cabbage, Winter Header, large, fine, sure to head.
Celery, Winter Giant, large, crisp, finest winter sort.
Cucumber, Family Favorite, best for eating or pickling
Lettuce, Crisp as Ice, early, tender, heads finely.
Musk Melon, Luscious Gem, fine flavor, best known.
Onion, Prizetaker, wt. 3 lbs., 1,000 bush. per acre.
Parsnip, White Sugar, sweet, long, smooth roots.
Radish, Striped Triumph, handsome, early, crisp.
Tomato, Early Tree, early, large, red, tree shaped.
Turnip, Sweetest German, large, sweet, keeps well.
Sweet Peas, 1-2 oz. **California Giants Mixed**, grand colors
Flower Seeds, large packet, 500 sorts mixed together.

I WISH to give you the above 15 packets as a Free Trial of my superior Seeds, believing that after one trial you will always buy of me. To prevent people sending who have no use for seeds, I ask you to enclose 10cts. as a guarantee that you will plant seeds and when received show collection to your friends. I will promptly mail the 15 packets (well worth $1.50) and enclose a due bill for the 10c., which you can return to me at any time with an order for 25c. or over of seeds, and get your selection of 10c. worth free. *Thus this trial is absolutely free.* Catalogue free. All warranted, tested seeds supplied at about wholesale prices. **J. J. BELL, Deposit, N. Y.**

FREE PANSY SEED
WRITE US TO-DAY
and receive by return mail absolutely **FREE** a liberal package of our celebrated "Everblooming Pansy Seed" and our beautifully illustrated Catalogue for 1905. Our **Reliable Seeds** have had an enviable reputation for over 30 years.



FAIR AND SQUARE
This offer is made to build new business. Write to-day.
A Postal-card Will Bring Them.
GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.,
740 Rose Street, Rockford, Illinois.

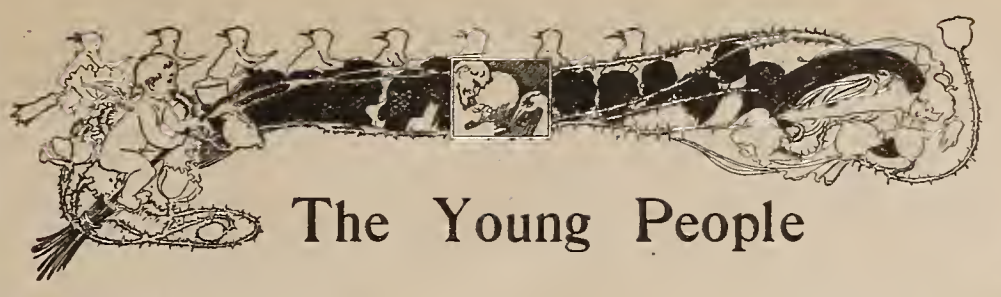


SEEDS, PLANTS,
Roses, Bulbs, Vines Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. The best by 51 years' test. 1000 acres, 40 in hardy roses. 44 Greenhouses of Plants and Everblooming Roses. Mail size postpaid, safe arrival guaranteed. Try us. Our goods will please you and direct deal will save you money. Valuable 168-page Catalogue Free.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
Box 142. PAINESVILLE, OHIO.



SPRAY PUMPS
"The Daisy" A Money Maker for Farmers, Fruit Growers, Housekepers. 300,000 in use. Kills bugs and insects. Has rubber hose, perfect nozzles and valves. No. 1, tin, $1.00; No. 2, iron, $1.50; all brass, $4.00. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Write
Hurraw & Son, Box B, Wilmot, O.

IT PAYS men with small capital to give Public Exhibitions with a **Magic Lantern, Stereopticon or Moving Picture Outfit.** Catalogue free.
McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.



The Young People

The Best Playhouse

"WHY don't you want to go with me, Nellie? Mrs. Clayton has a little girl about as old as you, and I thought you would be glad to have a playmate. There are so few children in this neighborhood," said Mrs. Lang to her little daughter.

"I guess she won't want to play with me," said Nellie, soberly. "She has a real playhouse, and the nicest dolls you ever heard of. I saw them one day when she was playing by the fence."

"Is that the reason you moved your playhouse to the other corner of the yard?" asked mama, suddenly.

"Well, I didn't want her to see my rag dolls and pieces of broken dishes. She peeped through the cracks at me, and I didn't like it. She'd only make fun of my things if we did play together, and I don't want to go to see her," said Nellie.

"Where did you get ideas like that?" asked Mrs. Lang, drawing her little girl to her lap. "How do you know the little Clayton girl is not a well-bred child? Just because her parents are rich, you must not think she is naughty."

"Mama, she just looks like it. She'd wonder how I have fun with such old things, and show me all her nice dishes, so I wouldn't have a good time at all. Please don't make me go."

"All right; but I am sorry my Nellie is so hasty in making up her mind," and Mrs. Lang went away alone.



—From the Strand Magazine.
AN INFORMAL BANQUET

Nellie went to play in the playhouse, which was only a corner of the yard fenced off with smooth boards. The grass made a fine green carpet, and the old apple-tree a most lovely ceiling, but somehow the little girl was not happy. She looked into the cupboard papa had made for her out of a store-box, and rattled the old dishes scornfully. Then she put all the dolls to bed so they would be out of sight, and sat down in the hammock just outside her door.

"I suppose that other girl doesn't even have to wash her own dishes when she has a play-party," she said to the wise old robin up on her nest. "All she has to do is to tell the cook to bake cakes and tarts for her, and have her clean up afterward. My, that must be lovely!"

"Are you asleep?" asked a strange voice, and Nellie bounced out of the hammock, to find the little Clayton girl looking at her from the top of the fence. "May I come down? Not a girl has been to see me yet, and I just couldn't stand it any longer."

Nellie wanted to say "no" when she saw the beautiful white dress and dainty slippers her visitor wore, but somehow she couldn't be cross, so in a few minutes both little girls were in the playhouse talking as fast as they could.

"I saw you having such a good time the other day when your house was over there," said Rose Clayton, pointing to the other side of the yard. "It seems to me that is the nicest place. Why did you move it?"

"If I tell you, you'll think I'm awful bad," said Nellie, with a very red face. "I thought you were laughing at my old dishes and rag dolls, so I came over here. You have such lovely things, you know."

"They're not half as nice as yours," said Rose, warmly. "Why, I can't have a tea-party once a month, for our cook is so cross, and won't have me mussing in her clean kitchen. Mama is not very well, so I don't want to bother her, but it is hard to see all the girls but me having good times."

"Not have tea-parties! I have them every day. Mama made me a wee loaf of bread this morning, and some dear little cookies, but I thought that wasn't enough to make a party out of. Wait a minute, and I'll bring the things out."

"I never had a loaf like that in my life," said Rose, when Nellie came back with the bread, a pat of yellow butter and the sugary cookies. "You ought to be the happiest girl in the world with this lovely playhouse and all the tea-parties you want."

"That's just what I thought about you," said Nellie. "You have such splendid dolls."

"Yes, but they are too fine to play with. Aunt Maria gives them to me, and always expects me to keep them perfectly clean and new, so I don't often handle them."

"So you have company, have you?" asked Mrs. Lang, with a twinkle in her eye, when she found the two little girls chatting over their make-believe tea in the old cups.

"This is Rose Clayton, mama, and she thinks my playhouse is just lovely. I told her how naughty I had been, but she says she doesn't care. We are going to be good friends always. And just think, mama! She likes rag Polly better than the doll her aunt brought her from Paris. Did you ever hear such a thing?"

HILDA RICHMOND.

The Whistling Boy

The whistling boy has been celebrated in sentimental poetry; it remained for a New Jersey farmer to clench sentiment with a sound principle.

He wanted a boy to pick his grapes, and went among his neighbors looking for one who whistled. He found such a boy without difficulty, and sent him up the ladder with the order not to cease whistling until the last grape was picked.

Any one who has tried to whistle and eat grapes at the same time knows how little of the farmer's harvest was deflected into the boy's stomach. But the tale recalls that older one of the boy whose father sent him down cellar to draw a pitcher of cider, and ordered him to whistle while he was doing it. The whistle ceased for a time, however, and then went on again. When the boy reappeared he was asked why he had stopped.

"Only to wet my whistle," he said.—Youth's Companion.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

A REVIEW OF CHAMPION HARVESTERS.

The many friends of Champion harvesting machines cannot fail to be pleased with the new Champion annual for 1905. It is printed in two colors, decorated with beautiful photographic reproductions, and contains excellent illustrations and descriptions of Champion machines

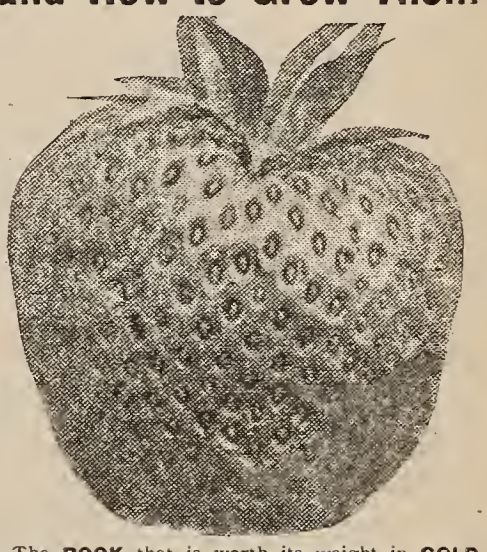


Size of annual, 7¾ x 9¾ inches.

The many good points of the Champion line are so convincingly set forth as to cause the reader to wonder why everyone is not using the famous Champions.

This annual may be obtained from any of the local Champion agents, and is free for the asking.

FREE—Great Crops of
STRAWBERRIES
and How to Grow Them



The **BOOK** that is worth its weight in **GOLD** because it tells how **BIG CROPS** of **FANCY BERRIES** can be grown every year and how to market them at a **BIG PROFIT.** It contains the **LATEST DISCOVERIES** in **PLANT BREEDING,** and has 110 beautiful engravings of berries and berry fields, showing **ACTUAL RESULTS** obtained by progressive growers. It tells how to **START A PROFITABLE BERRY FARM** with a small capital. It is invaluable to the experienced fruit-grower and gives **PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS** for the beginner. Don't order your plants until you **READ THIS BOOK. IT IS FREE.** Send your address to the
R. M. KELLOGG CO.
Box 470, Three Rivers, Michigan

"Tip Top" for You

No one can afford to be without a platform scale when any responsible party can have a **FREE 15-DAY TRIAL** of a **"TIP-TOP"** 800 lb. portable platform scale, mounted on wheels, with highly polished sliding poise beams, hardened tool steel pivots, adjustable bearings and platform 18" x 26". Elegantly finished in carmine and black, **WARRANTED** absolutely free from all defects and guaranteed accurate and durable by **"JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT".** If it suits, send us $9.00; if not, return the scale. It will not cost you a cent as we **PREPAY THE FREIGHT.** Sign or copy the coupon or send for full list of all kinds of scales at equally low prices.

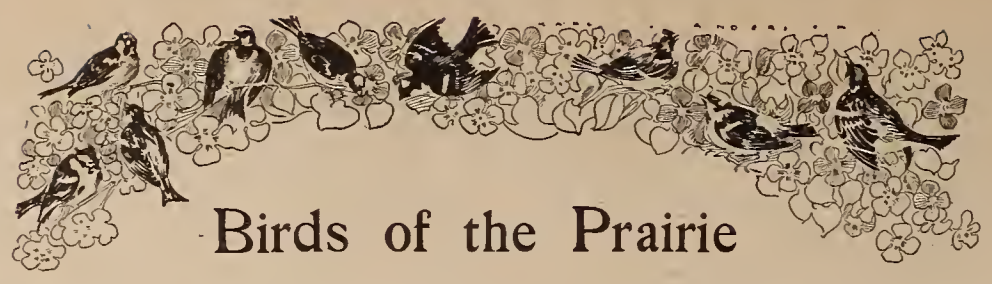


JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.
Send me a "Tip-Top" 800 lb. scale.
My R. R. Station is
My P. O. address is
In 15 days after receipt I will send you $9.00 or return the scale.
Signed



50 BULBS 25 Cents.
Will grow in the house or out of doors.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Jonquils, Daffodils, Dewey Lily, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Chinese Lily, Begonia. Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin.
As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a giant collection of flower seeds—over 200 varieties.
Address, **Hillside Nursery, Somerville, Mass.**





Birds of the Prairie

One of the most interesting and attractive departments of natural history is that pertaining to birds. The subject presents a broad field for study at all times. There are birds and birds in the forest, in the orchards and on the great prairie sections of the West. The latter place seems to present a particularly desirable opportunity for this study. There are said to be between seven thousand and eight thousand species of birds in North America alone, and some of the most rare and beautiful ones are found in large numbers on the prairies west of the Mississippi.

About the first comer in the spring is the dainty little bluebird. It appears sometimes as early as February, and creates quite a sensation, standing out prominently as it does, a blue speck against the snow-covered fields. It is a very friendly bird, and sings happily all the day, so we are glad to welcome something so bright and cheery after the long, cold winter. Of course, when its other friends begin to arrive on the scene it is not quite so prominent, and it seems to mourn so for its departed glory that you cannot help but feel sorry for it.

About four o'clock in the morning you are awakened by a mournful "coo-coo-coo." It is the mourning-dove, a fine-looking bird, very tame, so much so that you can often get quite close to it as it sits on the nest, and can have a good opportunity of seeing it in all its splendor. It usually builds its nest low in some thick bush, and as the sun strikes through the leaves onto the bird, the iridescent coloring shows off to good advantage. There are almost always two white eggs in each nest, but not always two little doves, for the farmer boy is always present, searching for eggs to add to his collection, and often the two white eggs adorn the shelf in some boy's room instead of being left in the nest to fulfil the purpose for which they were intended.

The robin-redbreast seems to sing its sweetest note on the prairies. It wakes you in the morning with its joyful music, and tries its best to give you a satisfactory entertainment, and certainly succeeds. It usually builds its nest in the crotch of some old tree, rears its young, and sings a song I always like to hear, which sounds like "Cheer up, wake up, cheer up!" Watch closely, and you will see how it constructs its nest of mud, with little twigs mixed in with grasses, and very delicately lined on the inside with feathers. And the little family that occupies it seems to be happy, and they take up the refrain of "Cheer up" very quickly, and before you realize it the birds have flown and the nest is empty. The quantity of worms and insects this bird devours is almost beyond comprehension. I have watched it hopping along the ground searching for worms, and have noted also the great strength used in pulling a large, fat worm from the earth.

Hark! It is the meadow-lark. There is probably no bird nearer the hearts of the prairie folk than this, for it gives them little trouble and lots of pleasure with its songs. It does not seem to have much of an appetite for fruit and grain, but lives more on worms and insects, so the farmers like it. You will find the nest



MOURNING-DOVE

on the ground, usually by a tuft of grass or weeds, and there are almost always three or four little speckled eggs in it. What a fluttering and chattering there is as you come near! The little home, frail as it is, has cost the meadow-lark many hours of labor, and it does not wish to have the nest disturbed in any way.

The Baltimore oriole, or "hangbird," as it is sometimes called, can always be recognized by its brilliant coloring. You catch a flash of orange and black, and you know right away that it is the oriole. His name, "hangbird," is probably derived from the manner of making the nest, hanging as it does from the branch of a tree. It reminds you of a cradle, as it sways back and forth in the wind. It is a wonderful piece of weaving. Think of the skill it requires to construct a home like this! You very seldom, if ever, find this bird on the ground. Its feet are peculiarly constructed, which enable him to hang to the bushes and trees, and it seems to prefer to stay there.

"Bobolink, bobolink, spink, spank, spink!" That is the tune you hear as you walk across the prairie, particularly during the month of June, for this bird is a June bird. Poor bird, it needs your sympathy, for it has a hard time to exist. It is just the opposite from the oriole, for it spends all of its time on the ground when it is not on the wing, and it never flies very high. Of course, this makes it an easy mark for the hunter's gun, and many a bird comes to grief. It hides its nest away, and does not want you to find it. You are lucky if you should now and then stumble on one. I have hunted for weeks, and when I thought I had a nest located, crept softly up to the spot, only to have Mr. Bobolink fly away, leaving me to seek elsewhere for the nest.

You see it skulking through the bushes—that horrid cat-bird! And it is a rascal, but it is not always the cat-bird. Often in the early morning you will hear the sweetest of songs, which you might take for the notes of any of our sweet singers, for this bird is a good mimic. There is a legend told of how this bird was once a gray cat hiding in the bushes, slaying and devouring other birds. At last, tired of their enemy,



BOBOLINK

they called on the gods to rid them of this tormentor, and the legend goes that the cat was turned into a bird, doomed to mew like a cat for the rest of its days. The school-boy likes nothing better than to engage in a search for this deceiver, just to see whether or not it really is a bird.

A beautiful bird is the brown thrush, or brown thrasher, as it is sometimes called. This bird is about the size of a robin, with a long, cinnamon-colored tail; in fact, the whole bird is of this color. It hops along the ground in a very independent manner, and seems particularly to admire bright colors. Last summer I noticed one sitting by the flower-bed almost every day, with its head first on one side and then on the other, eying the red geraniums and giving forth a chirp that seemed to express its appreciation of their beauty. Its nest is carelessly constructed—sort of thrown together, and it certainly would forcibly remind one of a "last year's bird's nest."

The butcher-bird, or shrike, is not a pretty name, to be sure, but it is appropriate. Last spring, in passing through an old plum orchard, I noticed a number



CAT-BIRD

of mice impaled upon the twigs of the trees, and I knew it to be the work of this bad bird. Besides insects, and small animals like mice, it will attack other birds, and often try to kill those much larger than itself. It tries to sing, but does not make good work of it, and is such a cruel bird that it has but few friends. The fact that it seems friendless does not trouble it, but it dodges about in the trees looking for some other bird that it can make unhappy.

The hairy woodpecker, the yellow-breasted woodpecker and the red-headed woodpecker are all here, but the latter seems to be the most plentiful. It wakes you in the morning with its merry drumming; it entertains you at intervals during the day; it lulls you to sleep with the same sound. It nests in the hollow of a dead tree, and the heart of the tree is often dug out two or three feet by this energetic worker. I am sorry to record that the female is illy treated by the male. It is rarely that she is allowed to eat at the table with her lord and master, and should she happen upon a choice morsel, she is not allowed to have even the smallest bit, but is speedily driven away by her unkind mate. The treatment these birds receive would remind one of that accorded to the women of some of our barbarous tribes.

I could mention many others—the list is a long one—the little bob-white, with its merry trill, the favorite of the farmer boy; the saucy blackbirds; the wrens; sparrows and sparrows, for they are present in myriads; the swallows, under which is included the wonderful chimney-swift, and I wish I had space to tell you something about it; the owls, with their mournful screech; the tiny humming-birds and wild canaries, that are so easily tamed, and so on through to the end of the list of feathered friends who compose the orchestra of the prairie.

There is another that I should not pass by, for to me it is the sweetest songster of the prairie—the mocking-bird. It is a plain bird, but I never hear it that I do not think of Dr. VanDyke's words:

In mirth he mocks the other birds at noon,
Catching the lilt of every easy tune;
But at night he sings his own sweet song,
Love, only love, beneath the listening moon.

This little verse tells the story, for the mocking-bird does do its sweetest singing at night. If you see it during the day it is usually perched on the branch of some old tree taking its lesson, or in other words, listening to the songs of the other birds, and some bright moonlight night it will give a concert worth hearing.

What a splendid chance the farmer boy of to-day has for the study of bird-lore! I wonder if he appreciates it and is improving the opportunity. It is a subject that is of interest to both young and old. We hear a great deal about Nature-study these days. Do a little, and I am sure you will find it interesting. It does you good to spend some time in the woods with the birds and trees. Not every one may hope to be a Thoreau, a Burroughs or a Seaton, but there are many of us whose love of Nature is deep enough that we may derive much pleasure if we cultivate that which lies within our reach.

Nothing helps to keep a person young so much as a study of what is going on in the byways and hedges



MEADOW-LARK

of old Dame Nature. Have you your lookout list well in hand? Your March lookout list will include many of the larger and more hardy birds. Do not forget to mark the date on which your bird visitors appear. Remember that many of the less common birds are only with us during migration, and if you are to see them you must do so while they pass.

Something especially interesting in connection with the study of the coming birds in the different seasons is nesting. To go nesting does not mean to go marauding. What's the good of clutching eggs or destroying nests? Better let the birdies hatch, and thus help to make this old world a better place in which to dwell. If you want nests, get them after the bird families have vacated the premises; they can then be taken without harming any one. But to know where Mr. and Mrs. Bird are building, to know the secrets of the nests and to watch the progress of the brooding are not crimes nor misdemeanors if one uses due care and circumspection and has right motives.

E. A. Norton.

You Can't Get a Million

subscribers to Farm and Fireside yourself, but if you, dear reader, and every other reader of this paper would send us just one new subscription to Farm and Fireside, it would then easily have the million. Can't you do this much for an old friend like Farm and Fireside? Why, sure you can. Thousands of our good friends have already done so, and we assure you that it is highly appreciated. Will you kindly lend your help and assistance, also?

Sunday Reading

The Progress of Christianity

A series of maps illustrating the progress of Christianity and its promised conquest of the world has been made by Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Albans, Washington, D. C. The maps on this page were published in "The Churchman" (New York), together with the following comment:

"First of all, the world is shown as it was at the end of the first century. The



THE CHRISTIAN (WHITE) AND NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD. A.D. 100

Western Hemisphere is, of course, in outer darkness, so is nearly all of Africa, Asia and Europe. Christianity is practically confined to the southern shores of the Black Sea and the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, though it stretches along the eastern shore of the Red Sea for some little distance, finds firm lodgment in Macedonia and Thessaly, and is found in scattered communities on either shore of the Adriatic, at Rome, and sporadically elsewhere in Italy. The map also indicates the presence of Christianity in the British Isles."

The second map here shown represents the geographical status of Christianity in 1549, "a year memorable in Anglican annals because it witnessed the issue of the first Book of Common Prayer and the supersession by an act of Parliament of the Latin missal by the English liturgy." Of this period "The Churchman" remarks:

"Spain has now become, at least nominally, wholly Christian. The whole of the Scandinavian peninsula is Christianized, the larger part of what we now call Russia in Europe, and most of the territory now covered by the Balkan States. There has, indeed, been loss. The Moslems have conquered and held what is now Greece and Turkey; they have conquered Asia Minor; but the territorial gain far exceeds the loss, and once more it is the virile populations that have embraced Christianity, or perhaps it would be juster to say that the populations that have embraced Christianity have shown increased and enduring progressive powers. But even after these fifteen centuries and more Christianity is still known only in a corner of the world."



THE CHRISTIAN AND NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD, A.D. 1549

The third map represents the world in 1900. Says "The Churchman:"

"How complete is the transformation when we turn from the situation in 1549 to that in 1900. Only four centuries and a half have intervened, a period less than that between the first Crusade and the Reformation, yet now, thanks to that Reformation and to the missionary spirit that it reinfused into the church, the relation of Christian to pagan is transformed. We do not have to look for light amid the darkness, but rather seek out what still remains of darkness in the flooding light. Africa alone remains the dark continent; subtropical Asia still beckons to missionary emprise; but the whole North Temperate zone and almost the whole South Temperate zone is Christian, and if there are still blotches of black in South America, these districts are not yet Christianized only because they are sparsely inhabited and hardly habitable. Much indeed remains to be done, but it is little in contrast with what has been achieved. No wonder missionary optimism expects the Christianizing of the world 'in this generation.'"

◈

"The Man Behind"

The automobile is under suspicion, and not without reason. Very early in its career it fell into bad company. It is already known as a most confirmed Sabbath-breaker, and it is certainly a lawless terror of the highway. Yet it is not entirely without hope of salvation. In the dusk of a recent evening one stood at the door of the prayer-meeting chapel, with its white gleaming eyes falling upon the threshold. Here was a hint as to unsuspected moral capacity. Another one was seen to roll quietly to the same chapel-door early on a Sabbath morning, laden with variegated asters and crimson leaves for beautifying the house of God. This prodigal will surely return! There is too much intrinsic power for service in this fine machine for it not to take its place among the constructive and refining agents of our great day. Pray for the man behind the machine.—The Interior.



THE CHRISTIAN AND NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD, A.D. 1900

◈

Will You do Farm and Fireside a Favor?

If so, please get your neighbor to subscribe for the paper at twenty-five cents a year. If every reader would do this, Farm and Fireside would have a million subscribers, and that's what it deserves.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU



Oven Thermometer

We will send you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a

360 Days Approval Test.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way, return it at our expense. No quibble nor trouble. We guarantee under a $20,000 bond that there is no better stove or range made than the Kalamazoo, and we save you from 20% to 40% because we give you

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We have exceptional facilities for manufacturing; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world, and we are the only actual manufacturers who sell the entire product direct to the user by mail. If you want the best procurable article at a big saving, we know we can satisfy you.

Send Postal for Free Catalogue No. 183

describing full line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds for all domestic purposes and for all kinds fuel. All of the highest quality, built with special reference to long life and economy of fuel. All blacked, polished and ready for immediate use.

All cook stoves and ranges equipped with patented oven thermometer. It save fuel and makes baking easy.



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Investigate our offer and save money.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Make Your Old Buggy Over New

You can do it quickly and at small expense with our

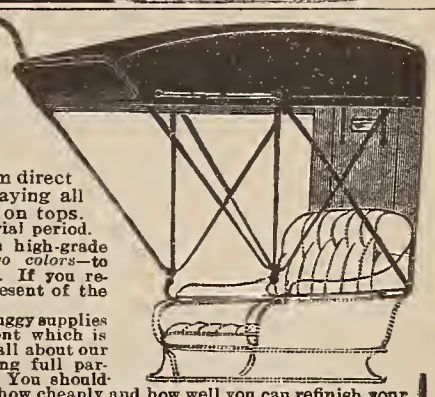
Cleveland Buggy Top

MADE TO ORDER—SOLD ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

We make all kinds of tops to measure and sell them direct to user at *factory prices*, shipping by express, prepaying all express charges, and allowing *30 days free trial* on tops. Your money back if you want it at the end of the free trial period.

FREE PAINT With the top we send *free* enough high-grade carriage finishing paint—*one or two colors*—to paint your entire buggy. This paint is free with the top. If you return the buggy top after the free trial, we make you a present of the paint without any cost to you. Isn't that fair?

We manufacture and sell direct to user all kinds of buggy supplies and repairs, including our famous Cleveland Storm Front which is the finest storm front ever made. Our free booklet tells all about our tops, buggy supplies and storm front, together with giving full particulars as to measurements, prices and free paint offer. You should get this booklet at once. You will be surprised to know how cheaply and how well you can refinish your buggy. Ask for Cleveland Top Company Catalog 49.



THE UNITED FACTORIES CO, Dept. 49, Cleveland, O.

America's Greatest Newspaper

The Standard American Weekly

Three Times a Week for the Price of One

Read the Newspaper that is Read by the Million.

The Thrice-a-Week NEW YORK WORLD

is issued three times a week—that is, every other morning except Sunday. The entire news service of the New York World establishment, the largest in existence, is at its service, and it tells you of all important events promptly, accurately and impartially. Everything is reported in its columns without partisan prejudice or favor. Its object is to give the news as it is. In addition it publishes serial stories by the world's most famous authors, strong political cartoons, and elaborate and accurate market reports. No other publication gives half so much for the money. The subscription rate is $1.00 per year.

"America's Greatest Year Book"

The WORLD ALMANAC and ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 1905

is recognized at home and abroad as the STANDARD AMERICAN ANNUAL. It is to the United States what "Whittaker's" is to Great Britain and its colonies. It contains over 600 pages, and is invaluable to people in every walk of life. 1,000 topics and 10,000 facts are between its covers.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send the Thrice-a-Week World and the 1905 World Almanac and Encyclopedia for $1.10. These rates are net, and apply only to remittances made direct to this office. (Address all letters to P. O. Box 1,703.) The World Almanac and the Thrice-a-Week World at $1.10 is a bargain. It is made with a view to adding 25,000 new names to our mailing list during February.

The volume is sent charges prepaid by The World.
Send $1.10 for both Almanac and paper.

Address THE NEW YORK WORLD, P. O. Box 1,703, New York City

My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

By GIBSON WILLIAM HARRIS

A Law Student in Lincoln and Herndon's Office from 1845 to 1847

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This marks the sixth and last instalment of "My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," as told by Mr. Gibson William Harris. The first of the series appeared in the issue of December 1, 1904. The author has made a unique contribution to Lincoln literature. His story has been widely read and enthusiastically and favorably commented upon. Lincoln's boyhood days, log-cabin life, his practice of law and connection with a number of remarkable cases, his home and political life, his opposition to the Mexican War, his days of leisure and how they were passed, his personal relations with Douglas and his great love for the Union, all these and many more highly interesting subjects and stories were entertainingly told by the author, and illustrated by some of the best artists in the country.

An Incident of the Campaign

An incident of the presidential campaign of 1860 interests me still—the account of a New York gentleman's call on Mr. Lincoln. "I was in Chicago," he said, "on the day the convention adjourned, and while I am a Democrat, I felt a great curiosity to see the man that everybody seemed to be going wild over. I made it my business to go to Springfield and call at Lincoln's law office, but he was not in. Then I went to his house, and was told I would probably find him in the Capitol Building, where a room had been set aside for his use during the campaign. I found the room easily, rapped on the door, and it was opened by a tall man, spare of build and homely featured. I told him I had come to see Mr. Lincoln. He asked me my name, took me by the arm, and introduced me to half a dozen gentlemen who were in the room with him. Then, as simple as a child, he said, 'My name is Lincoln.' In ten minutes I felt as if I had known him all my life. He has the most wonderful faculty for making a person feel at ease of any person I ever met. I came away with the feeling he was an extraordinary man, and I'm going to vote for him; more than that, I intend to influence all that I can to do the same."

A Social Hour with the President-Elect

Mr. Lincoln, in the character of President-elect en route to Washington, spent twenty-four hours in Cincinnati. The date was February 12, 1861, being his fifty-second birthday. After witnessing the parade of the afternoon and the hand-shaking at night, I went to the Burnet House, where Mr. Lincoln was again quartered, and sent up my card by a bell-boy, who promptly returned and bade me follow him. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, sitting before a grate fire, were alone in their room, and they greeted me most pleasantly. The boys, Will and Tad, were out watching the crowds. I asked about Bob, and Mr. Lincoln said he was being dined by some of the young men of the city, and added that he was taking a course at Harvard, and was doing well there, though regretting to say his handwriting was miserable. The latter item, I knew, was not meant for a slur; Mr. Lincoln did not indulge in slurs, and was really proud of his oldest son, as well as fond of all his children. For nearly an hour we chatted without interruption, the time passing delightfully for me in reviving old memories and gaining the latest information respecting former friends in Springfield. Mrs. Lincoln took the lead, as was natural, social affairs being more directly in her line.

Before I left, Mr. Lincoln inquired whether I was satisfied with what I was doing, evidently intending it as an opening wedge. I did some fast thinking, and answered, "Yes." I had no claim upon him that would be recognized by the hungry horde of office-seekers who would soon be hounding him; the outlook, too, was for greater and deeper troubles, and to these I would not add. Did I wish afterward that I had answered Mr. Lincoln differently? Yes and no. At least two thirds of my business was with the South, mostly on four months' time and upward. When the Civil War broke out, private debts owing to Northern creditors were confiscated by the Confederate government, leaving us to whistle for our money. To make matters worse, business in Cincinnati, as throughout the greater part of the North, was virtually paralyzed. For ten months I had almost nothing to do. Then the tide turned. I made a successful bid on some government work, and was able to follow it up with others; a general revival of business came in 1862, and the answer I had given Mr. Lincoln entailed no more regret.

Copyright, 1903, by The Crowell Publishing Company.



Mr. Lincoln spoke from the balcony over Kinsey's jewelry-store. It was on Saturday night, and the assemblage was immense

Negro Dolls for the President-Elect

Near the close of the above-mentioned interview with the President-elect, on February 12, 1861, Judge William M. Dickson, of Cincinnati (twenty years later killed in an accident on one of the inclines there), whose wife was a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln's, was announced. The greetings over, the Judge got off some rapid-fire questions, a number of which, as also the answers they elicited, I remember distinctly.

"Have you received any threatening letters, Mr. Lincoln?"

"Yes, quite a number—anonymous, of course."

"Have you no fear of possible attempts to execute these threats?"

"Oh, no. I reason that any one who threatens another man's life, yet lacks the courage to sign his name, is too cowardly to act."

Mr. Lincoln laughed, and added, "You ought to see the things, besides letters, that have been sent me." He mentioned some of them in a vein of pleasantry, but I cannot recall the particulars further than that negro dolls were the most numerous, though to him the most amusing was a whistle made of a pig's tail!

"What did you do with them?"

"I packed them in a trunk (or he may have said a box), to look over with my friends when we get back to Springfield."

But he was never in Springfield again in life.

Mistaken Portraitures of Abraham Lincoln

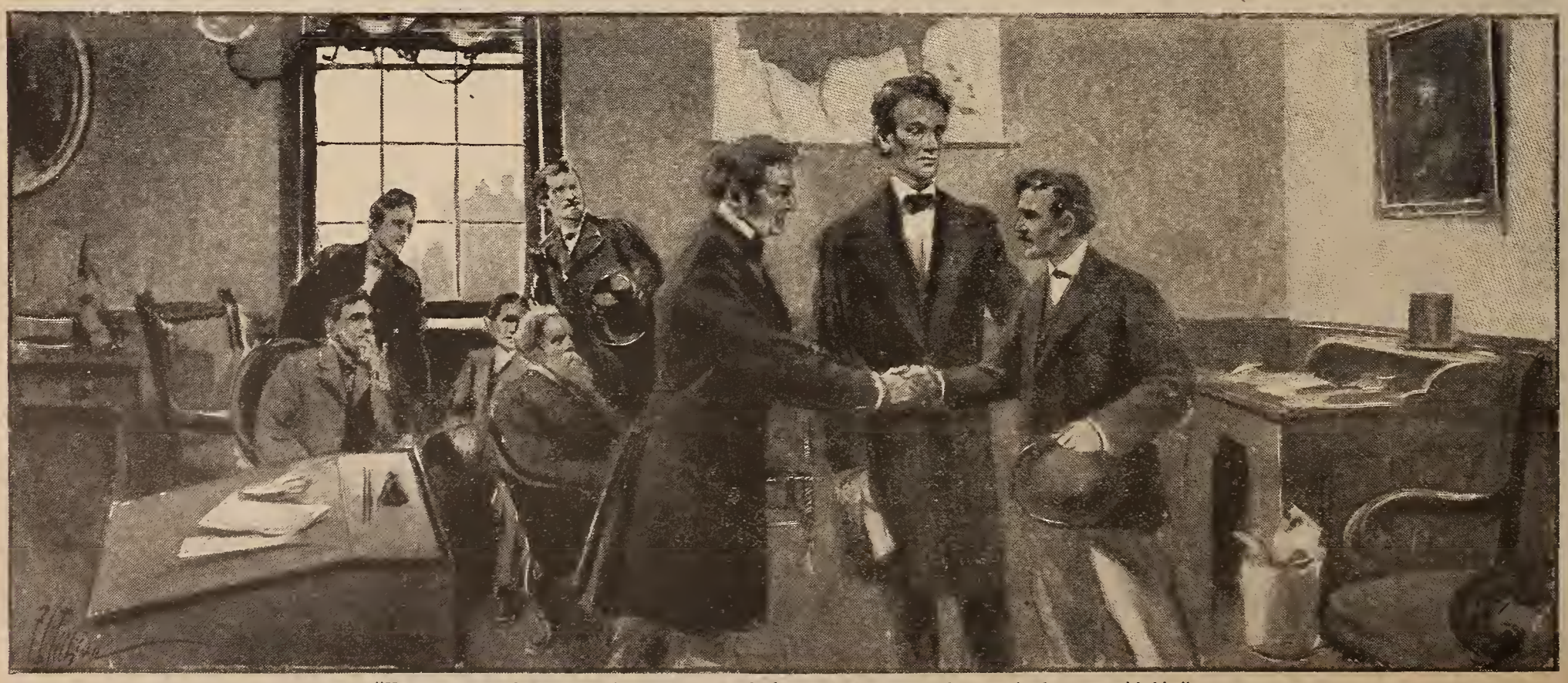
In closing these papers, with their chatted survey of "auld lang syne," I feel impelled to warn younger readers against accepting some of the latter-day presentations of the character and personality of Abraham Lincoln. For example, a recent article in a metropolitan daily pictures him as a political boss, than which hardly anything could be falser. Never in his life did he seek to attain a political end by a personal dicker, and as for organizing a "machine," that would have been as far from his conception of practical politics as the east is from the west. He ever leaned upon the plain people for support; there was never the slightest attempt to round them up, as the unscrupulous manager of to-day prides himself on doing. He led them, it is true, but it was by virtue of his transcendent fairness, ability and courage. In weighing thoughtfully the appeals he made to their judgment and conscience his countrymen honored themselves, but no more than he had first honored them.

"Another Lincoln anecdote" has just fallen under my notice, vouched for by a journal of high reputation. It concerns a chin-fly, a mule and a plow; Abraham Lincoln leads the mule, while the older brother holds the plow. As a story it is amusing enough, but Mr. Lincoln never had a brother, nor even a half-brother, though his stepmother, by her first marriage, had a son named John Johnson, who was younger than Mr. Lincoln by several years. Why the fourth estate, so vigilant in many things, permits itself to be so grossly imposed upon in the way of Lincoln stories as it does is indeed a conundrum.

There, too, is the historical novel. It needs to be taken with many a grain of salt by whoever would get a true idea of the man Abraham Lincoln. One highly successful production in this department of literature points the moral for all its class. Though extremely interesting in its word-painting of life and conditions in St. Louis and the Southwest immediately before and during the Civil War, it is sadly misrepresentative in its labored portraiture of Lincoln. I record my earnest, serious protest against its putting "By Jing!" in the Martyr President's mouth, and even calling it "a favorite expression of his." I cannot make myself believe that Lincoln ever used the phrase, or anything like it. Of all the men I have known well he was the least given to expletives.

The hotel scene with which the work in question introduces Lincoln to the reader is a gross caricature,

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 25]



"He took me by the arm, and introduced me to half a dozen gentlemen who were in the room with him"

"THE LINE THAT LEADS"

THE MILWAUKEE CATALOG TELLS WHY.

The 1905 Milwaukee catalog is without donht the hest written and the most artistically arranged catalog of Milwaukee machines ever given to the agricultural world.



Miniature reproduction of Milwaukee catalog cover.

It is printed in two colors, and, hesides the text and illustrations of machines, each page is decorated with a highly effective border design. On the two center pages of this catalog are four photographic views, accompanied hy convincing descriptive text, which tell why Milwaukee machines are always in the lead.

This catalog may he secured from the Milwaukee agents, who carry complete stocks of Milwaukee repairs, and who will he pleased to show and explain the machines to anyone interested.

AGENTS WANTED

for the 1904 Edition of the PEERLESS ATLAS AND PICTORIAL GAZETTEER OF ALL LANDS. Fastest-selling work in print. A first-class, up-to-date Atlas at low price. Sold only through agents (or direct), not in the stores. All Maps in Colors. Gives Map, History and Description of the Republic of Panama, also of the Panama Canal. OFFICIAL Map of the St. Louis World's Fair. Large, new Full-page Map of

KOREA, MANCHURIA AND JAPAN

Just what every person requires to keep track of the war news. Best WAR MAP yet issued. Crop statistics of all the States for 1903. Presidential election figures by States for 1900 and 1896. Map and description of the two Pacific Cables. With a vast amount of other most valuable official and up-to-date information, and a complete index.

BEST-PAYING AGENCY

The Peerless Atlas is undonbtedly the best-paying agency proposition in America, its agents often donhling the best profits they ever made before. To workers of either sex complete success is sure. Contains 170 mammoth pages, size 14 hy 11 inches. 340 Colored Maps and Magnificent Illustrations.

For full particulars, prices and special inducements to agents, address the sole publishers,

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.
(Department of Agents) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

4 PACKAGES FREE

FULL SIZE $1.75 VALUE

Where we have no agent we will send free: $1.00 Box of Wilbur's Stock Food, 25c package of Wilbur's Hog Food, 25c package of Wilbur's Poultry Food, 25c package of Wilbur's Louse Killer.

We want resident agents in every locality where not already represented, and offer you an unusual opportunity to make from **Twenty-Five to Fifty Dollars a Week.**

Wilbur Stock Food Co., 39 2nd Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RICH LANDS IN TENNESSEE

Suitable for raising Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, Hay, Grasses, Vegetables, Fine Stock, etc., are now selling from

$5 to $20 AN ACRE

Climate the best in the world, with conditions of health unsurpassed. For free literature write H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, N. C. & St. L. Ry., Nashville, Tenn. Dept. S.



TELEPHONES

and line material for

FARMERS' LINES

So simple you can build your own line. Instruction book and price list free.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co.,
71 Central Ave., Cleveland, Ohio



EVERGREENS.

Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also *Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.*

R. DOUGLAS' SONS
Waukegan, Ill.

Mention this paper



EVERGREENS

forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, $1 to $10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free.

D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

FREE TO AGENTS complete outfit for paying business. All profits clear, as we prepay charges. Full particulars hy addressing FARM AND FIRESIDE, Dept. of Agents, Springfield, Ohio

Miscellany

"Napoleon at Friedland, 1807"

DESCRIPTION

MEISSONIER is said to have worked upon the picture "Napoleon at Friedland" for fifteen years. He modeled all the horses in wax, and every figure was drawn from life. No one not a painter, and one, too, of great experience, can say what time, labor and patience have been brought to bear upon this painting of "Napoleon at Friedland." The painting is a picture, truly; but it is something more than that. It goes far beyond the plan and scope of the average picture, and by the art of Meissonier it has become a page of history. It portrays and symbolizes triumph. Meissonier himself, in a letter to the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, says of the painting, "I did not intend to paint a battle—I wanted to paint Napoleon at the zenith of his glory; I wanted to paint the love, the adoration, of the soldiers for the great Captain in whom they had faith and for whom they were ready to die." Napoleon's dream of the time when kings should be his people was seemingly at hand. Italy had been subjugated. Austria was entirely vanquished. The Prussian capital had been made the scene of a triumphant entry therein by Napoleon, and the sword and belt and Black Eagle of the order to which Frederick the Great had belonged had been sent as trophies to Paris. The "Man of Destiny" had dictated peace to Russia on a raft at Tilsit. The brothers of Napoleon were there recognized as kings of Westphalia and of Holland, and a Bonaparte was promised recognition as the king of Spain. The map of Europe was changed at Napoleon's caprice, and England almost alone stood obdurate.

The Emperor, on rising ground, is surrounded by his staff, which includes Marshals Bessières and Berthier and General Duroc. On the left and slightly in his rear Nansouty waits with his division for orders to defile. The "Vieille Garde," with their white breeches and grenadier caps, are to be seen further back. Behind them are squadrons of troops and an infinite perspective dotted with soldiers as far as the eye can follow into the distance. The feature of "Friedland" is the spirited portrayal of the passing of the cavalry at full gallop before Napoleon, who is in the act of saluting them. Each horseman as he passes turns around, rises in his stirrups, and with a cheer waves his sword in the air.

"Napoleon at Friedland" was formerly in the collection formed by the late A. T. Stewart, who purchased it of the painter soon after it was finished, in 1875, at a cost of $60,000.00. It was sold at auction at the sale of the Stewart collection, March 25, 1887, and purchased for $66,000.00 by Judge Henry Hilton, who presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Mr. George H. Story, Art Custodian at the Museum, says that the painting is now valued at $200,000.00 (two hundred thousand dollars), at which figure the French government would gladly purchase it; but it is not for sale at this price.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the painter of "Napoleon at Friedland," was born at Lyons, France, February 21, 1815. After an infancy of poverty he went to Paris as a youth, and was for a time the pupil of Léon Cogniet. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1836, where three years later he attracted the marked attention of the general public by his paintings entitled "The Doctor" and the "Monk at the Bedside of a Patient" long before the critics considered him worthy of notice. In 1841 he received his first medal. He was a prolific and painstaking worker, and during his life he painted some five hundred pictures, about seventy-five being owned in this country. During the period of his fame he had most luxurious studios at Paris and at Poissy, the latter of which served as his summer home. He died at Paris in 1891.

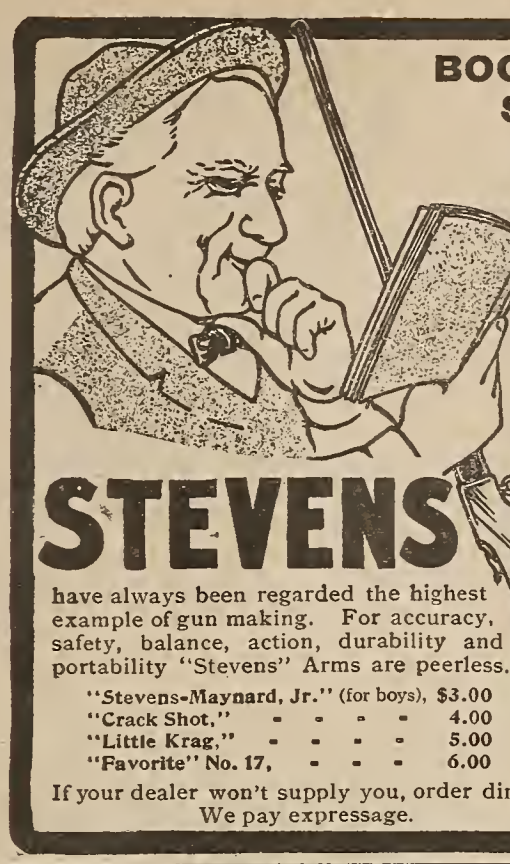
◈

My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24]

despite the forced eulogies that interlard it; and the interview between the Southern heroine and the Abolition President, near the end of the story, is equally misleading. Mr. Lincoln never in the world could have called the young lady "Jinny;" the word would have choked him. If her name was Jane it would be "Miss Jane" with him; if Virginia, unfailingly "Miss Virginia." So far as this idiom went he was indeed a thorough Southerner. But the book's final word rings true. Abraham Lincoln without a doubt did love the South, as well as the North.

[THE END]



BOOK OF OUT-DOOR SPORTS FREE

We wanted every lover of out-door sports to know all about the famous "Stevens" Rifles, Pistols and Shotguns, so to make it worth their while to learn, we compiled a valuable 140-page illustrated book, telling not only all about "Stevens" arms, but containing useful and interesting information on hunting, shooting, notes on sights, ammunition, how to handle and care for fire-arms, etc., etc., and this we will send to you free, if you will send us your name and address, enclosing two 2-cent stamps to cover return postage.

Have you tried our CLEVER RIFLE PUZZLE?—it's a puzzler, but "easy when you know how." It will be sent FREE postpaid if you ask for it.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
350 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

STEVENS

have always been regarded the highest example of gun making. For accuracy, safety, balance, action, durability and portability "Stevens" Arms are peerless.

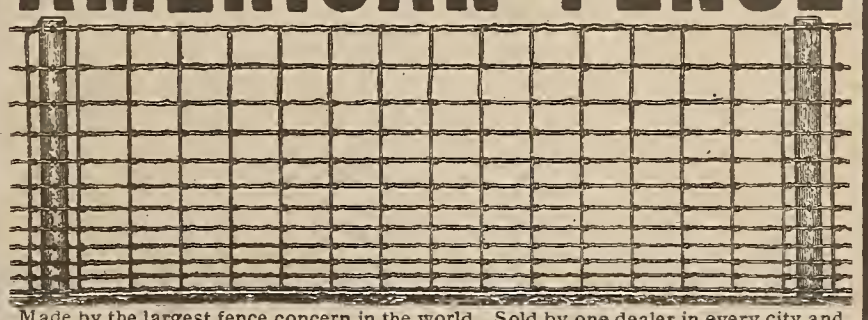
"Stevens-Maynard, Jr." (for boys),	$3.00
"Crack Shot,"	4.00
"Little Krag,"	5.00
"Favorite" No. 17,	6.00

If your dealer won't supply you, order direct. We pay expressage.

Standard of the World

The fence of greatest weight rod for rod, scientifically woven from heavy wire, thoroughly galvanized, that affords security to stock or crops, and that lasts long and looks well—that's

AMERICAN FENCE



Made by the largest fence concern in the world. Sold by one dealer in every city and town. We ask, as a favor to yourself and to us, that you look up the **AMERICAN FENCE** dealer in your town and size up the fence, asking all the questions you like of the dealer, to prove to you its high quality and great strength.

Drop us a line—on a postal—requesting our new **1905 Fence Book,** and it will leave our office for your home by return mail.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Dept. 4
Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

SIMPSON



EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Dress children well at moderate cost in

Simpson-Eddystone Prints

They give excellent service. They are well-made, and do not fade. The many bright and attractive patterns make the best children's dresses; the more quiet designs for women's gowns. **The standard for more than half a century.**

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo Blues and Silver-Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs. *Thousands of first-class dealers sell them.*



The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



If You Want a FENCE

That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire.
That is Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion,
That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion,
That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal,
That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs,
That staples to the posts as you would nail a board,
That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces,
That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain,
That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station,
That you can examine at your railroad station and return if it displeases you in any particular,
That you can erect and Use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money,
Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address,

KITSELMAN BROS, Box 272 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

$50,000,000 WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS 1904

We Own All the Vast Quantity of Material Used in It's Construction and Equipment

100,000,000 FEET OF HIGH GRADE LUMBER FOR SALE

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR ESTIMATE

SAVE FROM 30 TO 40 PER CENT. Also Sash, Doors, Roofing of all kinds, Pipe of all kinds, Wire Fencing, Hardware, Machinery, Household Goods and Furniture of every description, besides thousands of other items. **ASK FOR OUR CATALOGUE NO. 34.** We purchased every Exposition of modern days.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

RURAL TELEPHONES

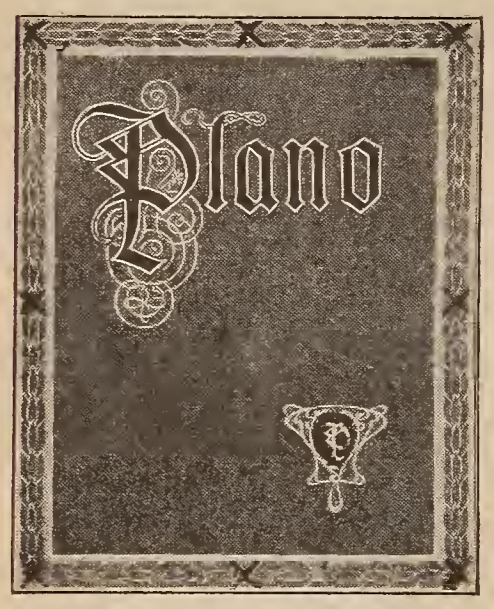
80-Page Book tells how to organize, secure subscribers, build lines, install instruments. What to use and where to buy. What it costs per mile. Contains franchises, by-laws, rules. How to remedy telephone troubles. Code of signals. Contracts. Cuts of telephones. Switchboards, tools, and supplies. Wiring diagrams. Largest, most complete book on rural telephones and lines ever published. Mailed for 10 cents in stamps.

Swedish-American Telephone Co., Chicago, Illinois

"Signs of the Satisfied Farmer"

SHOWN IN PLANO YEAR BOOK.

The Plano catalog for 1905 is a beautifully illustrated book replete with interesting descriptions of Plano machines.



Miniature reproduction of Plano catalog cover.

The artistic border designs, text, and reprodnctions of machines are printed in a pleasing combination of bnff and blne inks. On the double center pages are shown actual photographic reproductions of field scenes from different parts of the world. These illustrations are appropriately entitled "Signs of the Satisfied Farmer."

This catalog is well worth having for its beauty alone, and may be secnred from Plano agents who carry complete stocks of Plano repairs, and who are always glad to have an opportunity to show and explain the Plano machines.

SUPERIOR

THE NAME TELLS A TRUE STORY.

Grain Drills

At Home in any Field—Plant for Profit

Before you buy a Grain Drill send for our Free Booklet, "Stebbins on the Disc Drill." It may be the means of SAVING YOU MANY DOLLARS

FREE Cut out this ad. and mail it to us, and we will send you our Beautiful Almanac and Household Encyclopedia, the most useful Book of Records, Recipes and General Farm Information ever published. Send to-day. You need this Book.

SUPERIOR DRILL COMPANY
122 Monroe St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

FARM WAGON OFFER.



FOR $36.90 WE SELL THE HIGHEST GRADE HEAVY TWO-HORSE FARM WAGON MADE, complete with double box, drop tongue, spring seat, neckyoke and doubletrees. EVERY WAGON COVERED BY OUR BINDING GUARANTEE.

FOR FREE FARM WAGON CATALOGUE with many illustrations of wagons, all parts, etc., full descriptions, guarantee free trial offer, for explanation why we can sell the best wagon made at about one-half the price others charge, for low freight rate and quick delivery explanation, for the most astonishingly liberal Farm Wagon Offer ever heard of, cut this ad out and send to us, or on a postal card say "Send me your Free Farm Wagon Catalogue," and get all by return mail free, postpaid. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

DIRECT TO YOU At Factory Prices.



$27.90

We are not jobbers or assemblers of other people's goods—we bnild vehicles in onr own factory. By buying direct from us you get factory prices witb no middlemen's profit, yon get everything that is latest, best and most durable. Our large free catalogue tells all abont our no money with order plan, freight offer, 2 years guaranty and how we ship anywhere

RETAIL PRICE $45.

ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

We make 140 styles of vebicles from $23.50 np and 100 styles of harness from $4.40 np. Don't buy a vehicle or harness until you have heard from us.

Write today for Free Money Saving Catalogue.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.,
B 516, Cincinnati, O.

COLUMBIA VEHICLES



and HARNESS are right.

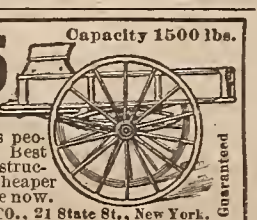
Quality higher than price. Write for our 128-page

FREE CATALOG.

250 Styles. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial.

Columbia Mfg. & Supply Co. 106 Vandalia Ave. CINCINNATI, O.

SPRING CARTS $45 Capacity 1500 lbs.



For farmers and business people—town and country. Best Steel Springs, Axles, construction and finish. Nothing cheaper and none so good. Write now.

Manufacturers, HOBSON & CO., 21 State St., New York. Guaranteed

Miscellany

The Dog and Cat as Pets

How often one reads of the cat being the pet of literary men. Is it because the cat, although affectionate, is apt to be less demonstrative than the dog, and that her manner, being gentle and caressing, is more soothing to the sometimes tired nerves of a brain-worker? The dog is active, and bounds with joy at the prospect of a walk with his master, while puss will lie quiet for hours when her master is writing, her comfort being much increased if she is allowed to curl herself up among his papers.

Rousseau extols the virtues of the cat at the expense of those of the dog, and



MISS PUSS

a modern poet, in a poem of no fewer than seven stanzas addressed "To My Cat," thus sings to his feline favorite:

Stately, kindly, lordly friend,
Condescend
Here to sit by me, and turn
Glorious eyes that smile and burn,
Golden eyes, love's lustrous meed,
On the golden page I read.

All your wondrous wealth of hair,
Dark and fair,
Silken-shaggy, soft and bright,
As the clouds and beams of night,
Pays my reverent hand's caress
Back with friendlier gentleness.



A LONG PULL, A STRONG PULL, AND A PULL ALL TOGETHER

Dogs may fawn on all and some
As they come;
You, a friend of loftier mind,
Answer friends alone in kind.
Just your foot upon my hand
Softly bids it understand.

With the first two lines of the third verse one cannot agree, for the dog is supposed to possess the instinct of knowing the enemies as well as the friends of the family to which it belongs. A favorite dog of ours would retire under a chair or table, and occasionally growl during the visit of one whom we supposed to be a friend; but time and circumstances proved the supposed friend to be a foe.

It is generally admitted that the cat is inferior in intelligence to the dog; still it is by no means inferior in affection, and when well fed and kindly treated is a gentle and playful companion.

I. A. GLASSE.

◈

Angora Cats

As a beautiful cat is a gentle, decorative and preëminently domestic creature, it need not shock the most sensitive and womanly nature to learn that many young women are turning their attention to the breeding of Angoras, and that the most extensive and successful enterprises of this kind are wholly in feminine hands.

Chicago has numerous kennels from which the Western market is supplied with these dainty and aristocratic pets, but not one is owned or conducted by a man.

In several other places in the United States a business is made of breeding these animals for the market, and the industry is usually conducted by women. This is not at all surprising, since the majority of women find genuine pleasure in the care of feline pets, and are thus moved to give them the attention necessary for their successful bringing up.

It is the general opinion of these cat-fanciers that the culture of Angoras is an occupation which any young woman with a fondness for pets and a little of the commercial instinct may pursue with profit as well as pleasure. It is an occupation in which success does not depend upon a special talent. One cannot succeed in literature, music, the arts, or in teaching, without a course of training and an inborn adaptability, but the rearing of cats calls for no mental preparation, nor for any rare power in any particular direction.

Capital, however, is necessary. Angora cats bring a good price, and it will cost something to establish a kennel. The amount will depend upon the magnitude of the beginning. One may expend a hundred dollars, and with it secure perhaps three choice thoroughbred adults, or at an outlay of twenty-five dollars or thereabouts one may purchase a male and a female kitten and rear them herself. The fitting up of a suitable kennel need not cost much, but there are important points in the construction and care of the kennel which should not be neglected, and which any owner of Angoras is always ready to explain.

It has sometimes been claimed that these Persian beauties are so delicately constituted that it is difficult to rear them in the American climate, and that they are likely to die on the hands of the purchaser before they reach maturity. This claim is not borne out by the testimony of those whose experiments entitle them to a hearing, and who are practically a unit in declaring that the cats possess robust constitutions and apparently are endowed with as many lives as the common grimalkin. The same experimenters testify to the gentle and affectionate disposition of the Angora, but admit that it has many traits not noticeable in the ordinary house-cat.—Forrest Crissy.

◈

Are you going to help FARM AND FIRESIDE get that million subscribers by sending in your neighbor's subscription?

BALDNESS AND FALLING HAIR

ABSOLUTELY CURED

FREE SAMPLE



I Guarantee to Grow Hair an Inch a Month

If you are afflicted with baldness or falling hair or any disease of the scalp, write to me and I will send you **Free** my booklet on the care of the hair and scalp and a **Free** sample box of my remedy, transportation charges paid. I have had 26 years' practice in diseases of the hair, skin and scalp, having prescribed for thousands in the largest Department Stores in the United States, such as Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; Espenhain Dry Goods Co., Milwaukee; Golden Rule, St. Paul; Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, and in other leading cities of the United States. I guarantee to grow hair, stop hair falling out, remove dandruff, quickly restore luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows, eyelashes and restore the hair to its natural color. Send 2c postage.

Write to-day for **Free** Sample and Booklet.

PROF. J. H. AUSTIN, Bacteriologist,
43 McVicker's Theatre Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

$25.00 Cream Separator



FOR $25.00 we sell the celebrated DUNDEE CREAM SEPARATOR, capacity, 200 pounds per hour; 350 pounds capacity per hour for $29.00; 500 pounds capacity per hour for $34.00. Guaranteed the equal of Separators that retail everywhere at from $75.00 to $125.00.

OUR OFFER. We will ship you a Separator on our 30 days' free trial plan, with the binding understanding and agreement if you do not find by comparison, test and use that it will skim closer, skim colder milk, skim easier, run lighter and skim one-half more milk than any other Cream Separator made, you can return the Separator to us at our expense and we will immediately return any money you may have paid for freight charges or otherwise. Cut this ad out at once and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, our LATEST SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOGUE. You will get our big offer and our free trial proposition and you will receive the most astonishingly liberal Cream Separator offer ever heard of. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to Build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my new Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H.W. Buckbee ROCKFORD SEED FARMS Dept. L 52 ROCKFORD, ILL.





This Potato Free

This NEW POTATO is just what everyone is looking for. Drouth and blight proof, and the earliest on record; nothing can equal it; best quality and smooth, while its yielding qualities are simply marvelous. We are raising stock to offer in 1906, but want to test it this year in every section of the country to make good our claims, and we offer One Sample Potato for testing free to anyone enclosing 10c. to pay for postage and packing. It will be carefully packed from frost, and it is worth many dollars to those fortunate enough to get one.

Our New Seed Catalogue for 1905 is free and will be sent with every potato. If you enclose address of two families who buy seeds, we will include Free Sample Great Corn Novelty to be offered next year. Send to-day.

FAIRVIEW SEED FARM, Box 35, Rose Hill, N. Y.

A Little Money

brings big face comfort and makes shaving easy, if invested in the famous

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp. Write for "The Shavers Guide and How to Dress Correctly."

The J. B Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Too Much Electricity

THERE are wise limitations to the use of electrical treatment as frequently employed by the laity, since it is a mere stimulant.

It is a great mistake to give your patient all the electricity he can stand, for by so doing you will often do irreparable harm. It is much better to begin with a light current, and increase gradually to the point where you get desired effects; and even then do not try to get an effect too soon, since the safer treatment may require months of slow work instead of six weeks of rapid work. The much safer plan is to give this treatment under the supervision of one thoroughly competent to administer this therapeutic agent.

◈

A New Treatment of Whooping-Cough, the Elastic Abdominal Belt

Kilmer (New York) records eighteen cases of whooping-cough treated by means of an abdominal belt. A stockinet band is placed as is that applied by orthopædists before applying a plaster jacket. This band extends from the axillæ to the pubes, and fits the baby snugly, two muslin shoulder-straps preventing it from slipping down. On this stockinet band a single width of silk elastic bandage is sewn, extending entirely around the body and covering the abdomen. If the child is under five years of age one width will suffice, but older children may require two widths to entirely cover the abdomen. This elastic bandage is pinned in place while slightly on the stretch, and it is then sewn to the underlying band around its entire edge. The lower projecting portion of the stockinet band should be pinned to the lower diaper or clothing, so as to keep the elastic belt smooth. Kilmer has used this belt with great success to control the obstinate vomiting of pertussis, and records in detail his experience. Briefly summarized, his results were as follows: Out of eighteen cases there have been but six failures to benefit cough. Out of eighteen cases there has been but one failure to benefit vomiting. Therefore positive good effect on coughing is seen in sixty-six per cent of cases in series, and positive good effect on vomiting is seen in ninety-four per cent of cases in series. The author concludes by saying that a method for the treatment of whooping-cough which will reduce the total number of vomiting-spells (as was done in this series of cases) from 3,951 a week to 463 a week, thus showing a reduction of eighty-nine per cent in the vomiting, certainly should be given a fair and impartial trial.—Jour. A. M. A.

◈

The Movement for Clean Money

The rapidly growing demand for a more wholesome and decent paper currency constitutes one manifestation of the healthful tendencies of the times. To use the language of science, this is an "antiseptic age;" to use the language of every-day life, this is an age of cleanliness. In the realms of pathology it is the era of germ discovery and annihilation; and to checkmate the microbe has been the diligent endeavor of modern medicine and surgery. It is a self-evident satire on this condition of things that our government permits the people to handle paper currency in small denominations that is disreputable in its dirt, and recognized as a menace to the public health, as well as a disgrace to the nation whose seal of verification and guaranty it bears.

There might be some shadow of excuse for this state of things if there were no remedy. But there is a remedy. The proposed post-check currency would provide adequate means for the return and reissue of these small bills several times every year, not only without expense to the government, but yielding a profit, and extending to the remotest points of the nation its beneficial effects. This post-check money system provides that every one, two and five dollar bill shall have on its face blank spaces to be written in when the holder desires to send by mail in lieu of stamps, coins and small money orders now employed for that purpose. A part of the scheme is that a bill once used as a check is immediately retired from circulation, destroyed as mutilated currency, and reissued. This keeps a constant flow of crisp, new bills from the press to the hands of the people.

Undoubtedly disease lurks in dirty bills, where tempting nests for microbes are found. A sponge used in a bank was analyzed, and found to be swarming with microbes of various deadly diseases. Few of our bundles of bank-notes would pass muster at quarantine.

Crofts & Reed's Soaps and Premiums



Morris Chairs and Rockers. Extra well made and very durable. GIVEN for using or selling $10 worth and up of our goods.



Carpets GIVEN with $9 worth and up.



Couches. Extra well made. 14 styles. GIVEN with $10 worth and up.

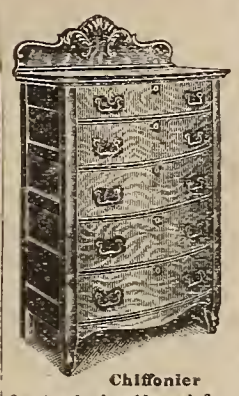


This $10 Polished Oak Rocker GIVEN for using or selling $10 worth of our goods.

SHIPPED DIRECT from FACTORY TO HOME

You get wholesale and retail dealers' profits and expenses in the form of some useful and valuable article as a premium, saving you about one-half the usual cost.

Write for large illustrated catalogue of nearly 500 useful and valuable articles, such as Ladies' Furs, Hats, Skirts, Waists, Desks, Bookcases, Tables, Silverware, Lamps, Dinner Sets, Carpets, Lace Curtains Boys' Suits, etc., given with Orders for your own use or for selling $5 worth and up of our high-grade Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, Flavoring Extracts, Baking Powder, Spices, Teas and Coffees, assorted to suit you, or you can have all Laundry or all Toilet Soaps, or part of both.



Chiffonier. Quartered oak, golden oak finish, swell-front drawers. Easy to earn. Write for catalogue.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

On Both Premium and Goods.

We make a specialty of giving the greatest possible values in

$10 Premiums with $10 Orders.

IF NO PREMIUM IS DESIRED, you can have Soaps, Perfumes Extracts, Baking Powder, Teas, Coffees, etc., at half price in amounts of $2.50 and up, in other words, $5.00 worth for $2.50, or $10.00 worth for $5.00.

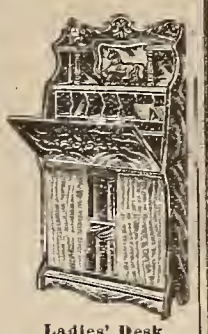
Money Refunded if Everything is Not Found Entirely Satisfactory.

YOU CAN EASILY EARN any article you wish by taking a few orders among your friends and neighbors, or by getting up a club order. Write for particulars.

Furniture Catalogue and Style Book sent FREE. Ask about our Club Order Plan.

Handsome and Complete SAMPLE CASE FREE to Club Organizers and Solicitors.

CROFTS & REED, 840-850 Austin Ave., Dept. 188, CHICAGO.



Ladies' Desk. 60 in. high, 30 in. wide, GIVEN for using or selling $10 worth of goods.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

TOOLS FOR FARMERS' USE

1 Drill set, 1 Screw Plate, 1 50-lb. Anvil, 1 Hardy,) a Steel Forge 17x24, 11 in. Ball Bearing Fan, Tools made. We pay freight and ship on approval. Write for catalogue. Address, C. R. HARPER MFG. CO., Box 714, Marshalltown, Iowa.

THIRTY-DAY SPECIAL OFFER: We will give to every person buying an outfit (consisting of 1 Malleable Iron Vise, 1 Malleable Iron Drill Frame, ABSOLUTELY FREE. Strongest Best and Cheapest

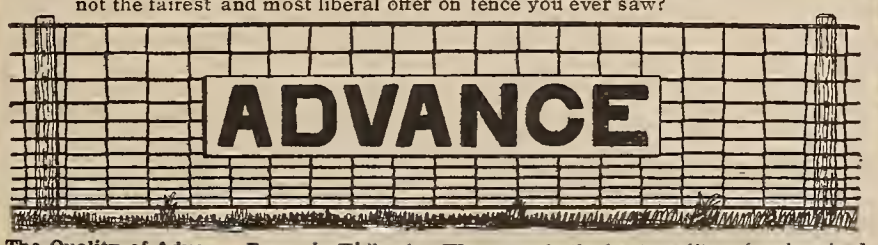
Why Should a Farmer Buy ADVANCE FENCE In Preference to Any Other?

Here Are the Reasons:

The Price is the Lowest. It is made so by our economical method of Marketing. The Dealer's profit on fencing is worth saving. We make the fence and sell at Manufacturers' price to the farmer direct. This saves to the farmer the profit usually made by the Jobber and the Retail dealer. Two profits saved make the price of Advance Fence the lowest known for high grade fence. Give us a chance to quote you a net delivered price on the quantity of fence you need before purchasing. That's all we ask.

We Prepay Freight on 40 rods or more. Most others quote F. O. B. Factory prices. Then you have the freight to pay, and wire fence is heavy stuff. Our prices include the freight to your station, a "laid down" price is what you want.

We Allow 30 Days Free Trial. You take the fence and set it up. Use it. Climb over it. Let the stock at it. Give it any trial to test its strength. Do this thirty days. Then if it is not up to your expectations in any particular send it back and your money will be refunded. We pay the freight back, too. Is this not the fairest and most liberal offer on fence you ever saw?



The Quality of Advance Fence is Highest. We use only the best quality of galvanized steel wire. The fence is woven under careful supervision on the most improved fence machinery in existence. The top and bottom selvage of Advance fence are double strength. The stay wire is continuous, being twisted with the selvage from one stay to the next, and wrapped twice around each line wire as it passes across the fence. This unique method of weaving gives us a *continuous* or *endless* stay wire. We obtain twice as much strength from the wire used as fences with cut stay wires. The slight crimp at the intersection of the stay with the strand wire prevents the stay from slipping, and also provides amply for expansion and contraction.

Twenty Six Styles to Choose From. Where the dealer offers you a very limited selection to choose from we give you 26 Styles and sizes of fence for all purposes, besides 24 styles and sizes of steel frame Gates. This enables you to make a wise selection as well as a satisfactory one, and prevents your having to buy a 12 strand fence for a 10 strand job, and paying for useless wire, just because the dealer hasn't the size you want on hand.

Why Poultrymen Like Advance Garden Fencing

Our 18 strand garden fencing is in high favor with Poultrymen because it is not only woven closely enough to turn poultry, but it is strong enough to turn all common farm stock. It lasts many times as long as ordinary poultry netting. It is just the thing for gardens, orchards, lawns and barn lots.

Our Free Fence Book is better than any Store you can visit to get just the fence you want. It is a Silent salesman, and one who tries to save you money instead of trying to sell you what you don't need. Get this book, look it over by your fireside at your leisure. Decide on which fields you will fence this season, and which size fence will fill the bill. With the book will come to you Laid Down Prices—including cost of fence and all freight charges to your station.

Write for the Free Fence Book and wholesale delivered prices, today.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., • 2357 Old Street, Peoria, Ill.

FREE PAINT SAMPLE OFFER



Cut this ad. out and mail to us, and we will send you FREE, by return mail, postpaid, our Big, New Paint Color Sample Book. This free book contains samples showing the exact color of every shade of ready mixed House, Barn, Graphite-Creosote, Floor, Roof, Mineral, Enamel and Buggy Paint, also everything in paint and painters' supplies, including oils, leads, varnishes, dry colors, stains, brushes, sundries, etc.

FREE BOOK HOW TO PAINT. With the color sample book we will also send you our free book How to Paint, showing by means of pictures and simple directions just how anyone without any previous experience can do a fine job, also just how much paint is required to cover a given space, how to order, how to select colors, kind of paint to buy, all valuable information, makes everything so plain that anyone can order and do the work successfully.

50c per gallon for highest grade Seroco Weatherproof Mineral, Barn, Roof and Fence Paint.

85c per gallon for highest grade ready mixed house paint, Our Seroco, our own special ready mixed paint for houses, for wood, brick, stone or iron surfaces, for finest inside finish or coarsest outside work, is sold under our binding guarantee as the best paint made, will cover double the surface, last twice as long, at one-half the cost of other paint, never cracks, peels or blisters, guaranteed for five years, and will look better at the end of five years than other paint will after one year. Testimonials from painters everywhere and color samples of Seroco in our free color sample book. If you want to paint your house, barn or other buildings, don't fail to get these 2 BIG FREE PAINT BOOKS and SAVE ONE-HALF ON THE PAINT YOU NEED. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Lawn Fence



Cheap as wood—We make all kinds of Lawn, Farm, Park and Cemetery Fence, also steel Ranges, and sell direct to consumer at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue Free.

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., No. 971 No. Tenth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

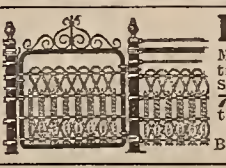
ORNAMENTAL FENCE



25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable.—Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue *free*.

KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO., 427 North St., Kokomo, Indiana.

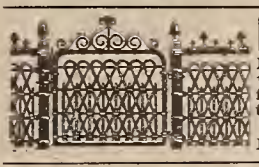
LAWN FENCE



Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free.

KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 322. Muncie, Indiana.

LAWN FENCE



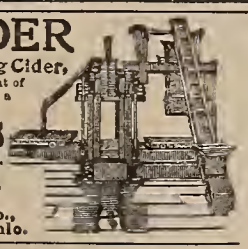
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 403, Winchester, Ind.

GOOD CIDER

Clear, Pure, Long Keeping Cider, and more of it from the small amount of apples can only be secured by using a

Hydraulic Cider Press



Made in various sizes, hand and power. The only press awarded medal and diploma at the World's Fair. Catalogue and price-list sent free upon request.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., 6 Main St., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

EDUCATE FOR PROFIT

Every graduate has secured a position. Over 25,000 students employed. National reputation. Indorsed by the business men. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Writing, etc. Circulars free. NELSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 7th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM SHOES

Made to stand the hard rubs the farmer gives his shoes. Specially selected hard wear leather. Soles, double fastened by stitching and brass screws. Sent express paid to any part of the Union for $2.25.

Made by Rice & Hutchins, makers of good shoes for over a third of a century.

Send for free catalogues of Old Homestead, Waterking, Shedwater, Hard Knocks Shoes, —each best for the purpose intended.

AWARDED GRAND PRIZE at St. Louis Exposition

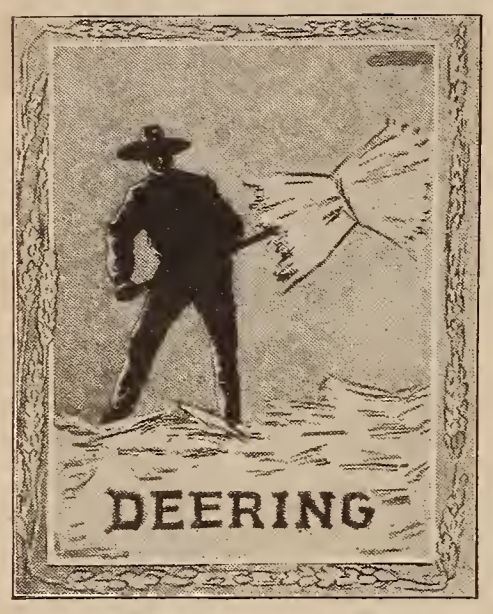
RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., Boston.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. BYRON FIELD & CO., 182 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

IDEAL MACHINES

THEY ARE DEERING OF COURSE!

The Deering annnal, just off the press, is perhaps the most artistic annnal of the famous Ideal line that has ever appeared. On each page are reproduced illnstrations from the pen of a talented artist, depicting harvesting scenes throughont the world.



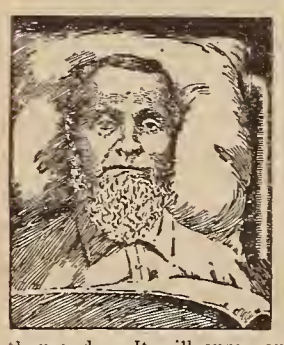
Size of annnal, 7¾ x 9¾ inches.

Excellent half-tone reproductions of Deering machines, printed in a rich sepia ink. with a lucid, well-worded text in red, combine to produce a strikingly handsome effect that cannot fail to interest.

A copy of the Deering annual may be obtained from local Deering agents in every city, village, and hamlet in the country.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How to Cure Yours



FREE

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 651, Watertown, N. Y.

25c PAYS FOR A Year's Subscription TO THE Woman's Journal

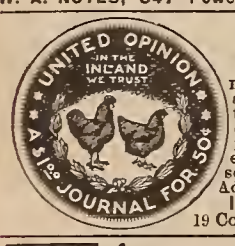
a thoroughly unique monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the Women of Today. It has the charm, the taste, the refinement and the character that are zealously sought and desired by cultured womanhood. It touches the home, the heart, the little things and the great things of life. Mailed to you regularly each month. Send stamps or coin. THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 438 Journal Bldg., Chicago.

CATARRH

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure **CATARRH** in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send **free of charge** to all sufferers from **CATARRH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION** and nervous diseases, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper.

CURED

W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.



FREE! FREE!

Send for a copy of the INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, and receive a fine color picture free. Cost us $400 costs you nothing. Onr paper has the admiration of every poultry man. Have you seen it? Well do not miss it. Address

Inland Poultry Journal Co., 19 Cord Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE ABC of BEE CULTURE

The only cyclopedia on bees, 500 pages, fnlly illustrated. Every phase of the subject fully treated by experts. Price $1.20. Circular and sample copy of onr semi-monthly magazine, Gleanings in Bee Culture, free if you mention this paper.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY, Medina, Ohio

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Neglect of a Cough or Sore Throat may result in an Incurable Throat or Lung Trouble. For relief use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Sold in Boxes only. Avoid imitations.

Wit and Humor

Roosevelt At It Again

IN A certain school a pupil mixed up physiology and history to an alarming extent by stating in an examination-paper that "The Alimentary Canal was first commenced by a Frenchman in 1607. It was bought in 1903 by President Roosevelt, and he is going to finish building it."

All One-Sided

"May I kiss you before I go?"

"W-e-l-l—"

"Well," eagerly.

"Just one thing constrains me to say yes."

"And what is that?"

"The fact that you cannot very well kiss me after you go."—Houston Post.



She—"And so your late relative lived to be one hundred years old. Did he retain his faculties until the last?"

He—"Well, we haven't read the will yet."

Escaped in Time

Little Raymond, five years old, was a devotee of the theater, and at every opportunity attended the Saturday afternoon children's matinées. The last play he attended was "The Johnstown Flood," a stage melodrama founded upon the great Pennsylvania disaster. Deeply interested, he sat through three acts, at the conclusion of which the modern "Paul Revere," mounted upon a horse, galloped down the Conemaugh Valley, warning the endangered people to take to the hills to escape the oncoming flood from the broken reservoir above the city. Without a moment's hesitation, little Raymond arose from his seat and hurried home.

"Why. Raymond." said his mother, "the matinée can't be over yet, it's only four o'clock!"

"Well, mama," the youngster explained, "the next act was the flood, and I knew if I stayed I'd be drowned!" —Aloysius Coll, in Lippincott's.

Caught

Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, recently addressed a meeting of Confederate veterans in Columbia. In the course of his address Bishop Capers spoke of those men who deceive their wives, pretending that they are detained late at their offices on business, when really they are spending the evening at the theater or the club. "These men," he said, "are fewer than the comic writers of the press would have us believe, but nevertheless here and there they do exist. I wish that they could all be caught as nicely as one of them, a resident of Columbia, was caught the other day.

"He said to his wife, as he was leaving home in the morning, 'Oh, by the way, my dear, if I find I can't get away from the works in time for dinner to-night I'll send you a note by a messenger.'

"The wife in a tart tone replied, 'You needn't bother. I have already found the note in your coat-pocket.'"—New York Tribune.



NOT USED TO IT

Silas Sourapple—"Is this the pleasant expression you want?"

Photographer—"Er—y-e-s."

Silas Sourapple—"Well, hurry up; it hurts my face."



The Louse Question

When your animals rub incessantly at this season of the year. look out for lice. This is especially true of calves and colts. To meet this condition Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) formulated the famous Instant Louse Killer, which kills lice on stock and poultry.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

kills ticks on sheep. It, being a powder, can be applied in zero weather. Do not wait for warm weather; do not let the tick eat up your profits; kill him on the epot with Instant Louse Killer. Put up in round cans with perforated top, full pound 25 cts. Sold on a positive written guarantee. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can; there are 25 imitators.

1 lb. 25c / **3 lbs. 60c** { Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid, for 35 cents.

Manufactured by

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio.

This Splendid 100 Candle Power Lamp Makes Night As Light As Day

Express Prepaid **$4.00**



With its use gas or electric lights can well be dispensed with for it is more brilliant than either, yet it costs very much less to operate than a kerosene lamp. **Five cents a week will furnish the gasolene for a 100 candle power light.** The ordinary kerosene lamp is only 16 candle power.

Lasts a lifetime, cannot get out of order. No accident of any kind possible. Simple as A-B-C; clean and odorless.

It will save its cost every season and furnish a light softer and more brilliant than electricity. Suitable for churches, halls, stores or residences. The model shown above will be sent express prepaid to address for $4.00; points west of the Mississippi River 50c extra and $1.00 extra for points west of Denver. Send for free catalogue showing other styles and prices.

A rare chance for Agents. Address

THE CLEVELAND VAPOR LIGHT CO.
78 2d Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Farmers and Homeseekers

A recent number of the Southern Field contains an article of great interest to Farmers and Stock raisers on the relative place of Southern Agriculture to that of the United States and showing the relative profits of farm products in the South as compared with returns in other sections. This article is of unusual interest, showing as it does from government and other sources a condition of affairs as respects nearly all farm crops and all lines of agriculture not generally understood. Copy free upon request to M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., or Chas. S. Chase, Agent, 722 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., or M. A. Hays, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE GOLD WATCH & RING



An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 yrs. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Zambesi Diamond Ring, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send you the jewelry postpaid. when sold send us $2. and we will positively send you both the watch and the ring, also a chain. Address



BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 36. CHICAGO.

This ELEGANT Watch $3.75



Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome **WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75.** Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper, with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS, pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address

M. FARBER & CO., K53, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO

Wit and Humor

Young and Foolish

"DADDY, did you tell mother when you was courting her that you couldn't live without her?"

"Maybe I did, my boy. I was young and foolish then. I know better now."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

◈

A Roosevelt Story

President Roosevelt has great admiration for Mrs. LaFollette, wife of Wisconsin's governor. The beginning of this regard dates from an occasion when Mrs. LaFollette and he were fellow-guests at a reception some time ago. They were standing in one corner, engaged in conversation and eating ice-cream. He was doing the bulk of the talking, and she was an attentive and unwavering listener. "Suddenly I discovered," says the President, "that for the last five minutes I had been pouring ice-cream down the front of her handsome evening-gown. She had known it all the time, but had not indicated it by even the quiver of an eyelash or by the slightest change in the smiling, interested expression upon her face; she had simply been too polite to interrupt me by word or look or move, no matter what happened to the gown."

◈

Blind Leading Blind

The London "Chronicle" relates that during a recent fog a military man advanced in years lost his way completely in the nocturnal vapor. Bumping against a stranger, he explained his misfortune, and gave his address.

"I know it quite well," said the stranger, "and I will take you there."

It was some distance, but the guide never hesitated for a moment on the whole route.

"This is your door," he said at last, as a house loomed dimly before them.

"Bless my soul," said the old gentleman, "so it is! But how have you been able to make your way through this fog?"

"I know every stick and stone in this part of London," said the stranger, quietly, "for I am blind."



—From the Strand Magazine.

THE PACK RUNS DOWN A NEW KIND OF GAME



VERY PLAIN

Ethel—"She's forty if she's a day. I can read it between the lines."
Edward—"What lines?"
Ethel—"Those on her face."

$5 PRICE EXPLAINED

FOR $5.00 TO $8.00, SEWING MACHINES SIMILAR to the MACHINE ILLUSTRATED hereon, have been widely advertised. How sewing machines can be offered at these prices and why we can sell the HIGHEST GRADE Sewing Machines made in the world at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our new big free Special Sewing Machine Catalogue. Cut this advertisement out and send it to us and you will receive, by return mail, free, postpaid, our new big free Sewing Machine Catalogue, showing the most complete assortment of the highest grade Sewing Machines made in the world, all shown in large handsome halftone and colored illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make. With the Big Free Catalogue you will receive THE MOST ASTONISHINGLY LIBERAL Sewing Machine offer ever heard of, a new and marvelous proposition. How others can offer sewing machines at $5.00 to $8.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we can ship your machine the day we receive your order, how we make the freight charges so very low (next to nothing). YOU WILL GET OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER, SAFE AND PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEE, 20-year Binding Quality Guarantee, you will get our very latest Sewing Machine Offer.

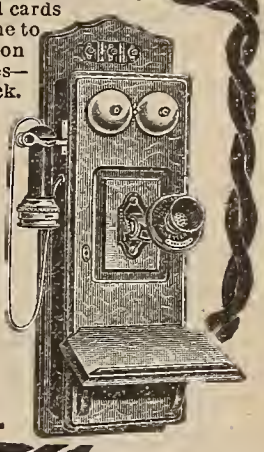


INSTALLMENT, PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN EXPLAINED. How new sewing machines are exchanged for old ones, all fully explained when you write for Our Free SEWING MACHINE CATALOGUE. HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A SEWING MACHINE? If you have don't fail to cut this advertisement out today and mail to us. If you can't use a sewing machine at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this advertisement. Don't buy any kind of a sewing machine at any price, for cash, on time or on installments, or don't trade your old machine for a new one until you get our Big New Sewing Machine Catalogue FREE, with all our new offers, with everything explained, ALL FREE FOR THE ASKING. We will tell you something about sewing machines you ought to know. WRITE TODAY, and be sure to mention this paper. DO IT NOW. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

The telephone gets the news of your loss all over the country long before you could get to town and get postal cards sent out. You can arouse your neighbors in time to help "catch the thief," besides it's handy on the farm every day, especially in emergencies—when you are in trouble and need help quick.



Stromberg-Carlson TELEPHONES

are the cheapest telephones because they are the best. They pay for themselves in a short time, remove many of the disadvantages of farm life, and extend the farmer's influence. Make home more pleasant for the wife and children and open up new opportunities for the whole family. Write for book F 84 "Telephone Facts for Farmers." It's *free*, and full of just what you want to know—how to organize, build the line, etc. Send for book Address nearest office.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.



WORK AT HOME

Weaving Rugs and Carpet
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
$4 A DAY EASILY MADE

We start men and women in a profitable business on a small investment. Write at once for particulars, as the cream of the business is at hand.
REED MFG. CO., Box A, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

CUT OUT THIS BLANK ON DOTTED LINES

OUR MILLION BLANK

GIVES YOU A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO FARM AND FIRESIDE WITHOUT COST

FRIENDS:—

FARM AND FIRESIDE is acknowledged by thousands upon thousands of readers all over the United States to be the biggest, brightest and best twice-a-month farm and family journal in the world, and it surely deserves **a Million Subscribers, and with your help will get them.**

We want each reader to send FARM AND FIRESIDE at least one new subscription, and *that will more than make the million.* Will you, good reader, grant this small favor? Of course you will be willing to do that much for FARM AND FIRESIDE, and we assure you it will be highly appreciated. We shall be glad to reward you as follows:

☛If you will send two new subscriptions at 25 cents each, we will extend your subscription to Farm and Fireside one year in advance of the time to which you are now paid, without cost to you.

Please use the blank below, and introduce your neighbor to FARM AND FIRESIDE. Let him read this notice, and he will gladly hand you 25 cents for a year's subscription. Please do this.

Publishers FARM AND FIRESIDE
Springfield, Ohio

Dear Sirs:—Inclosed please find 50 cents, for which send Farm and Fireside one year to the two following new subscribers:

Subscriber's name .....

Post-office .....

..... *State* .....

Subscriber's name .....

Post-office .....

..... *State* .....

F15

Name of sender .....

Address .....

Home Health Insurance

To **insure** the household against disease, use DIPOLENE, the disinfectant that *does double duty*—kills disease germs and purifies. For softening water, mopping floors, sinks, drains, toilets; it renders everything wholesome, sanitary, healthful. Dipolene is handy in a hundred ways in every-day household work. Saves time—labor. A woman's friend, a foe to filth.

Dipolene

on the farm is a money-saver. A preventive and cure for diseases of sheep, cattle, hogs, etc. The famous *one-minute sheep-dip* every farmer and stockman should know about. None so effective, so economical. Booklet, "Dipping for Dollars" tells the whole story. Free on request.

Marshall Oil Co.
Box 23
Marshalltown, Ia.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address



Powerful, Handy, Low Priced.

Milne Mfg. Co. 812 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Fertility Germs

Some soil raises better crops than others because it contains more nitrogen.

Fertility germs draw nitrogen from the air—deposit it in the soil—make the land rich—insure immense crops.

NITRO-CULTURE

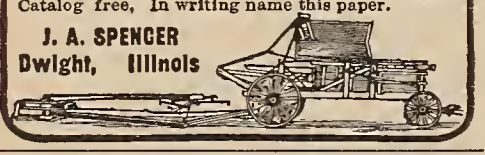
contains these germs. Sprinkle on seeds before planting. Germs increase—enrich the soil, make nitrogenous fertilizers unnecessary. $2.00 worth increases yield per acre enormously. Write for catalogue 6 G

NATIONAL NITRO-CULTURE CO., West Chester, Pa.

GOING TO BALE HAY OR STRAW?

The **Alligator Box Press** is guaranteed to bale 22 tons of hay in 10 hours, or no pay. **Hercules**, large bale press, guaranteed capacity 4 tons an hour. Small bale **Perpetual Presses** with capacity guaranteed greater than any other small press. Catalog free, In writing name this paper.

J. A. SPENCER
Dwight, Illinois



CREAM EXTRACTOR FREE

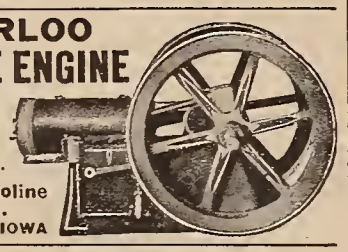


This is a genuine offer made to introduce the **Peoples Cream Extractor** in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 131. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE

Frost-proof and cannot Freeze. *Write for illustrated catalogue.*



Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
WATERLOO, . IOWA

WELL DRILLS

With one of Loomis' late-improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money-earning Well-Drilling Machinery made in America. Address

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, Ohio

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 15. Send for it. It is FREE.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

Goldenrod

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17]

"How are you, Sam?" said Hiram. "Suppose you've come to sympathize with us in our trouble. It's very kind of you, too. I tell you it's at a time like this that a fellow appreciates his friends. Just come onto the porch, and sit down. Guess you know Rachel and the doctor. This is Miss Eveland, our trained nurse; and Miss Eveland, this is Mr. Sam Bonner, the constable down at Brownsville."

After the constable had taken a rocking-chair, Hiram asked, "Have you run onto any evidence that will help us out in running down the murderer, Sam? You know I've offered a thousand for a conviction, and I wouldn't stop at a good deal more if I thought it would do any good."

Bonner was strangely nervous. He was a shrewd-looking man of about forty, with a heavy sandy mustache and a restless mien. He shifted about in his chair a few times and cleared his throat before he answered. Then he said, "Well, it 'pears we got somethin' that may help to solve the mystery, but course I don't know how it'll come out. It ain't nothin' o' my doin's, an' I'd a good deal rather not do it, but you know law's law an' business is business. Fact is, Hiram, I got a warrant with me right now 'at it's my duty to read, an' I hope none o' you folks'll hold it up agin me, 'cause I was sent here by the squire. Fust I went to the doctor's house, an' they told me he was here, so I thought I had best come here, an' make one trip of it."

By this time every member of the party was excited. Doctor Welfling was deathly pale, but he bit his lip and remained silent; Marion was on the point of fainting; Hiram and Aunt Rachel, who had not quite caught the drift of Bonner's remarks, looked puzzled, and waited for him to resume. He took a folded document from his pocket, fumbled with it a few moments until it came open, and then, as well as his almost total illiteracy would permit, read a warrant for the arrest of Truman Welfling, charged with the murder of Mattie Atherhold.

"And now, Truman Welfling," he concluded, emboldened by the accused man's quiet demeanor, "you are my prisoner." He stepped over to where the doctor was sitting, extracted a pair of heavy handcuffs from a coat-pocket, and was about to put them on the prisoner.

Welfling was extremely self-contained, and would not have offered any resistance, but at that moment Marion arose and sprang forward. "You brute!" she exclaimed, facing Bonner. "You shall not place those irons on him. He is no criminal. He knows no more about that crime than you." Then, turning to Welfling, she asked, "Truman, why don't you refuse to go with him, or say something for yourself? This is an awful outrage."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

◈

People to Pity

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

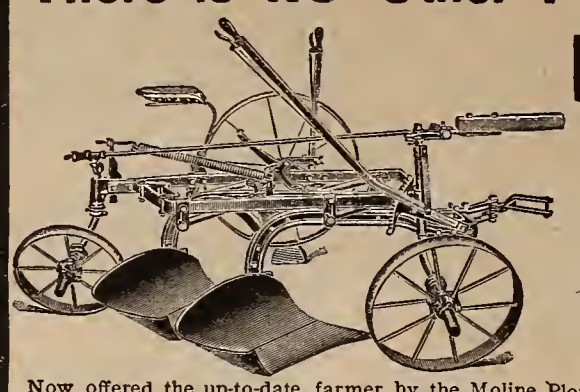
There are people to pity wherever we look,
The rich, as well as the poor;
For Sorrow stays not in the laborer's cot,
She visits both laird and boor.
But the people I pity the most in life
Are the poor little nerveless souls
Half-finished at birth, and sent into earth
Unfit to be fighting for goals.

There are third-rate clerks with no chance for a rise,
And they get all they earn, no doubt.
They are lacking in will, and tread the same mill
Through the long years in and out.
They are wanting in character, force and brain—
Mere parts of a great concern;
But they've hearts that can ache and silently break
While the wheels of the tread-mill turn.

Or they stand on the corner with trifles to sell
That nobody stops to buy,
And they gaze on the mass of people who pass
With a weary and listless eye.
They call out their wares in a hopeless tone,
Dusters and brushes and strings,
And their look seems to say, as you glance that way,
"I know you don't want these things."

And the women without either beauty or brain
Or charm, but with hearts of gold,
Oh, I pity them so as I see them go
Down pathways lonely and cold.
And I cannot help thinking there must be a realm
Where things will be evened a bit,
And the play rehearsed here with new cast will appear,
And these poor souls may yet make a "hit."

There is NO Other Plow Like the BEST EVER SULKY and GANG PLOWS



Now offered the up-to-date farmer by the Moline Plow Company, the originators of three wheeled plows. They must be seen to be appreciated, but we will tell you one thing they do that can be done with no other foot-lift plow:

Automatic Leveling of Frame

when the plow is lifted from the ground. **In one motion** the foot does the raising and leveling, and leaves the operator in an easy position with both hands free to manage the horses. Foot lever is adjustable to suit any operator.

You know how unsatisfactory you have found it heretofore to ride on a plow with foot operated lift when the seat did not **level.** This will never trouble you on the **Best Ever,** for the leveling takes care of itself automatically. It is a feature that puts this line in a distinctive class by itself. The foot lever can be managed by a boy. The sliding connecting rod between front and rear wheels prevents the rear wheels from giving any side motion to the pole.

Go to your nearest dealer and ask to see the Moline Plow Company implements, for various purposes, as follows: Stalk Cutters, Stubble Diggers, Walking, Riding and Disc Cultivators, Tooth and Disc Harrows, Cotton and Corn Planters Lister and Drills, Orchard Cultivators, Beet Seeders, Cultivators and Pullers, Walking, Riding and Disc Plows.



The Flying Dutchman line received the

GRAND PRIZE HIGHEST AWARD

at the St. Louis Exposition.



MOLINE PLOW CO. - MOLINE, ILLINOIS



$17.45 **Farmers 1 1-2 inch Team Harness.** Absolutely guaranteed satisfactory or money back. This harness retails for $30.00. Made of the best grade of oak leather. We can refer you to thousands of pleased farmers now using our harness, who can not speak too highly of the quality and workmanship of our goods. Let us ship you a set of harness on approval, and if you are not entirely satisfied we will take back shipment and pay freight charges both ways, you being nothing out in the event you are not perfectly satisfied.

Western Harness & Supply Co., Waterloo, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—I received my set of work harness all O. K. and am more than satisfied with them. Will be pleased to recommend you to any one in need of anything in your line. Yours truly, A. HILLSTROM.

From Waterloo Direct to You

at a saving of 50%, on the **30 days free plan,** with our **iron clad guarantee** to replace free any part of our buggies proving defective in that time. This buggy retails for $80.00.

Maurice, Iowa, January 16, 1905.
Western Harness & Supply Co.,
Waterloo, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—Your No. 11 Piano Body Top Buggy I bought of you last February has given the best of satisfaction, and I am well pleased with same.
Yours truly, A. G. BISCLOFF.

Our Price to you $45.



We are manufacturers selling direct to the user at factory prices. If you are going to buy a harness or vehicle of any kind, send for our two Free catalogues today and see what money we can save you.

Western Harness & Supply Co.,
623 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

From Factory to Farm **NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN**

See what it means.



14-in. Steel Beam Plow. Double Shin best that money can build, only **$9.00**

Hard Steel Castor Coulter with Plow, $1.50 extra.



64-Tooth Lever Harrow $8.15
96-Tooth Lever " $12.45
14-in. Imp. Lister $17.75
14-in. Sulky Lister $31.65
8-ft. Rake $16.00
Sewing Machine $9.00
Best Sewing Machine Gt. equal to any $50 machine $17.50
Steel Range with Res. $19.70
Fine Top Buggy $33.50
12-16 Disc Harrow $17.00

12-in. $8.75
16-in. $9.90
18-in. $12.00
Sulky Plow $25
Gang Plow $39
1000 other articles. Big Catalog Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, $12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Claws, $15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel $19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, $25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, $27.75. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 541 Front St., ALTON, ILL.
(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

$7.50 BUYS THE GREATEST TIME, LABOR AND MONEY SAVER ON THE FARM

The New Model Harrow Cart is made entirely of steel, and weighs 75 pounds. The cart can be attached to, will follow and work perfectly behind any kind of a harrow, on any kind of sod. It does more and better work, insures larger crops, and makes pleasant work of the hard, nerve-wearing harrowing of former days. A ten-year-old boy can do more and better work with the cart than a man in the old way. The cart follows close, makes the harrow run steadier, takes the constant pull from the bits, and lightens the draft. You cannot afford to farm a day without one, whether you have one acre or one thousand. *Write now for illustrated catalogue, and read what the other fellows say. Learn about the cart if you don't buy.*

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., 23 Park Ave., Waterloo, Iowa

Sold under guarantee. Your money back after a thirty-day trial if you are not satisfied.





ENGINE HAY PRESS SCALE
OLD AND RELIABLE SEND FOR LATE CATALOG AND PRICES
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO 124 MILL ST KANSAS CITY MO

Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only ***10 Cents Each.***

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, *with a picture of the garment to go by.* These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for *every single piece* of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns

FREE **We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.**

We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for Only 30 Cents



No. 228.—SLOT-SEAM SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 2008.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACQUE WITH SAILOR-COLLAR. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 397.—GIRLS' PLAITED BLOUSE. 10 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.
No. 398.—GIRLS' PLAITED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 209.—CAROLA WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



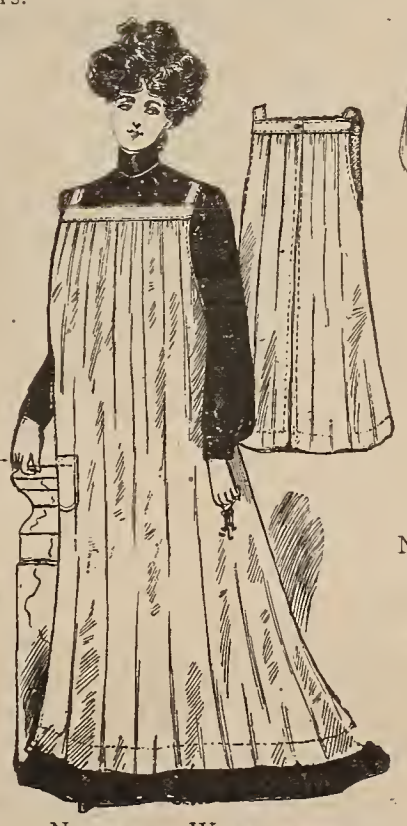
No. 205.—SIBYL WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.
No. 206.—LANSING SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 409.—SHORT COAT WITH VEST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 410.—BOX-PLAITED SKIRT. 11c. Sizes, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 416.—MOTHER HUBBARD DRESS. 10 cents. Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 2013.—WORK-APRON. 10 cents. Sizes, small, medium and large.



No. 380.—BROAD-SHOULDERED WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



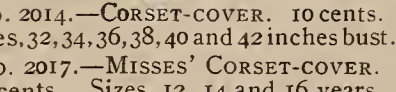
No. 2052.—STOCK COLLARS. 10 cents. One size only.



No. 2018.—LADIES' CLOSED DRAWERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 245.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH CHEMISETTE. 10 cents. Sizes, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 2014.—CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.
No. 2017.—MISSES' CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 2012.—INFANTS' LONG DRESS. 10 cents. One size only.



No. 284.—STOCK, BELT AND CUFFS. 10 cents. Medium and large sizes.



No. 2010.—INFANTS' COAT AND CAP. 10 cents. One size only.



No. 446.—KIMONO SACQUE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 386.—COAT WITH SHORT BASQUE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 387.—GORED TUNIC SKIRT. 11c. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.

Ask for Our Winter and Spring Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Farm Selections

Farm Leases

As IT has a way of doing, the time of the year for making new farm leases has come around; and, as is usual, it is a time of trial to men's souls. As long as farms must be leased, this will continue to be true.

What ought the men who rent farms do when this crisis comes? What ought the renter do when it comes to drawing up the papers?

Just four things ought to be kept in mind when making farm leases: First, be fair; second, BE FAIR; third, BE FAIR; and fourth, put it all down in writing.

In fact, nine tenths of the trouble that men have with their neighbors in this world, and perhaps we might say one half of the other tenth, comes from lack of perfect fairness on some one's part; and all the rest comes from neglecting to have the bargain written down by some man who is competent to do such work, and who has unbounded patience to listen and to write.—E. L. Vincent, in the Farm Journal.

◈

Catalogues Received

W. B. Longstreth, Gratiot, Ohio. Seed-annual and bargain catalogue.

W. W. Marple, St. Joseph, Mo. Pamphlet, "Dairying in Missouri."

Arthur Cowee, Berlin, N. Y. Special catalogue of Groff's new hybrid gladioli.

A. D. Benjamin, Kendaia, N. Y. Circular of White Wyandottes and Pekin ducks.

Edgar E. Mackintosh, Hope Valley, R. I. The history of the Columbian Wyandottes.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill. Illustrated catalogue of garden, field and flower seeds.

C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill. Family almanac and catalogue of incubators and brooders.

The Flansburgh & Peirson Co., Leslie, Mich. Catalogue of small-fruit plants and seed-potatoes.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Burpee's "Blue List" for market-gardeners and florists.

Vine Grove Nursery Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Catalogue of Northern-grown small-fruit plants.

James J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass. Illustrated catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds.

L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn. Illustrated catalogue of Northern-grown seeds, plants, bulbs and fruits.

W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston, Mass. Illustrated catalogue of seeds, bulbs, plants and ornamental shrubs.

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries, Bridgman, Mich. Catalogue of small-fruit plants. Strawberry-plants a specialty.

The Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, Ohio. Illustrated catalogue of plants, trees, vines and seeds.

F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, N. Y. Illustrated catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, poultry, incubators and brooders.

J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J. Illustrated catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits and herbaceous plants.

D. M. Landreth, Palisade, Col. Pamphlet describing the advantages and the resources of the Palisade section of Colorado.

Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Pamphlet "How to Spray, When to Spray and What Sprayers to Use."

Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma, Wash. Illustrated pamphlet describing Tacoma, the Electric City of the Pacific Coast.

The Whalebone Carriage and Harness Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Illustrated catalogue of the celebrated Whalebone vehicles and harness.

A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. Illustrated catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, roses, shrubs and small-fruit plants.

◈

Books Noticed

"Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes—a Handbook of Agriculture." Bulletin No. 18, 1904. Price to Wisconsin farmers, ten cents for paper covers, twenty-five cents for cloth-bound; mailed outside the state for twenty-five cents in paper, and forty cents in cloth. Edited by George McKerrow, Madison, Wis.

"Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture," containing information relative to the farm and farm home, with special departments on potato culture, modern dairying, live stock, sugar-beet culture, road-making, etc.; also the state's agricultural statistics for twenty years. Edited by Secretary F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE



The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. It shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off the ground.

☞It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size 24 by 34 inches. Free of Advertising.☜

MAILED FREE IF YOU ANSWER These 2 Questions:

1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?
2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Write to.....International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS MINN., U. S. A.

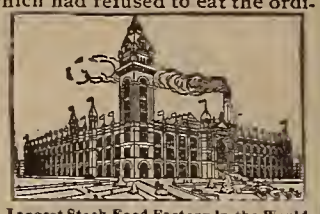
AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TEST

HIGH RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. HIGH RIVER, ALTA, CANADA.

DEAR SIRS:—I thank you for your letter of the 15th ult., and for all the trouble you have taken to bring "International Stock Food" to my notice. The merits of "International Stock Food" for horses in a poor condition were not unknown to me before your communication came to hand, but I had not given it close attention as a possible medicine for other animals in trouble. A recent trial of the food with a pen of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Erysipelas Pleuro-Enteritis" certainly proved most successful. After losing two hogs within three days out of a pen of seven, I commenced feeding "International Stock Food" liberally to the remainder, all of which had refused to eat the ordinary food and were sick. On the fourth day a third hog died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all pigs on the farm and adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe have saved myself from serious loss by adopting your remedy. I am, Dear Sirs,

O. H. HANSON, Director.



We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You $1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. "International Stock Food" is Fed Every Day to Our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¼, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, and to Our One Hundred Brood Mares and Their Colts.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Covers Over a City Block. Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Can., Containing 50,000 Feet of Space. Capital Paid in $2,000,000.00.

DAN PATCH 1:56, CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE of the WORLD. VALUED AT $150,000.

AT ST. LOUIS A GRAND PRIZE WAS AWARDED ON VEGETABLES, THE PRODUCTS OF—— BURPEE'S SEEDS!

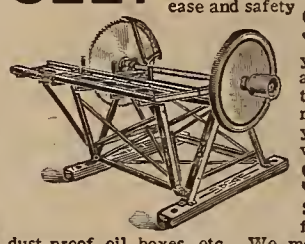
IF you garden you want THE BEST,—and we shall be pleased to mail you BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1905, an elegant **new book of 178 pages**, which tells the plain truth, with hundreds of illustrations, beautiful colored plates, and describes **superb Novelties** of unusual merit.

Write TO-DAY! A postal card will do, while it is sufficient to address simply

BURPEE, PHILADELPHIA

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., The World's Largest Mail Order Seed Trade

SEE! With an APPLETON WOOD SAW you can rapidly and with ease and safety SAW your own wood and SAVE COAL, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make $5 to $15 a Day



Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue.

Appleton Mfg. Co. 9 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Twice the Garden-Half the Work

Planet Jr. Garden Tools have done this for thousands of gardeners, and they'll do it for you. Write for a copy of our finely-illustrated 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog. It describes the entire Planet Jr. line, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, one and two-horse cultivators, harrows, etc. Mailed free.



No. 25 Combined Drill

No. 25 Combined Drill is a hill or drill seeder, double wheel hoe, cultivator, plow. It sows, marks, kills weeds, loosens surface, furrows, ridges, etc.

No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe With its many attachments performs almost numberless duties in plowing, cultivating, raking, etc., between or astride rows. Strong, light, durable.

No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe

A postal brings the catalog

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107-F, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN SAW MILLS have the approval of the world. The modern mill at the right price. Portable Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills, Cord Wood and Drag Saws, Rip Saws, Engines. Free catalogue if you ask for it.



AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO., 602 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

STUMP PULLERS SEVEN SIZES $17.50 UP



WE PAY THE FREIGHT CATALOG FREE

Dept. 21. W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS



FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free

COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 18. Winchester, Indiana.

DeLOACH PATENT is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.

SAW MILLS

Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.

DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 300, Atlanta, Ga.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 384 Springfield, Ill.

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Abscess—Anæmia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

S4 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

LIBRARY
MAR

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Vol. XXVIII. No. 11 WESTERN EDITION MARCH 1, 1905 TERMS { 25 CENTS A YEAR 24 NUMBERS

Building and Repairing Country Roads

By C. M. GINTHER

There is a vast amount of money spent each year in maintaining the roads of the country. This money is too often spent with small consideration of the important question of how to get the most for the outlay. The time is sure to come when there will be a wiser plan for disbursing the millions that are so freely given by the people to improve their roadways.

In almost every community there is an individuality of method of road-work. This cannot be otherwise when it is remembered that each road-district carries on the work of construction and repair without regard to any other district. There is no union or agreement of plan or purpose, and the result is a composite method without merit in many places. The business of managing the roads in a district is voted by the residents to the man who is the best vote-getter. Small consideration is given to his fitness or qualifications for the place. It would be strange if a man who has never had any experience in road-building should make a success without any degree of failure at his first attempt. People are charitable, and inclined to look over expensive mistakes, even where their own safety and comfort is involved. If a man elected to the supervisorship of roads in a township or road-district is industrious in his office, the fact will excuse his ignorance.

The whole system is conducted in an unbusinesslike manner. No railroad in the country employs a man to supervise its tracks without knowing something about his ability to at least discharge the work intelligently. The general public makes no such demand on the men it employs to disburse its funds and manage its roads; they are not required to have had previous experience, nor even to possess a natural aptitude for the work. This is believed to be true generally over the country. It frequently occurs that the work of a predecessor is undone so far as possible by a newly elected supervisor or director. Again it is often the case that work is duplicated or unnecessary work is done in order to accommodate some favorite of the supervisor. These evidences of unfairness are frequently met with, and no way is known to bring about a change, for the supervisor is elected sole judge of the way the work shall be done. Under the law as it exists in Indiana—and similar laws are in force in many other states following a general purpose—there is no remedy against abuse of the law from ignorant men elected to office. The only relief is to elect men whose experience or training has fitted them for the intelligent discharge of the important duties attached to the office. Such men are not to be found in every road-district, and yet a policy of looking out for such men will frequently bring to light unlooked-for ability.

In this county the people were agreeably surprised at the outcome of an experiment, or rather an innovation. It had always been the custom in this township to elect farmers to the office of road director, or supervisor. Notwithstanding there was an abundance of excellent gravel close at hand, the roads were in bad condition. So bad had they become that a number of places were actually impassable at a time when such a condition should not in any reason have prevailed. How the idea started is not known, but the word was passed around that a change was desired in the kind of man to be voted for. Farmers had always held the office, but the idea was presented that it would be fair to consider a member of some other class or profession as being eligible to the place. Consequently, after much planning, a physician with an experience of thirty years' practice was selected as the candidate for the place. He was elected, and at once assumed his new duties. He declared that he never undertook a work that gave him so much pleasure and gratification. For thirty years he had been compelled to drive over the country roads night and day, summer and winter, and had had an opportunity of observing them in their worst and in their best aspects. He had involuntarily, and actually without intending to do so, studied the question of road-building and road-repairing. As he rode along, splashing through the mud or bumping over the stones, he formulated plans in his mind for remedying the evils of the prevalent conditions as pertained to the roads of his vicinity. When he was surprised by the proposal to run for the office of road director, or supervisor, he cheerfully arranged to sacrifice some of his business to put into effect some of his cherished schemes.



IMPROVED TOWNSHIP ROAD

This portion of the road was practically impassable late in the fall. Repairs were begun in the winter, and the road was put in the condition shown by spring

In the beginning his somewhat unique methods grated harshly on the nerves of those who had been in charge of the work—they were different, and suggested advancement and enlightenment; but as he progressed, and as the effect of his work was observed over every furlong of the roads under his charge, the sentiment changed to one of approval, and enthusiastic support was accorded him from everybody. In one short year he brought the roads up to a high state of perfection—so much so that his methods were described at length, and printed, to be copied by other directors who sought the best plans.

It had been the custom from the start to fill up a mud-hole. This new director sought a way to drain it. The idea was new, but surely sensible. He graded the road so that a crown appeared, slightly higher in the middle than at the sides. Ditches of depth and width to suit the requirements were made at the roadside. In this country it is the custom to drive one horse to buggies and carriages. This causes a track to wear in the middle of the road. When rain comes, this track becomes a ditch having no side-drains to carry the water off. To remedy this required the services of a man for several months until the middle of the road became hard and thoroughly packed. This man's duty was to look out for depressions in the middle of the road, and immediately fill them up. Again, the wheels had frequently made cuts or ruts, in which water gathered every time it rained or snowed. These became mud-puddles. Fresh gravel dropped in such places did not solve the question. At such points the roads were remade from the bottom up, and there were very few places in which this condition reappeared.



ROAD-SUPERVISOR DOCTOR CANADY STARTING ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION

All gravel hauled on the roads was screened at the pit through a coarse screen, which took out all the larger stones and boulders. There is nothing more troublesome than these loose boulders in a roadway, and few things that cause so much damage to vehicles. Every foot of the roads under this man's charge was carefully scrutinized and raked over. All such loose stones were collected, and hauled to spots where a new road-bed was being constructed. No attempt was made to macadamize these roads—such expense was out of the question; nothing was attempted in the way of new material. Just common-sense plans were followed, and a diligent and conscientious application of every dollar and every hour of time to which the roads were entitled.

This physician has an automobile, and it is his boast that his machine can be run as fast in the remote portions of his district as it can on roads contiguous to the towns. He is constantly going about over the roads in all parts of his district. He observes every portion with care, and should a place need repairing, he orders the work done at once, never waiting until the road at that point becomes impassable or dangerous. This plan is more economical and much more satisfactory.

◈

Do not allow your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE to run out and miss this excellent farm and family journal with picture supplements.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICES:

41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY — SPRINGFIELD, OHIO — Tribune Building, CHICAGO

Subscriptions and all business letters may be addressed to "Farm and Fireside," at either one of the above-mentioned offices; letters for the Editor should be marked "Editor."

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (24 Numbers) . . . . . 25 Cents

The above rate includes the payment of postage by us. All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and poultry journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. *When neither of these can be procured*, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. *Do not send checks on banks in small towns.*

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Mar1905 means that the subscription is paid up to March, 1905; Apr1905, to April, 1905, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within **four weeks**, so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to **say it is a renewal.** If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. *Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.*

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

FREE FREE

TWO MAGNIFICENT PICTURES WITH MARCH 15th FARM AND FIRESIDE

Hundreds of thousands of FARM AND FIRESIDE readers will be delighted to learn that with each and every copy of the March 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, which is our next number, there will be sent absolutely free another art supplement consisting of reproductions of two of the most exquisite and beautiful paintings ever produced. Each of our reproductions is about the size of a regular page of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

"At Breakfast" is the title of one of these magnificent pictures reproduced in rich colors, and is one of the most interesting and charming works of art of its kind in existence. It will delight and please every member of the family, because it is truly a beautiful home scene, and a very recent and modern work which has been faithfully reproduced by the half-tone process and is given to you free of all charge.

"God Speed" is the other picture, and the original is from the brush of the world-renowned artist, E. Blair Leighton, member of the Royal Academy, London, England. The original painting created a profound sensation when first exhibited, and immediately placed Mr. Leighton in the front rank of living artists, and the work is to-day valued at many thousands of dollars. In beauty of design and accuracy of detail the original painting excels, and this accounts for the phenomenal success which it achieved. Our reproduction shows the picture to advantage, and is sure to please all. For full description see page 19.

The original paintings of all our supplement pictures are from the world's greatest and best artists, and therefore our reproductions represent the most expensive and also the highest type of art.

SOME OF THE MANY GOOD THINGS FOR MARCH 15th ISSUE

"The Greater Department of Agriculture"—An illustrated special by C. M. Ginther on the proposed new buildings for the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

"Aid for Slow Thinkers"—A talk about some of the little but important things to be helpfully observed in the daily life of those whose minds move sluggishly.

"Heroes of Fire Island," a story especially prepared for the Young People, will receive its second instalment. It is a story of perhaps the only place in the world where "scooters" are used for life-saving.

"Housekeeping and Home-Making"—The marked distinction of the two, and the growing and crying need of more women of the latter kind.

"A Cook's Party"—A valuable collection of good and tried recipes gleaned at a gathering of women who do their own cooking.

"The Future Emperor and Empress of Germany"—A clever account of the betrothal of the Crown-Prince to the Duchess Cecilia, together with illustrations and interesting mention of events in the lives of the two prominent characters.

"How I Joined the Highbinders"—The tale of a newspaper man's thrilling experience in connecting himself with the great Chinese secret society.

About Rural Affairs

BY T. GREINER

WE TOLD YOU SO.—The position taken by FARM AND FIRESIDE in these columns on the question of ginseng-growing, and later on the seedless and bloomless apple, seems to be now generally accepted as the correct one.

◈

WASTE OF SENTIMENT.—One of my well-meaning friends who reported the shooting method of killing an old horse as by far the most humane wants us to bury the dead animal, and objects to the plan of converting it into fertilizer as disrespectful to an old faithful friend. Sometimes the advice has been given to bury a dead dog or other animal the carcass of which cannot be utilized for food, etc., near the root of a grape-vine or a fruit-tree. What better fate could even a human animal desire than to be useful to the world at large both in life and in death? What remains of the horse or of the dog after life has left is only an aggregate amount of chemical elements which will become disengaged and soon form new combinations. The process may be hastened by the help of living organisms, such as worms, or by means of heat and acids, as in the fertilizer-works, but sooner or later it will come to pass; and I can think of no more beautiful resurrection of the body than this—a real transmigration. To-day it may be a horse, in a comparatively short time a mass of luxuriant verdure or fragrant bloom and luscious fruit, or later perhaps a beautiful and light-winged butterfly. In our times, when we look with more or less favor upon the idea of cremating the bodies of our human dead, we will not long refuse to dispose of the carcasses of horses or dogs by some sort of cremating process, in consideration of the beautiful results in transformation.

◈

LOCAL WEED PESTS.—A reader in Lebanon, Ohio, writes that he is much troubled with a white-rooted vine which makes rapid growth in the corn-field, especially in wet weather, when he cannot cultivate the corn soon after it comes up. He has been advised to throw salt over the field after plowing, and that the salt will kill the roots which it touches. Of course, I do not know what kind of weed this may be. The real pest that we sometimes have to contend with here, and the roots of which run all through the soil of the infested fields, is quitch-grass. I doubt whether this (or whatever weed it may be that gives so much trouble to our friend) can be eradicated by applications of salt. It requires incessant work for some time. The ground must be plowed, the roots brought to the surface by thorough harrowing, then gathered and removed from the fields, and this repeated until the remainder of the weed can be kept under control by means of continued thorough tillage. In all cases, however, where a soil-tiller finds such weed pests which he does not know, and for which he is at a loss what to do, the best plan of action for him is to send a sample to the experiment station of his own state (in our friend's case to Wooster, Ohio), with request for information about the weed and the best means of controlling it. The director of the station and his staff will be very glad to give you full information, or in case of new weed pests to make full investigation, and render you all the assistance they can.

◈

PROGRESS IN POULTRY-KEEPING.—The progress that has been made in the matter of rearing and keeping poultry during the time that I can recollect is really wonderful. Thirty years ago such a thing as an incubator or brooder was hardly known. Now almost every farmer who makes any pretension of attending to poultry or making it an aid in swelling his farm income, and every farmer's wife who gives her personal attention to the flock for the increase of her pin-money or the defraying of family expenses, runs an incubator or two, and very often brooders to rear the chicks. These machines have been perfected to such an extent that the careful operator finds little difficulty in hatching almost every fertile egg of strong vitality. There will be failures, no doubt, but in most cases they will be found chargeable to the unskilled operator, or else to the eggs themselves, rather than to the machine, if that is a modern, up-to-date hatcher, and not one of the cheap, snide affairs. Even twenty years ago little was yet known of the principles of rational feeding. Poultry-keepers seemed to think that corn and corn products were almost the only food fit or available for poultry, and used it with disastrous results. Now farmers everywhere have heard the gospel of the balanced ration, and become aware of the fact that foods richer in protein, such as peas, beans, oats, oil-meal, meat-meal, cut bone, etc., must be given with the corn in place of the all-corn ration, and that success in raising chicks or getting a full egg-supply is almost impossible without such change in feeding. Finally we have learned that the lazy hen will not produce eggs of strong vitality, and not many of any kind. The modern poultry-keeper forces his fowls to keep on the move. Exercise, cleanliness, proper food—these are the watchwords in modern poultry-management.

◈

A FRUITFUL FRUIT-GROWERS' MEETING.—The Western New York Horticulturists held their golden-jubilee meeting of the society in Rochester, N. Y., in January. The proceedings, as usual, were really "bristling" with good points. These annual meetings are equal to a horticultural-college course, and when this becomes more generally recognized the membership will soon enough swell from the present six hundred to over the one thousand that the society is aiming for this year. The membership fee still remains at the one-dollar figure, although the proposition to raise it to two dollars came very near being carried. One member stated that he had heard a number of new points that same day during the discussions, each of which was worth two dollars to him. If this member, however, has conscientious scruples of taking so much home with him for which he has not fully paid, I believe the rules of the organization will not forbid him to pay an amount corresponding with the full value of what he receives in instruction into the society's treasury, and allow him to bring in one new member for every dollar thus paid. Doctor Jordan, the director of the New York State Experiment Station, called this organization one of the most, if not actually the most, distinguished of all horticultural societies in the United States. And I believe this to be true.

◈

ARSENATE OF LEAD.—From the talk of Professor Slingerland, Cornell's "bugman," it appears that arsenate of lead is coming more and more to the front as an insecticide. Paris green has been tried for the plum-curculio for years, usually with very indifferent results. Now arsenate of lead, at the rate of four pounds to fifty gallons of water, is found quite effective against both the quince and the plum curculios. Some headway has even been made against such a bad customer as the rose-chafer, but the proportions found necessary in this case were five pounds to fifty gallons of water. For the grapeberry-worm, Professor Slingerland recommended early spraying with arsenate of lead, at the rate given for curculio. A reader has just asked me in what strength I have used arsenate of lead for the yellow-striped cucumber-beetle. From one to two pounds to fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture, I believe, has been my usual application, being frequently repeated. This coming season I propose to make it much stronger. I have never seen any plant injured by it, no matter how strong the dose was made, and I believe that four pounds of the arsenate to fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture will not harm the vines, but kill every beetle.

◈

SPRAYING APPLES LATE.—One of the new points which I gathered at this meeting was the need of a late spraying of apples with some arsenite for the purpose of killing the second brood of the codling-moth. I believe the larvæ feed to some extent on the foliage, and will be easily killed by even greatly diluted Paris green. The right time for this spray-application, of course in combination with Bordeaux mixture, is during August. At about that time last year I congratulated myself on the apparent extraordinary freedom of my winter apples, mostly Baldwins, from worms and other insect blemishes; yet in October, when I came to gather the crop, I had a big proportion of wormy apples, simply because I had allowed the codling-moth to rear its second brood undisturbed. After this I shall take pains to get rid of that worm crop. The question then will be how to do that without leaving some traces of the poison on the fruit when ready to market or to use. The report comes from California that a city fruit-inspector there found many of the apples on sale in the fruit-stores carrying more or less Paris green about the stem and blossom ends, and on some of the samples enough of the poison to kill a child two or three years old or make a grown person seriously ill. It seems to me, however, that this can only be the case where the spraying has been done unduly late in the season, and with far too large a proportion of poison in the mixture.

◈

HOME-MADE SOAPS FOR INSECT PESTS.—Whale-oil soaps have been quite extensively used by many of our fruit-growers for the destruction of plant-lice and scale, sometimes with good results, and at other times with no particular effect save some injury to the foliage. Nine different samples of commercial whale-oil soap were analyzed at the state station, and Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, the station chemist, found that they varied so greatly in composition as to make them entirely unreliable. They contained all the way from eleven to fifty-five per cent of water, and from fifteen to sixty per cent of actual soap. The actual soap is what kills the insects, by enveloping and choking them. Whale-oil soap is not a bit better than any other soap for the purpose, notwithstanding its offensive odor. Fish-oils are preferred simply because they are cheap. In order to get satisfactory results the fruit-grower may select one of two ways. One is to try the commercial soap on a small scale, in solutions of different strength, note the effect, and then make his solution of the lot accordingly; or, still better, he may purchase caustic soda and fish-oil, and make his own soap, thus being assured of getting a uniform article. The whole process of making such soap is very simple. Dissolve six pounds of caustic soda in one and one half gallons of water, then gradually and under constant stirring add twenty-two pounds of fish-oil. This will make forty pounds of soap. The constant stirring is essential. The combination occurs readily at any ordinary summer temperature, and the operation is soon completed. Any receptacle sufficiently large to contain the whole amount of the material will do. This soap will contain about or nearly twenty-five per cent water, nearly sixty-two per cent actual soap, and a mere trifle of free alkali. The cost of good commercial caustic soda (seventy-four per cent), if bought in fifty-pound cans, should not exceed four cents a pound in Philadelphia, or six cents a pound if bought at the drug-store in smaller quantity. Refined fish-oil can be purchased in New York in barrel lots at twenty-nine cents a gallon, and crude fish-oil, which answers very well, at twenty-five cents a gallon. At this rate the home-made fish-oil soap will cost less than three cents a pound. Whale-oil soap is usually retailed at no less than ten cents a pound. This soap, used at the rate of one pound to seven gallons of water, gave entire satisfaction on the foliage of apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach trees and currant-bushes.

All Over the Farm

Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

RESEEDING AN OLD MEADOW.—Two boys, writing from Missouri, tell me that they are now managing their mother's farm, and that they are not as well informed as they should be, and must look to others for advice in many matters. They say their meadow is badly run down, the stand of grass is thin, and they have decided to reseed it the coming spring, and want to know how best to do it. They have but few tools, and will have to do the best possible with what they have.

I was going to tell them to disk the meadow once over as soon as the team could get over it without difficulty, sow the seed, and then cross-disk it; but they have no disk, so what they do will have to be done with a common tooth-harrow. They have three horses, and just as soon as the soil is dry enough for them to travel over it they should hitch all three to the harrow, lay a board on it, and both get on, and harrow the meadow over. Probably they will have to go over it twice to loosen enough top-soil to cover the seed. Sow the seed as soon as the harrowing is finished, and harrow again with one boy on the harrow. This will cover the seed, and it will not be long in coming up, and the stand will be good. The seed should be put on pretty liberally, so that the stand will be heavy enough to smother out the worthless grasses and weeds that probably have obtained a foothold. Many would advise sowing on the surface as soon as the frost is out, or before, and not to harrow. I have done this several times, and found it poor practice. Much of the seed does not get covered, much of it is eaten by birds, and in consequence the stand is almost invariably thin and uneven. I long ago decided that timothy-seed, or grass-seed of any kind, should be covered with soil to obtain an even stand and good growth.

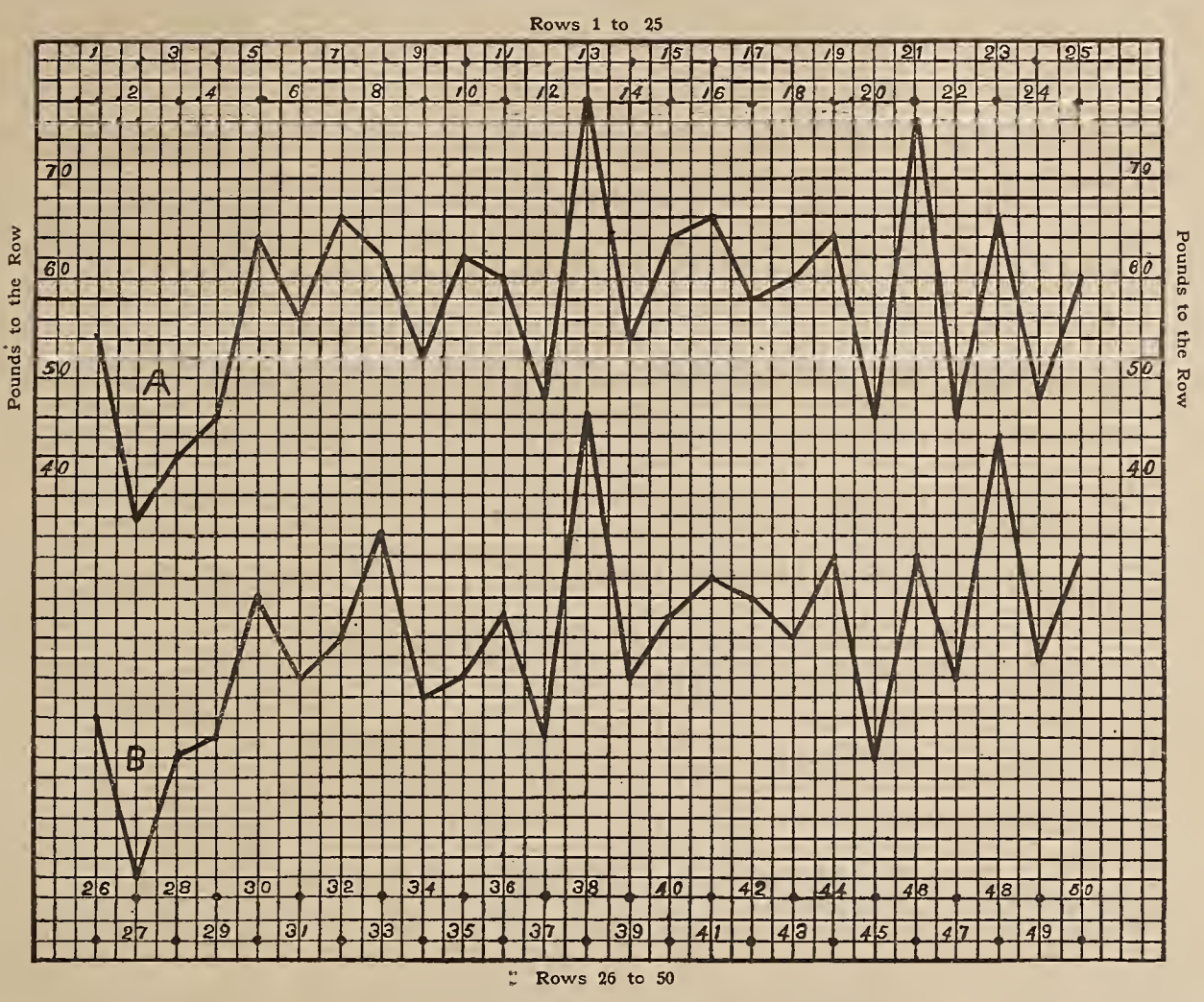
◈

GARDEN-FENCE.—A young farmer who lives in the state of Michigan writes me stating that he has rented a farm for ten years on very favorable terms, and one of the first things he would like to do is fence in a garden. It will adjoin the highway where there already is a fence for one side of it, and he will have to fence only the opposite side and both ends. The main object of the fence is to exclude poultry, and also such cows and horses as may occasionally be turned into the field adjoining. He wants the cheapest fence that will answer the purpose, and one that will last as long as his lease does. He mentions several kinds of wire fencing, including poultry-netting, and asks which will be the best for him to use.

Eleven years ago I built a cheap fence on two sides of a garden, and it is still standing and effective. I shall build a little more of the same kind as soon as the frost comes out of the ground. It is not what might be termed a strong fence, but it has kept the poultry out, and also horses and cattle. The posts are set eight feet apart, and one sixteen-foot board four inches wide is nailed to them as close to the ground as possible. Two feet above this another four-inch board is nailed, and two feet above that another. Between the bottom and middle boards and the middle and top boards strips of poultry-netting two feet wide and two-inch mesh are stapled to the posts. In three places between each post this netting is fastened to the boards with small netting-staples. These draw the netting out smooth, and hold it firmly in place. The fence is a fraction over four feet high, and while it excludes all chickens that are large enough to injure the stuff in the garden, it will not prevent grown fowls from flying over it. But we have no trouble on that score, because we clip the flights off one wing of all our fowls, and they are unable to fly three feet high. A neighbor built a garden-fence of the same materials as ours, but he decided he could make it still cheaper by omitting the bottom board, which he declared to be useless. But dogs and rabbits were so constantly making "crawling-places" under it, which the hens quickly found, that he was obliged to put the board there, after all. Another neighbor thought the top board unnecessary, and left it off. He discovered his error when his cow put her head over it and crushed the netting down to the middle board. The bottom board is the first to decay, but if it is well nailed to the posts with cut nails it will generally hold as long as the posts will last. This is the best cheap garden-fence I know of, and the young farmer will find it as good as any he can build for the purpose set forth in his inquiry.

◈

SEEDING LAND TO GRASS.—One of the finest meadows and heaviest crops of timothy hay I ever saw was grown by a farmer who declared he saw no sense in the practice of his neighbors, who were well satisfied if they obtained a yield of one and one half or two tons of hay to the acre. He said he needed about twelve tons of hay, and he thought that quantity should be grown on three acres. After the oats on the land was harvested, he plowed it rather deeply, and then disked and cross-disked it until it was like a garden. Early in September the seed was sown, and a harrow with the teeth slanting backward was run over it once. He put on as much seed as is usually considered ample for about seven acres, and when the plants came up they were almost as close together as the hairs on a cow's back. They passed the winter in good shape, and the following summer he cut a little over thirteen tons off the tract. Soon after cutting he applied six hundred pounds of fertilizer to the land, and the following summer cut a crop that was three hundred pounds heavier than the previous one.



"The usual practice" is what most farmers follow, and in doing so most farmers miss out. The usual practice at one time was to sow winter wheat broadcast and harrow it in. While the soil was new and rich the yield was very fair, but the time came when wheat sown in that manner failed to yield a crop, and farmers concluded that wheat would no longer grow in their soil. Then came the man with the drill, and he grew splendid crops. Others began to drill and raise crops again. Ever since I can remember farmers have sown grass-seed on the surface, trusting to rain to cover it, and hoping the stand would be a good one. When the rains failed to come in time, and the seed failed to grow, they plowed up the land, planted some other crop, and in due time tried again to get the field into grass. If everything turned out favorably, and they secured a fair stand, they were satisfied that the practice was all right. I think that a great many farmers are beginning to see the necessity of forsaking "the usual practice" in seeding land to grass. They are learning that to throw seed on the surface and trust to rain to cover it is not safe, and they are covering it as soon as sown by running the slanting-tooth harrow over it. Instead of hoping things will be done, they are doing them themselves, and the natural result is, as one farmer said, "a sure thing."

In doing anything about the farm it is far better to make a sure job of it than to follow some old practice and trust to luck. It is far better to do any piece of work in a thorough manner, and give the seeds and plants a good chance to make a perfect growth and yield a maximum crop, than to do half-way work and hope things will come out all right.

Said one man to another, "How did Bill (an old acquaintance) get to be so well heeled?"

"I guess it was because he did things," replied the other.

And it was.

◈

Corn-Breeding in Ohio

Many are doubtless more or less familiar with the work in corn-improvement which is being carried on by Ohio farmers in coöperation with the Ohio Agricultural Student Union. They will probably remember that this work is not based so much on the ability of an ear of corn to reproduce itself, either as to its physical appearance or chemical content, as upon its ability to produce the greatest number of pounds of grain to the acre when used as seed.

Each farmer who undertakes this work determines first what variety is best adapted to his farm, and then plants nothing but that variety for his main crop in order to avoid mixing. In arriving at his decision he usually grows a number of different varieties side by side for several years in order that he may be sure of being correct, since it is not well to try to improve a poor variety. These different varieties will be supplied to him by the Union.

Having decided upon the best variety, he then selects the best twenty-five ears of this variety that he can find, and then the most uniform plot of ground in his corn-field to test these ears to determine which has the greatest hereditary ability to produce when planted, being careful to save some of the grain of each of the twenty-five ears for future use. In the plowing and preparing of the ground, in the planting and the thinning of the corn and in the after-cultivation he does everything possible to make everything uniform, that each ear may have an equal opportunity with every other ear to produce a maximum yield. Because the soil of the plot which he selects may vary, no matter how careful he has been in the selection, he plants two rows from each ear, these two rows being widely separated. Rows 1 and 26 are planted from ear 1, rows 2 and 27 from ear 2, rows 3 and 28 from ear 3, and so on until rows 25 and 50 are planted from ear 25. An extra amount of seed is planted in each hill, in order that after the corn is well started all may be thinned to a uniform stand. If, when planted and tended with such great care to secure uniformity, each of the two rows from any ear produces more than either row from another ear, it is safe to assume that it was so because the first ear had a greater hereditary ability to produce grain when used as seed than had the second.

While there are a number of Ohio farmers who are doing very fine work in corn-breeding, we believe the report of Mr. F. C. Snyder, of Sandusky, Ohio, shows greater accuracy and care in execution than any other. In the accompanying plot, which was made from his report of the yield of field-cured grain, the angular points indicate the yield in pounds of the rows grown from the seed-ear whose number is vertically above them. Thus in curve "A" it will be seen that row 1 produced fifty-four pounds; row 2, thirty-six pounds; row 3, forty-two pounds, and so on up and down until we find row 12 producing forty-eight pounds; row 13, seventy-six pounds, and row 14, fifty-four pounds. In curve "B" are platted in the same manner the yields of rows 26 to 50, which it will be remembered were grown from the same twenty-five ears—rows 1 and 26 from ear 1, etc. If the soil and other conditions that affected the growth of these rows had been absolutely the same for all rows, these two curves of yield should be exactly alike to be in accordance with the law of heredity. That such

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 8]

◈

A BLUE pencil-mark opposite this paragraph means that

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED

or is about to expire, and that you are one of those we count on to renew for another year; but if you have already sent in your renewal for another year, we assure you that it will receive proper attention in due time.

Doubtless many of our friends fail to notice when their time is up, and their subscriptions are not renewed because of inattention.

The date on the little yellow address label shows the time to which your subscription has been paid. Notice the label *now*, and if your subscription has expired, please renew at once, to avoid missing a number.

According to our terms, as printed on the second page, "subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay."

We are pleased to accommodate our friends by waiting a reasonable time for their remittances, but we regret there is a limit beyond which this favor cannot be extended, and unless your renewal is promptly sent we must discontinue sending FARM AND FIRESIDE to you.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE

WITH THE MARCH 15th ISSUE

Remember that with each and every copy of our next issue, which is the March 15th number, of FARM AND FIRESIDE there will be sent reproductions of two magnificent paintings absolutely free as an art supplement. The original of one of our reproductions was painted by one of the world's most distinguished living artists, E. Blair Leighton, London, England. The other is a charming home scene in rich colors. Each picture is about the size of a regular page of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

If you have allowed your subscription to expire, you of course will not receive these fine pictures; so to make sure of getting this big number with picture supplement, send in your renewal at once.

If you will be so kind and thoughtful as to renew at least two weeks before your time is out you will make sure of not missing a single number.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

ONION AND BEET PLANTS.—I have frequent inquiries in regard to where Prizetaker onion and beet plants can be procured. I do not know of any one who raises these plants for sale. Why does not somebody grow and offer them?

◈

MISSING LINK APPLE.—A reader, B. M. Stone, of Pennsylvania, says he has a number of Missing Link apple-trees, the fruit of which hung to the trees during the frequent heavy winds of last autumn, when most other apples were blown to the ground. He thinks so well of the variety that he is going to plant and graft more Missing Links this spring. Apples always sell well in May or June.

◈

KEIFFER PEAR SPELLS.—And still there are disputes about Keiffer, Kieffer, Keifer or Kiefer! This is a case similar to calling for handwriting experts to give evidence on the authorship of some piece of manuscript. John J. Thomas, in "American Fruit Culturist," gives both Keiffer and Kieffer. But a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and our Keiffers here by any other name would look as well and taste as bad.

◈

A NEW EGG-PLANT FUNGOUS DISEASE was observed in 1903 in Delaware by Prof. C. O. Smith, of the Department of Agriculture. The older leaf-blight being a rather regular visitor in our egg-plant patches, and oftentimes quite destructive unless checked by proper treatment, the most thorough and oft-repeated applications of Bordeaux mixture are really indispensable with this crop anyway, and will probably serve to keep the newer disease under control, also.

◈

ONION SETS should always be planted as early in spring as the ground can be put in proper shape for planting. Potato-onions in the South are usually planted in the fall. At the North we plant onion sets mainly for the purpose of growing green onions for bunching. They usually bring more money at less expense than we could get for the crop if we let the bulbs mature and sold them for dry onions in early fall. To grow fall onions we either sow seed in spring directly in open ground, or grow seedlings under glass (in February or March) to transplant to open ground. Either method is better for growing dry fall onions than that of planting sets.

◈

SKINNER'S IRRIGATING SYSTEM.—This consists of lines of ordinary water-pipe, galvanized or otherwise, stretched across the area to be irrigated, four feet (more or less) above the ground, and at suitable distances apart, little brass sprays or nozzles being inserted about four feet apart in the pipes. This system is claimed to supply water from hydrant or elevated tank in a uniform spray, like natural rainfall. The originator holds a patent on the drill which perforates the pipe, and makes and sells the corresponding brass nozzles. I wonder whether any of our readers have had any experience with this system, either in the open field or in the greenhouse.

◈

EARLY CABBAGE.—A Southern reader says he was "amused" by my bragging on raising four or five pound cabbages. People in his locality (Mississippi), he says, do not consider cabbage worth selling when under eight to ten pounds apiece, and ship some weighing twelve to fifteen pounds apiece. We are well satisfied here if we get Early Wakefield or Maule's Earliest to come up to three or four pounds apiece before August, and at a time when they retail at four cents a pound, and wholesale at seventy-five cents a dozen heads. There is money in early cabbages when you can sell them directly to consumers at ten to fifteen cents a head.

◈

SALT AND LIME FOR ONIONS ON MUCK-LAND.—A Conneaut Lake, Pa., reader asks how much salt and air-slaked lime to put on one acre of muck-land for onions. That is a hard question. I don't know myself. Indeed, it may be doubted whether I would use salt at all, or possibly lime, either. If the muck is a little sour, lime would be useful to sweeten it—say ten to twenty bushels to the acre. Wood-ashes would be still better. If the muck contains a fair proportion of sand, is in a good state of tilth, and enriched by a good coat of old horse-manure, the chances are in favor of a good yield of onions without either salt or lime. The application of ten or more bushels of lime, however, will not likely do any harm.

◈

PARIS GREEN ON CABBAGE. — A Michigan lady reader says she would not use Paris green on cabbage nor care to buy cabbage on which it has been used. Some people are very careless in the use of poisons. It is her experience in cabbage-raising that if planted on good rich soil and well taken care of, the few worms that get on the outside leaves never injure it to any extent. The cabbage soon grows away from insect pests. There is much truth in this. People who plant cabbage in large blocks on soil that has all the plant-foods, and especially potash—of which a big yield of cabbage requires a great deal—will not have much trouble with worms. It is the small grower and the home gardener who usually suffer comparatively large losses, perhaps that of the bulk of the crop, from that source. But we can use safer means to get rid of cabbage-worms than arsenical poisons.

◈

GROWING EARLY CELERY.—A lady reader in Rowley, Iowa, tells that she starts her celery-plants in a box in the house by the first of April, keeps them growing nicely by proper care, and then when the plants have four or five leaves sets them out directly in open ground for the crop. It takes her about six weeks to grow the plants from seed to the size wanted. I have heretofore usually followed a similar course for growing my celery-plants, by setting still small seedlings in nursery-rows in open ground during April, and then retransplanting them to make the crop. As I have always found that these very small seedlings, often having only two or three leaves, are easily transplanted, and readily take hold of the moist soil during the favorable April weather-conditions (cool and moist), I had already made up my mind to try the new plan of starting the celery-patch with such small plants by planting them singly several inches apart rather than in clumps and strings closely together to make plants for retransplanting. Thus I hope to be able to get good celery for the table (or market) several weeks earlier than heretofore. Or if I set three or four such plants in a cluster every six to eight inches in the row there will be plants to pull up for a later patch, one being left in each place to make the crop in that row.

◈

ONION-GROWING.—E. C. R., of Girard, Pa., says he has bought a small place having on it four acres of onion-ground, but that he has never had any experience with that vegetable. My advice is, as always in such cases, to go very slow. There are very few people who with no experience could rush into onion-growing even on a one-acre scale without getting into difficulties and troubles. Try a fraction of an acre at first. Read and study what books you can secure on the subject, thus testing your soil, your markets and your own adaptability for the work. There are more years coming. Your chances of success this year are better on one fourth of an acre than on a whole acre, and the experience may put you in the way of planting the acre, or two or three acres, with safety and success afterward. Select the varieties most suited to your locality, soil and market. Buy good seed. Make the soil rich, and prepare it thoroughly, and then plant with a seed-drill, in rows say fourteen to eighteen inches apart, using about six pounds of seed to the acre. It is getting rather late to try the "new onion culture" unless seed is sown at once in a good hot-bed, the young seedlings to be transplanted not later than in May about three inches apart in the rows.

◈

SPRAYING TREES.—A Lewisburg, Ohio, reader asks about spraying an orchard of seventy-five trees, nearly half of them apple, the remainder pear, plum, cherry and peach. He has no experience in this field, but fails to state for what purpose he wishes to spray. If for the San Jose scale, then I would advise him to buy a barrel of crude petroleum of not less than forty-three-degree test, and with a good barrel sprayer (hand-power) apply this oil in a very fine spray all over the trees at the time when the buds are just beginning to break, spraying from the windy side, preferably when the wind is blowing briskly, and again soon after, and when the wind has shifted to the opposite direction. This will clear out the scale, and possibly some insect enemies. For scab, however, as well as for the codling-worm and other insects, we must follow this up with several applications, at proper intervals, of Bordeaux mixture to which some arsenical poison is added. More difficult is the prevention of fruit-rot in cherries, plums and peaches. It can be accomplished to a certain extent by means of spraying every few days during the ripening stages of these fruits with a very weak simple solution of copper sulphate, say one fourth of a pound to one hundred gallons of water.

◈

PEDIGREE PLANTS AND TREES.—At some of the recent horticultural meetings the matter of bud-selection was brought up. Some of our leading orchardists believe that the selection of scions or buds taken from trees that bear regularly and fully will insure greater fruitfulness in the trees top-worked with such scions or buds. They criticize the practice of nurserymen using for grafting or budding the wood taken from small trees in the nursery that perhaps have never borne fruit. The most that can be said about this is that it is as yet an unsolved problem. To investigate this question fully and to arrive at some definite conclusion will take a series of years and numerous experiments. Years ago I believed that strawberry-plants with a long ancestry of more or less diseased plants must surely degenerate to such an extent as to almost make them worthless, while the continuous selection of healthy and vigorous plants from generation to generation must finally give us an improved strain of such variety. I have tried both, and now believe that the safest way to start a good strawberry-bed is by using plants from a good thrifty patch of the variety best suited for that particular locality, may this be on your own farm or on a neighbor's. The pedigree problem gives us a chance to do considerable theorizing, however.

◈

NEW YORK STATE FRUIT-GROWERS.—It was quite a crowd of fruit-growers, some of them from adjoining states, that gathered at Geneva, the seat of the New York State Experiment Station, on January 10th and 11th of this year, to discuss matters relating to the fruit-growing industry. The association, while yet young, being born in Syracuse four or five years ago, counts already over one thousand members. Strong proof that it has been of great use and benefit to the fruit-growers (especially apple-growers) of the state was furnished in the results of Mr. Dawley's appeal for financial support, fifteen members in about as many minutes turning three hundred and seventy-five dollars into the coffers of the association as life-membership fees. Most of them undoubtedly had been benefited many times the sum paid by them in the assistance the association had rendered them either in the purchase of fertilizers or spray-materials or in the sale of their fruit-crops. It is due to the association to say that its fruit-crop reports during 1904 far more nearly represented the true state of affairs throughout state and Union than any other report made that year, and it was largely due to the association's reports that New York apple-growers were not stampeded into accepting the low prices which apple-dealers had apparently agreed upon. During 1904 the association also bought and distributed among members nearly or fully one thousand tons of fertilizers and other chemicals at rates far below those at which the members could have bought them directly from the fertilizer firms, an extra charge of one dollar a ton covering not only the cost of the transaction to the association, but leaving over four hundred dollars in the treasury.

◈

A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT. — The exhibits in the armory in Geneva made in conjunction with the New York State Fruit-Growers' Association meeting were really remarkable, and the chance to examine them worth a trip through three or more states. More strikingly impressive than any lecture or bulletin could have been was the array of heaps of apples and long boxes of potatoes, the entire result of rows of trees or potatoes treated in various ways or left untreated. The visitor can get a very clear idea of the value of spraying when he has these results in heaps of apples all graded up, or boxes of potatoes, right before his eyes. The figures are very interesting. Where no treatment was given the proportions were 83.1 per cent scabby fruit, 38.7 wormy fruit. Three applications of Bordeaux mixture (presumably with some arsenical poison) gave only thirteen per cent scabby and seven per cent wormy fruit. One application of sulphur wash and two of Bordeaux mixture gave nine per cent scabby and 11.06 per cent wormy fruit, while one of sulphur wash and no other gave sixty-one per cent scabby and 42.3 per cent wormy fruit. Potatoes that had been sprayed five times (every two weeks) with Bordeaux mixture gave three hundred and eighty bushels to the acre; sprayed three times, three hundred and fifty and one half bushels, and not sprayed, one hundred and sixty-one bushels. The exhibit of apples—hundreds of varieties—of grapes and other fruits made by the experiment station was also of the usual excellence. The one thing, however, which I am unable to understand is why we let our fruit-lists remain burdened with such a great number of varieties, most of which are of no general practical value. That was really a valuable and suggestive piece of information coming from Mr. McNeil when he stated that Canadian pomologists are working for a reduction of the lists of apples and pears to ten or twelve varieties each, prizes at fairs, etc., being offered only for that many. Here in New York State we have about that number of really good market-apples, and they are all that seems necessary. They fill every requirement of the market. Why grow others of less value, or unknown and uncalled for in our markets? In the case of pears even fewer varieties are required to fill the demand. As chairman of the committee on new fruits I thought it unnecessary to make a report every year, simply because I feel that we should learn how to grow our standard varieties in greater perfection and freer from blemishes and worms rather than aim to still further enlarge our lists of varieties. For the general market, for instance, what better can we do here in New York State than grow the old Baldwin? When we learn how to produce it of fair medium size, high color, and without spots and wormholes, we may consider ourselves on the highroad to full success in the apple business.

◈

FROM SEED-CATALOGUES. — During the past few days the catalogues have come to my table by the score. Most of them are above reproach in their general character, and of a high order. Only a very few among them still adhere to the old plan of filling the pages with exaggerated and meaningless cuts. Asparagus, however, seems to be the one vegetable above all others that is selected as a subject for overdrawn pictures. Johnson & Stokes, the introducers of Sparks' Earliana tomato, offer this year a new mammoth main crop tomato under the name Santa Rosa, said to be very solid—in fact, almost seedless—and excelling even the Ponderosa in size. The specimens of which half-tone engraving is given weighed twenty-three ounces. A good half-tone is also given of Crosby's Improved Egyptian beet, one of the best early market beets now on our list. Gregory, as usual, comes with a modest, unpretentious, but always interesting, seed-book. He has the Volga cabbage, Giant Golden Heart lettuce, Noroton Beauty potato and other novelties. Mr. Gregory speaks rather pointedly about ginseng, declaring his belief in its being "practically a humbug, the market for this whim being so limited that if one per cent of the roots sold thrived as promised half the crop would have to go to the manure-heap." This statement will probably be disputed by the ginseng-growers in America, but I believe that the ginseng boom, like the Belgian hare boom, the squab boom, etc., has seen its best days. In Vaughan's catalogue I find rampion recommended as a salad plant. I remember this from my boyhood days, when we were very fond of it, and got the roots from the near "vineyards" during winter or in early spring, I believe. I have repeatedly secured seed for the sake of trying this vegetable once more, but invariably failed with it, for what reason I do not know. Possibly the seed was not fresh. Vaughan says the seed, being very fine, merely requires to be firmly pressed into the soil. I will try Mr. Vaughan's rampion-seed. Ferry & Co. offer a number of new things, both in vegetables and flowers. The colored plate of "Superbissima petunias" and the colored design of dwarf nasturtiums on the outside cover-pages will tempt any flower-lover. The illustrations of vegetables are largely from pen-sketches, evidently made by artists who had the real article before them, as they are quite true to life, and can hardly be criticized for being overdrawn. Dreer's Garden Book is without doubt the most voluminous seed-catalogue thus far received. The cactus dahlia, Kriemhilde, in colors, on the front page, and giant snapdragons, also in colors, on the back cover-page, are models of taste and attractiveness. Dreer catalogues the Aristocrat sweet corn as a reliable extra-early sort, also the Eureka (as named by Brill, I believe), or First Early (as named by Maule), cabbage. Dreer's Earliest Cluster tomato is shown, and claimed to be ten days earlier than Earliana.

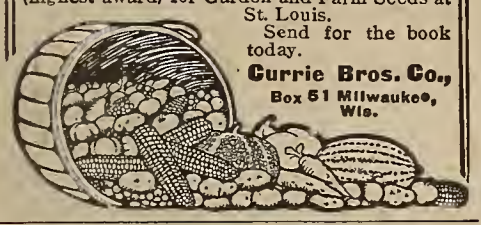
Thorburn's Seeds

were awarded **TWO GRAND PRIZES**, the highest possible honors, at the St. Louis Exposition. We have been over 100 years in business in New York, but as we have not been making as much noise as some who have done less work, we fear that the present generation of farmers do not know us as well as their grandfathers did. We publish by far the most reliable, most complete and most beautiful catalogue in America, and this year we are offering the great new Potato **NOROTON BEAUTY**, the most valuable ever introduced. We, who say so, were the original introducers of the *White Peach Blow*, *White Elephant*, *Beauty of Hebron*, *Rural New Yorker*, *Carman No. 1* and *Carman No. 3*. As we want every one to know about the **NOROTON BEAUTY** we offer to send on receipt of 25c., stamps or coin, our superb catalogue and a large packet of each of the following: *Country Gentleman Sweet Corn*, *Extra Early Peas*, *Yellow Cracker Onion*, *Scarlet Globe Radish*, *Earliana Tomato*, *Giant Crystal Head Lettuce*, *Globe Turnip*, *Superb Pansy* and *best Mixed Sweet Peas*—amounting, with the catalogue, at regular prices to $1.00. We will send them post-paid for 25c., if you mention this paper. Now note who makes this offer:

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS,
36 Cortlandt St., New York.
103 years in the business.

YOU

should send for a copy of **Currie's Seed Annual for 1905.** It contains everything of known value for the garden and farm. Headquarters for the **Wonderful New Hanna Barley.** We received the only **Grand Prize** (highest award) for Garden and Farm Seeds at St. Louis.
Send for the book today.



Currie Bros. Co.,
Box 51 Milwaukee, Wis.



Gregory Seeds

In our free catalogue for farmers we have added a special page for the gardens of boys and girls.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.



MADE $1725
in spare time and home county. You may do as well. Orders come fast for the
"Kant-Klog" Sprayer
with new spring shut-off. Catch a good thing quick. Write for free sample plan and full particulars
Rochester Spray Pump Co., 11 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y.



SPRAYING
brings fruits and flowers. We make the right appliances. Special adaptation to every need.
HAND, BUCKET, BARREL KNAPSACK and POWER SPRAYERS.
20 styles. Nozzles, hose, attachments, formulas, every spraying accessory. Write for free catalog.
The Deming Co., Salem, O.
Western Agents, Henion & Hubbell, Chicago.

Mention this paper



EVERGREENS
forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, $1 to $10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free.
D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.



Select Apple Trees
A hundred varieties, half a million trees, strong rooted, shapely and in perfect health, ready for planting. Summer, fall and winter apples. We dig and pack to secure arrival in perfect condition. Ask about our low prices. Get free catalogue.
Harrison's Nurseries, Box 28, Berlin, Md.

SEED BOOK FREE
A book of seeds, plants, fruits worth dollars sent free. Send 10c for 3 packets of Wonders—Delicious Tomato, Alpha Lettuce, Omega Cabbage. **VanWagenen, Seedsman, Fulton, N.Y.**

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY CASH** Weekly
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

TREES SHRUBS ROSES
The largest and most complete collections in America, including all desirable **novelties.** Illustrated descriptive catalogue **free.** Gold Medal—Paris, Pan-American, St. Louis. 102 prizes New York State Fair, 1904.
ELLWANGER & BARRY
Mount Hope Nurseries,
Drawer 1044— Q, Rochester, N.Y.
Established 1840.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—A timely suggestion was made by Mr. Eighme at the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society in January, which received the hearty indorsement of Mr. Geo. T. Powell—namely, to use some printers' ink in teaching to the discriminating public the merits of some of our choice apples. Every box or barrel of really first-class or choice fruit should have a label both outside and inside, giving the name and full description of the variety, explaining all the good qualities of the fruit, and of course also giving the name and address of the grower. It is undoubtedly very true that fruit-growers in the East have not yet learned to appreciate the value of advertising their goods. They have much to learn in this respect from other tradespeople, as, for instance, from the manufacturers of breakfast-foods, who in the last few years have more than doubled their sales. This kind of advertising is not expensive. It can be made very effective, however. We have really only one shining example of it in the pomological field. That is our friend J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who has a particular knack of advertising his Southern Elberta peaches and melons.

◈

TREES FROM SPROUTS.—L. R. L., Ouray, Col. The sprouts that come up around apple and plum and other trees that have been grafted are generally different from the fruiting tree, since the root is only a seedling root, and is not true to name. If you transplanted the sprouts they would have to be grafted in order to make them bear fruit true to name. As a rule, sprouts of this kind have such a poor root-system that they are not desirable for transplanting, and if you want something to graft it would be best for you to either sow seed of apple or plum, and in this way raise some seedlings, or buy a few seedlings from some of the nurserymen, who generally have a large amount of them for their own planting, and could supply you. These cost but very little. Apple seedlings seldom cost over five dollars a thousand. You can raise them by saving seed, but of course if you should buy plants that are one year old you would save a year in time. These seedlings are planted out in nursery-rows, and then either grafted or budded with the variety of fruit that it is desired to grow.

◈

BOX OR BARREL PACKAGE?—The question whether the box or the barrel makes the better package for apples and pears came again to a free discussion at the meetings of the Western New York Horticultural Society and the New York State Fruit-Growers' Association. It was generally conceded that for ordinary fruit the barrel is as yet the almost indispensable and only package, while for choice or fancy apples and pears the box is often found very profitable. Mr. Willard stated that even so inconspicuous a fruit as the Winter Nelis pear, consisting, of course, of well-grown specimens, all carefully wrapped in paper, has netted him, in boxes, at the rate of eleven dollars and fifty cents a barrel in the English market. He also shipped Wealthy apples to England in boxes, and got good returns. The Winter Nelis was praised by both Mr. Willard and Mr. Wm. C. Barry as a fine winter pear, especially for family use. It is easily grown. Nobody would be liable to steal it from the tree, but it develops fine qualities when it matures after being shipped. It is then of fine texture, melting and delicious.

◈

HEDGE-PLANTS.—The Amour barberry is hardy in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but will not turn live stock, nor is it of much account as a hedge-plant. Perhaps what I have said about its turning stock should be modified by saying that it will be many years before it will turn live stock, and it will require a large amount of care to bring it to such perfection, so that practically what is stated above is true. I know of no nurseryman who is making a specialty of raising this barberry in large quantities, nor do I believe that it is worth while to recommend it for general farm planting.

The common English buckthorn is one of the hardiest plants that grows, and succeeds well in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It is not, however, a satisfactory plant for a hedge to turn live stock, but is valuable for many other purposes. I know of no satisfactory hedge for this purpose that can be planted to advantage in the extreme Northern states, except possibly the honey-locust. Further south, in Kansas, southern Iowa and Missouri, the Osage orange is by far the best plant for this purpose. However, it is my opinion that hedges are such a nuisance in the way of affording breeding-places for weeds and mice, woodchucks and other rodents that the planting of them should be discouraged, as they are very expensive to plant and to maintain, and we have so many styles of excellent wire fencing much better for the purpose.

◈

DISEASED PLANT.—W. L., Farnam, Neb. I am inclined to think that your plumbago is affected by a fungous disease. I think I should remove the diseased leaves, and cut off the diseased stems so far as can be done without seriously injuring the plant, then spray with Bordeaux mixture, as so often recommended in these columns. This will make the plant look rather unsightly for a while, but I think it will probably result in holding the disease in check until more sunshiny weather, after which it will probably not trouble you much. The plumbago is a plant that needs lots of sunlight and plenty of good, rich plant-food, and without these conditions it is quite often seriously injured by disease, but we have found it generally healthy. I think that probably it would be well for you to repot your plumbago if you can do so to advantage, and put in new soil, and get rid of any angleworms there may be in the soil. Give the plants plenty of drainage, and add plenty of well-rotted stable manure to the soil. In addition to this, as soon as it starts into growth, and not before, water once or twice a week with a solution of nitrate of soda at the rate of one ounce of soda to one gallon of water.

◈

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.—F. S., Waupaca, Wis., writes: "If I plant a wind-break of Colorado blue spruce on the west side of a driveway, how far should I set them apart so they will come close together? In front of them I want to plant a row of Spiræa Van Houttei."

The Colorado blue spruce is of rather slow growth, and it is a long time before they afford a very effective wind-break. It is, however, a beautiful thing, and a row of them such as you suggest would be very delightful, especially if it had Spiræa Van Houttei in front of it, for when the spiræa is covered with its garlands of beautiful flowers the spruce would have its delicate-tinted young growth at its best. If I wished to plant something of this sort, I think I would put the Colorado blue spruce about eight feet apart, and put the row of Spiræa Van Houttei about eight feet in front of these trees, and eight feet apart, breaking joints with the spruce. At these distances the spruce and spiræa will have a good opportunity to develop. The Colorado blue spruce is of such regular form that little, if any, pruning is desirable; in fact, this is altogether too pretty a tree to train in the hedge form unless it be with the trees that are of common green color.

◈

APHIS ON APPLE-TREES.—B. Z., Rollins, Mont. In some sections the green aphis, or plant-louse, is very troublesome on apple and plum trees. In the case of apple-trees it is most liable to be especially injurious on small trees that are growing thriftily, and seldom does it seriously injure those that are in bearing. In the case of these young trees I think the best treatment is to mix up some tobacco-water, making it about the color of strong tea. Carry this in a basin or other vessel, and dip the ends of the branches that are infested into the tobacco-water. It will be found that on small trees this work can be done very rapidly, and as the insects are all at the ends of the branches on the new growth, they are easily reached. Spraying will accomplish somewhat the same purpose, but I think is not generally so desirable, on account of the leaves being curled up, and it being difficult to get the spray well distributed. In the case of bearing plum-trees that are badly infested, spraying with tobacco-water is perhaps the best remedy, but one year I had our plum-trees so badly infested with this aphis that spraying with tobacco-water seemed to give poor results, and I constructed a hoop-tent, which I put over the trees, and then used tobacco-smoke under the trees, in the same way as is commonly done for the green fly in greenhouses. This was very successful, and one application was sufficient to destroy all the lice. It is really the only very satisfactory remedy that I have found for this pest when trees are badly infested with it.

IF you had the time and we had the space

we could entertain you for hours with letters similar to these, testifying to the merits of

HENDERSON'S SUPERIOR SEEDS.

"Please send me 10 bushels of Grass Seed. I am anxious to have it clean and pure, and for this reason I send to Peter Henderson & Co., believing that in this way I am most likely to receive just what I want."
GROVER CLEVELAND (Ex-President).

"Henderson's Sample of Alfalfa, I am glad to say, stood at the head of twelve other samples sent by me to the Government for analysis. Kindly ship to me at Wilcox Wharf, James River, Va., enough to seed sixty acres." E. A. SAUNDERS, Jr., Richmond, Va.

After careful examination of samples from various sources and comparison of purity, germination and price, I have decided on ordering of you the greater proportion of grass seed, etc., needed here.
Prof. WILLIAM P. BROOKS,
Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

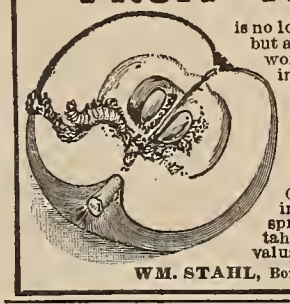
Henderson's Clydesdale Oats. Prof. T. J. Hickman of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, states in the *Ohio Farmer* that samples of Henderson's Clydesdale Oats and Clydesdale Oats procured from other sources have shown, in a series of experiments, in favor of Henderson's Clydesdale, which yielded nine bushels per acre more than the average of the other samples.

Henderson's Permanent Hay and Pasture Grass Mixture. "I have been particularly well pleased with my pastures during this exceptionally dry autumn. They were seeded with your Permanent Grass Mixtures six or seven years ago, and have steadily improved during that time. When ordinary pastures were bare during the dry weather these gave constant feed."
JAS. WOOD, Monnt Kisco, N.Y.,
Ex-President New York State Agricultural Society.

Henderson's Farmers' Manual
a complete Catalogue of Farm Seeds, Grasses, Clovers, Cereals, Root Crops, Pasture, Forage, Ensilage Crops, etc.
It is photo-illustrated from nature and replete with up-to-date farming data. Sent free to all who mention this paper.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES



is no longer an experiment, but a necessity. Prevents wormy fruit by destroying all insect pests and fungus diseases. Every farmer, gardener, fruit or flower grower should write for my free catalogue, describing 21 styles of Spraying Outfits, and containing a full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetable crops, and much valuable information.
WM. STAHL, Box 109 L. Quincy, Ill.

Ferry's Seeds
are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard—haven't failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. **1905 Seed Annual** *free* to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WEST MICHIGAN TREES



are **"bred for bearing."** That's why we cut all buds from the best fruited, bearing trees. It also insures stock true to name and variety. Over three million trees—913 acres. All new and standard varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, etc. Also ornamental trees and shrubs. **We sell direct at wholesale prices.** Illustrated catalogue free.
WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Box 11, Benton Harbor, Mich.

TREES THAT GROW
Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 4½c; Budded Peach, 3½c; Black Locust Seedings, $1 per 1000; Concord Grapes, $2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free.
GERMAN NURSERIES Carl Sonderegger, Prop.
GERMAN NURSERIES Box 3. Beatrice, Neb.



SPRAY PUMPS
"The Daisy" A Money Maker for Farmers, Fruit Growers, Housekeepers. 300,000 in use. Kills bugs and insects. Has rubber hose, perfect nozzles and valves. No. 1, tin, $1.00; No. 2, iron, $1.50; all brass, $4.00. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Write
Hurraw & Son, Box B, Wilmot, O.

20,000 Apple Trees
first class and hardy sorts, must be sold regardless of price. A full line of hardy fruit and ornamentals.
Write to-day for price-list.
AURORA NURSERIES, AURORA, ILLINOIS

850,000 GRAPE VINES
69 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. **LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N.Y.**

GINSENG If you want some information about Ginseng send for "My New Book of Advice." It's free; also my Great Seed Catalogue for 1905.
F. B. MILLS, Box 382, Rose Hill, New York

PLANT NUT TREES I make a specialty of **BLACK WALNUT TREES**, which I will sell for $4.00 per dozen F. O. B. the cars here. Send your orders early. Trees 2 to 3 ft. high. **MARTIN V. ANDRUS, Reese, Tuscola Co., Mich.**

25,000 LOGANBERRIES Large, Luscious, Melting fruit; entirely new and novel. Fine catalog. **W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.**

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

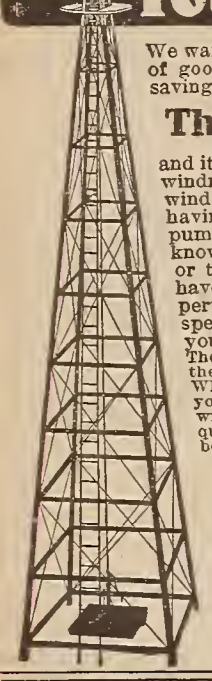
Just as They Are



The cut shows them—catalog I-112 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

Let the Wind do Your Work



We want to mail you a book full of good, common sense, money saving information. We call it

The Star Book

and it tells in a plain way about windmills and how to make the wind do your work. Are you having trouble about your pumping? Do you want to know about power on the farm or the use of the wind? We have in our office practical experts, men who have made a special study of the problems you are trying to work out. The knowledge and experience of these men can be of value to you. Why not write to us! We'll send you the Star Book free, and we will have our experts answer all questions not answered in the book. Write now. Address

Flint & Walling Manufacturing Co., Dept. 24, 89 Adams St., Kendallville, Ind.

The largest and one of the oldest windmill makers in the world. Tanks, towers, pumps, and all fittings and fixtures.

Kendall's Spavin Cure



as an infallible remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and other forms of lameness has made a million friends. That is why this man says it is the BEST ON EARTH.

Sumpter, Oregon, March 16, '04.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find a two cent stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used 150 bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in two years and I find it the best liniment on earth. I follow the horse doctoring business and have for years.
Yours truly, Dr. GEO. A. WINBORG.

Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

18 THE BEST OF STEEL 18 TOOLS IN ONE

AGENTS WANTED QUICK



Hammer
Hatchet
Screw Driver
Staple Puller
Nail Claw
Wire Cutter
Leather Punch
Pinchers

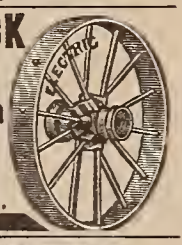
Every Farmer Wants One at Sight

One of our agents says he will make $1500 next year. We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for Special Offer and plan to Agents. Make money now.
J. B. Foote (Dept. 6) Fdry. Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.

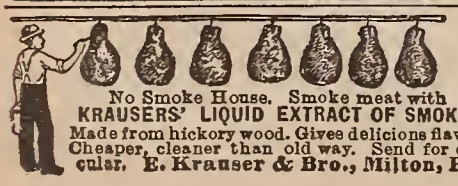
SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon



Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
Electric Wheel Co. Box 96, Quincy, Ill.



No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

Live Stock and Dairy

Our Place in the Basket

SMALL potatoes sometimes get to the top when we are taking a load to market, but they almost always spoil the sale of all in the basket. They are a living witness that we have tried to palm off for good cookable vegetables potatoes that ought to be fed out at home. In a load of good, honest potatoes there is no place for the small ones.

Small potatoes do not amount to much anywhere in farming. Now and then, by some accident, men who are not worthy of the honor which comes to them do manage to get to the front for a little while. They cut quite a splurge while they are at it, and then they drop out of sight, and that is the end of them.

Take it in dairying. It often happens that we find a certain man to-day booming a particular line of stock, say the Jerseys. He talks Jerseys, writes Jerseys, advertises Jerseys, and thinks about Jerseys in his sleep. For a little while he knows nothing else. No other kind of cattle are fit to live, to say nothing about trying to make a business with them. It does a person good to see how enthusiastic this man is. He carries us along with him for the time being. We buy his stock, paying big prices, and trying to convince ourselves that at last we, too, have struck the only breed worth having. But after a few months a calm follows. We do not hear so much about this man and his Jerseys, somehow. We begin to wonder about it, and upon inquiry find that he has slipped off the track and is now booming the Holstein. Not a stray Jersey on his farm—nothing but the white-and-black Holsteins. Next year it may be the Guernseys that will hold the stage with him, still later the Durhams. It is hard to keep track of him now. He seems to have lost his bearings, and is wandering about like a wild goose that has no leader and cannot find the way alone.

Now, are these men honest, or are they not? What is the secret of their erratic conduct? Are they not the small potatoes that have been jolted about until they have gotten to the top for a little time? Small potatoes are honest—they are just what they were made to be; so are these men. So are we when we get cranky notions into our heads and fly off on a tangent. The most dangerous man in the world is the man who is honest, but who is a crank.

Well, then, what is there to do about this matter of breeds, of feeds, of farm-work generally? Shall we stick ever and always to one particular thing, and never stick up our heads long enough to see what is going on in the world about us? Not by any means. All farm-life is one great big experiment. The man who does not cut and try never will get much above where he was in the beginning. Problems come along. They must be solved, and solved right along, or the first thing we know we are left behind the procession.

But one thing is certain: Life is short, and unless we do get our minds made up upon some particular line of action and stick right to that we will not in the end have any very great successes credited to us. Using the best judgment we have, we must press straight ahead, shutting our eyes to the "Lo here!" and the "Lo there!" of the men who would draw us out of the path we have chosen. If it is Jerseys in dairying, the Jerseys let it be, knowing well that if our environments favor butter-making to the exclusion of everything else we have not made any very grave mistake in choosing that splendid creature as our favorite. If it be the Shropshire in sheep, let us cling hard and fast to the Shropshire—not just for to-day, but right on through a term of years. If we have determined the question of the particular method we shall adopt in farming, and that decision leads us to general farming instead of making a specialty of some one product, let us put all our efforts into general farming.

As proof that this is the better policy I will cite the case of one man who had convinced himself that it was best to feed his dairy-cows some grain summer and winter. This plan he put into effect, and year after year he fed liberal rations of grain at all seasons of the year. His neighbors told him he was throwing grain and good money away. They laughed at him, and kept on in the old way. At the expiration of a few years the dairyman brought out his books, and showed from figures he had conscientiously kept with his own hands that he had been increasing the output of his herd every year since he adopted the year-round system of feeding; that he had not only made it profitable to feed, but he had far surpassed the neighbors who tried to convince him that he was playing a losing game. Now no one could argue that man out of this method of liberal feeding.

Where are we in this basket of farming, top or bottom? If at the top, are we entitled to be there? Will we be there when the year rolls around and things are evened up? Let's be honest, and get where we belong. Let's be worthy of what we claim, and claim nothing of which we are not honestly deserving.

E. L. VINCENT.

◈

Swine-Feeding

Why is it that so many persist in growing hogs in the same old way—keeping them in a close pen, and feeding them exclusively on corn? Corn is not a growing ration, and hence is unfit for young and growing pigs. Many experiments have shown that corn cannot be fed alone at a profit. Corn is a fattening, and not a growing, ration, and what young pigs need is a ration that will form bone and muscle—it will be time enough to attend to the fat later. Corn is the main crop grown in some parts of the country, and of course it seems rather hard for some feeders to get used to feeding a different ration than that of corn, corn, and only corn.

If the farmer cannot do any better, he should at least manage to have a pasture for the hogs to run in. Grass cheapens the gain, as it comes nearer being a natural food for hogs. But when feeding pigs grain they should have something else besides corn. At a test recently made at one of the experiment stations it was found that a much greater gain could be made by feeding middlings and skim-milk with the corn. It is impossible for all farmers to feed the milk, but if something on the order of some mill-feed were given with the corn it would cheapen the cost of producing a pound of gain. It requires some feed which has a good per cent of protein to balance the corn and perfect the ration.

The main point I wish to make is against the feeding of corn exclusively as a ration for hogs. It should be fed exclusively only in the end of the fattening-period. It is common sense to feed other grain with corn. Corn makes fat, while food like middlings furnishes material for the flesh and bones. If some food is fed which contains a larger per cent of protein, the body has a full supply to use in building up all parts of the system. A closer study in feeding all live stock is what is needed, and we must have it for the best results. When I look over the country and see how corn is being fed to horses I wonder how our horses are as good as they are. If the farmers of this country want better horses they must do some better feeding, and do it simply by feeding more liberally of oats. I know by experience that oats makes better horses, and makes them feel better and more like working. The same rule will work with feeding hogs.

The only way to feed successfully is to study the value of the feed used. The man who feeds hogs with a profit these days must know all these things. If a profit is made by feeding corn alone it will be an exceptional case. When corn is high and hogs seem low a person hardly knows what to do. The only thing left to do is to plan and study, do the best you can, and take the results. Sometimes even the closest feeder will come out in the rear. I think there are more fine points in feeding hogs than all other stock. Don't say there is no money in hogs, but try feeding them more intelligently.

E. J. WATERSTRIPE.

◈

Idaho Notes

Wool-buyers continue to pay high prices for wool. Wool-growers will all receive a good price for next spring's clip.

◈

It is almost a certainty now that the government irrigation project will be rapidly pushed to completion in the Boise-Payette Valleys. This will insure water for those already settled in the valleys and open up new territory for settlement.

◈

This has been a very favorable winter for stockmen in southern Idaho. There has been but little snow in the foot-hills. The late rains caused the grass to spring up, and sheep and cattle are doing well. Even with heavy snows from now on the winter must necessarily be short.

O. I. ELLIS.



NEVER FAILS to bring down the game if the skill is behind it. There are no better, safer or stronger arms made than

STEVENS

the shotguns and rifles that have ever been regarded as the highest example of gun-making the world over.

We have just published a 140-page book worthy of its subject, dealing not only with the famous "Stevens" arms, but containing many interesting articles on hunting, shooting, how to handle and care for firearms, notes on sights and ammunition, etc. This

VALUABLE BOOK FREE

if you will send two 2-c. stamps to cover postage.

Our clever Rifle Puzzle will be sent FREE, postpaid, to any address—it will stick you at first—write for it.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 350 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

WHICH SEPARATOR?

It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The

EMPIRE

Easy Running

Separator

is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

Empire Cream Separator Company. Bloomfield N. J. Chicago, Ill.



"Tip Top" for You

No one can afford to be without a platform scale when any responsible party can have a FREE 15-DAY TRIAL of a "TIP-TOP" 800 lb. portable platform scale, mounted on wheels, with highly polished sliding poise beams, hardened tool steel pivots, adjustable bearings and platform 18" x 26". Elegantly finished in carmine and black, WARRANTED absolutely free from all defects and guaranteed accurate and durable by "JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT". If it suits, send us $9.00; if not, return the scale. It will not cost you a cent as we PREPAY THE FREIGHT. Sign or copy the conpon or send for full list of all kinds of scales at equally low prices.



JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.
Send me a "Tip-Top" 800 lb. scale.
My R. R. Station is
My P. O. address is
In 15 days after receipt I will send you $9.00 or return the scale.
Signed

Hand Hay Press $23.75



Power Press $37.50

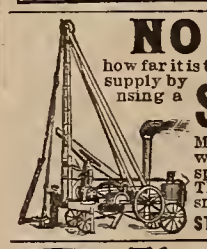
The "Universal"—best and cheapest of all baling presses. Makes hard and smooth bales rapidly

Mrs. HOBSON & CO., 21 State St., N. Y.

NO MATTER

how far it is to water you can get it in unfailing supply by using a

STAR Drilling Machine.



Made in 10 sizes for deep or shallow work, large or small bore. No springs or flimsy contrivances. They last. They pay. Full line of supplies. Send for catalogue.

STAR DRILLING MACHINE CO., Akron, O.



The Superior Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream in 60 to 90 minutes. Simple, scientific, practical. Never fails. *60,000 Farmers use it.* Does not mix water with milk. Least trouble and expense. *Our Binding Guarantee* assures your satisfaction or money back. Write to-day for particulars.

SUPERIOR FENCE MACHINE CO. 305 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SUGAR BEETS BETTER THAN MANGELS FOR STOCK FEED

Brenstedt's high grade sugar beet seeds yield as high as 3000 bushels per acre, 15 to 20 per cent sugar. Write for booklet No. 20—"All About Sugar Beets."

EDWARD C. POST, M. E., DUNDEE, MICH. Importer and Sole American Representative.

BOOK FREE

FARM TELEPHONES How put up, their cost. Why they save money. Write for Free Book.

J. Andrae & Sons, 851 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Live Stock and Dairy

Runts

THE reasons why runts appear in litters of pigs have been regarded by many as a matter of mystery. Some regard this diminutive member as a sort of remnant. The fact that in some litters he appears and in others he is absent has tended to render the rule only more uncertain. The fact is that in some litters there are runts too small to be seen or taken into account by the casual observer.

When too large a number of cornstalks come up in one hill, two or three gain a supremacy over the others, and monopolize the available nourishment to a greater or less extent. Every blossom on an apple-tree does not result in a perfect ripened fruit; there are more small apples to start than the tree can supply with the essentials for growth, consequently many shrivel up and drop from the tree early in the season.

To some extent this principle holds good in the animal kingdom; to the keen observer it appears most evident. In case a single offspring is the rule, it may be strong or weak in proportion as nourishment during gestation has been plenty or limited, but in those animals that bring forth a more or less numerous offspring at a single parturition Nature has provided that one or two, and not the entire litter, may suffer the effects of limited nourishment.

It will appear from these remarks that the size of litters of pigs, as well as the presence or absence of inferior members, is dependent in large degree upon the vigor of the dam and a maintenance of good condition during the period of gestation. Among thoroughbreds an evident exception may be noticed. There are sows that habitually produce small litters. A common mongrel or cross-bred sow with this tendency would be disposed of as unprofitable, and the mischievous habit would not be transmitted, but in case of pedigreed stock these small litters often thrive best and produce the most-sought-for individuals. They are bought for their perfection of contour, while little or no attention is given to their fecundity. By following up such practices successively for several generations these strains may be bred away from a prolific habit, and acquire as a hereditary trait the tendency to produce small litters.

However, it may be said with regard to this matter that the pendulum has swung to the extreme in the past, and that the breeders of thoroughbred swine to-day are giving more careful attention to establishing prolific qualities.

GEO. P. WILLIAMS.

◈

Why He Failed with Hogs

Because he bred from worn-out stock.

Because he failed to provide ample range for the sows.

Because his pigs lacked vigor.

Because he had some litters arrive early in the winter.

Because he did not attempt to provide natural conditions for his pigs.

Because his sows furnished scanty nourishment for their offspring.

Because his pigs took the scours from sleeping in cold, damp beds.

Because he did not know that the pig's stomach is small and needs constant replenishing.

Because he did not know his pigs ate their heads off during the winter.

Because he did not know that seventy per cent of the pig's live weight is water.

Because he did not get the pigs out of the nest and compel them to exercise some every day.

Because he did not go after the vermin until the pigs were completely lousy.

Because he cut away all his woods, and was glad he had no trees to contend with.

Because he never thought that the disease-proof "razorback" lives mostly in the woods.

Because he boasted that his hogs could be grown on less water than any others in the neighborhood.

Because he could not understand why half a dozen of his best pigs perished from sunstroke.

Because he was content for some one else to decide what kind of hogs he should keep rather than think the matter out for himself.

Because he did not study the resources of his farm, but overlooked features which might have made him wealthy.

Because he never took the trouble to study the movements of the market throughout the year, but concluded that the high prices were governed by luck.

Because he did not know that he must learn the business, but year after year he repeated the same old mistakes, when really he should have known better.

Because he had no method of ascertaining how much feed he was turning into his pork, and he never knew the day when the operations turned from profit to loss.

ROBT. L. DEAN.

◈

Good Brush-Cleaners

Last May Mr. J. Wasson purchased one hundred and five head of Angora wethers, and shipped them to his farm in Cedar County, Missouri. Mr. Wasson had forty acres of heavy brush-land on which he had spent several hundred dollars in trying to kill the sprouts.

"I had heard of the Angoras," said Mr. Wasson, "but had little faith in their usefulness as brush-cleaners, and as I was tired of paying out money to get the land in shape for pasture, I thought I would try the Angoras, and I must say I was never more surprised in my life to see the way the goats went after that brush and undergrowth. They cleaned it of every vestige of weeds and every leaf and twig they could reach. The neighbors came for miles in every direction to see them, as they were the only goats in the county. I sold them about the middle of September for two dollars and sixty cents a head, the same price I paid for them in the spring, and I consider they did several thousand dollars' worth of good to my pasture. I think one more year will kill all the brush, but I intend to keep a bunch of does on the farm all the time."—The American Stockman.



A FOSTER-MOTHER

◈

Bristles

Keep wood-ashes in a convenient place, so that the pigs can eat all they wish. Ashes furnish mineral matter—potash, lime, soda, etc.—which helps build up the bones. They have a good effect on the digestion, and kill intestinal worms. If wood-ashes are not plentiful, give coal-ashes.—Farm Journal.

BUYING A CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands of dairy farmers are going to buy a Cream Separator this Spring. The purchase of a separator is a most important investment. Great care should be taken to make no mistake.

No other farm investment is of equal importance to the cream separator. It makes or wastes money twice every day in the year, and it may last two or twenty years.

There is easily a difference of from $50 to $150 per year between the benefits and savings of a De Laval machine and a poor one. A De Laval machine lasts at least twenty years with small cost for repairs, while other machines last from two to ten years and cost a great deal meanwhile.

So far as advertisements and circulars are concerned, about as much is claimed "on paper" for poor machines as for the De Laval. Some of the biggest claims are made for the poorest and trashiest machines.

If the buyer wishes to be guided by the best experience of others and the best of authority he must purchase a De Laval machine, and he can surely make no mistake in doing so.

98% of the creameries of the world, which have been using Cream Separators for twenty-five years, now use De Laval machines. Almost every prominent dairy user does so. 600,000 farmers scattered all over the world, or more than ten times all others combined, do so. Every important Exposition for twenty-five years, ending with St. Louis in 1904, has unhesitatingly granted Highest Honors to the De Laval machines.

But if from any imaginable reason the buyer wants to get his own experience or make his own choice then let him TRY as many machines as he pleases, but by all means TRY a De Laval before he reaches a conclusion and actually invests his money in any of them.

There are De Laval agents in every locality whose business it is to supply machines in this way, and who are glad of the opportunity to do so. If you don't know the nearest agent, send for his name and address. It will cost you nothing and it may save you a good deal.

By all means don't make the foolish mistake of sending your money in advance to some "mail order" concern and getting back a "scrub" separator not actually worth its weight in scrap-iron. If content to buy such a machine at least SEE and TRY it first before you part with any money.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO
1213 Filbert Street PHILADELPHIA
9 & 11 Drumm St. SAN FRANCISCO

GENERAL OFFICES:
74 Cortlandt Street
NEW YORK

121 Youville Square MONTREAL
75 & 77 York Street TORONTO
248 McDermot Avenue WINNIPEG

In the Field

Killing a Horse

MY WAY of getting rid of old horses has been to dig a large hole, lead the old fellow alongside, tie a cloth over his eyes, stand directly in front (say two paces), and with a gun put a charge of large-sized shot in the center of the forehead, between the eyes. Unless the animal drops instantly, one generally has time to step forward and push him in the direction of the hole.

E. H. BURSON.

The Manure Problem

One of the most important questions that confronts the farmer at this season of the year is how to care for and apply the barn-yard manure in the most economical way. In order to get the most from the manure it must grow into some useful crop next summer. Not only this, but it must do it with as little loss as possible considering the labor of applying it. If it is allowed to accumulate in the stalls, it is a source of annoyance. If it is thrown into the sheds, there will be more or less loss, to say the least. If it is thrown in a heap, there will be a heavy loss, and by these methods a heavy and disagreeable job of work will accumulate for the spring, when the farmer should be sowing oats and plowing for corn. But if the manure is drawn to the field during the winter, and distributed evenly over the field where it is to be applied, there will be but little loss in the value of the manure. The manure will be preparing to help yield an extra income from the increase of the next crop. It is out of the way, and a heavy job is completed by the time it would have been begun if the plan of storing the manure at the stables had been followed.

I usually apply the manure to land to be worked in corn the next summer. A sod-land is used, and the manure is turned under. Where the manure is applied to wheat or meadow land it should be applied in the winter season, but I think I get the best results from applying the manure to corn-land.

A. J. LEGG.

Corn-Breeding in Ohio

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3]

a condition of uniformity could exist would, of course, be impossible. Yet great uniformity surely did exist, or these curves could not have been so nearly alike. These curves certainly do prove that a given ear of corn will surely produce comparatively the same, no matter where planted in the field, and from them it is surely evident that the original seed-ears 13, 23, probably 21, and possibly some others, had and doubtless still have the ability to produce more corn to the acre than the others.

It may be well to mention that in rows 2 and 27 the stand of corn was not satisfactory—only about seventy-two per cent of the required amount—and that the yield in these rows was doubtless reduced because of this fact.

Now, while the corn which has grown in these best rows may be mixed by cross-fertilization with some of the poorest rows, if Mr. Snyder will plant some of the grain of the best of those original seed-ears this coming year in an isolated place, where it will not mix with other corn, we believe he will secure some very valuable seed from the crop. If he wishes to hand-pollenate or to detassle the progeny of all the ears but one, he can surely grow corn the sire and dam of which will not only be known, but be known to be good. This road is a little more tiresome than many will care to travel, but we believe it is by far the shortest one to success in the business of growing seed-corn. An ear of corn grown from such parentage would be worth for seed as much as several bushels of ordinary corn, just as a single pure-bred animal is often worth as much for breeding purposes as a large number of scrubs.

To such of our Ohio farmers as are interested in this work we may say that the Agricultural Student Union will be pleased to serve them in any way it can. We may also say that while the work of breeding oats, wheat and soy-beans is only being started by our farmers, it bids fair thus far to be easier of execution than does the work in corn. Your readers are most likely aware that the experimental branch of the Agricultural Student Union is the same as the Department of Coöperative Experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station.

L. H. GODDARD, Experimentalist.

Are you going to help FARM AND FIRESIDE get that million subscribers by sending in your neighbor's subscription?

Harvester Talks to Farmers—No. 1.

A Series of Personal Talks to the Grain and Grass Growing Farmers of America.

WHEN you come to harvest your grain or grass you want to have at hand, ready for use, a harvesting machine upon which you can put every possible dependence.

Naturally, with a crop before you that won't wait for cutting, you want to feel perfectly safe about your harvesting machines.

You don't want an experiment nor a "may-be-so;" you can't afford to run a risk.

We have purchased this space from the publisher of this paper, for the purpose of letting in a little light on the harvesting machine question.

In a series of talks we intend to show you how you can get a harvesting machine which you can *know* will bring you through the harvest in good shape, without loss of time, without delays, and without trials of temper.

We want to point out, from the *farmer's view,* the advantages of certain machines, telling in every case the *why* and giving the reasons behind every statement we make.

This is an advertisement, but every word in it is *true*—and we prove it.

It means more to your pocket-book than it does to ours.

Since the invention of the modern grain harvester and self-binder, more than a hundred different machines of various styles and types have been put on the market.

The vast majority of them were offered for sale but a very short time.

Why?

What is it that determines the success or failure of a farm machine or implement?

Simply the *will of the farmer.*

He is the judge and the jury in the case. His decision is final.

Take your own case as an example. You want any labor saving machinery for use on your farm that is *good.*

You don't want the poor kind at *any price.*

The farmers of this country have always been on the lookout for anything and everything that holds the promise of better results.

If a good thing is presented to them, they buy it and pay for it and make a success of it.

So if an agricultural implement of any kind fails to make a success, there is only one reason for that failure, and that is that it has not the merit that commends it to the good judgment and sound sense of the practical farmers who are asked to use it.

On the other hand, if a machine succeeds in winning popular favor, not only for one year, but throughout a series of years, you can depend upon it, that there is a *merit behind it.*

You can't fool the farmer more than one season.

So then, when you see such harvesting machines as the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee and the Plano, growing in popularity every year and gaining a stronger, firmer hold on the respect of the farmers who buy them and use them, you are pretty safe in making up your mind that there is good, honest value in these machines—a value and a merit not found in machines which have failed to win the confidence of any considerable number of farmers.

But mind you, it is not an easy matter to build a first class machine every time, any more than it is an easy matter to get thirty bushels per acre of wheat every season, or to breed a 2:10 trotter or a champion bull every time.

The manufacturer has his troubles—just as annoying as those of the farmer.

And the securing of first class materials is one of his first and most grievous difficulties.

The lumber market, the iron market, the steel market, fluctuate; he cannot be sure what the materials will cost him a few months hence.

Quality varies. Very frequently a shipment of coal or steel or lumber or paint or canvas does not come up to specifications.

Sometimes the thing most needed for making a perfect product seems almost unprocurable.

This uncertainty of securing the right materials, at the right time, at the right price, naturally led to an inevitable result:

The manufacturers of the principal harvesting machines—those which had made for themselves a place on the market—said:

"Here, we can't stand this; we *must* have better materials than we are getting; we *must* have them when we want them, and we must have them at a fair price. If there's no other way to do it, we'll mine our own ore, roll our own steel, saw our own lumber, make our own paint, mine our own coal and make our own coke, as well as build our own machines. If one of us cannot operate an iron mine and a steel mill, maybe two of us together can—certainly five of us can."

So five it was.

The manufacturers of five of the best self binders decided that by *co-operation* they would produce for use in their several factories materials for harvesting machine building, such as they *could not possibly procure* in any other way—materials which would be under their personal inspection from start to finish, and which they could be sure were right in every particular.

They have done that.

They have done it exactly on the same principle as several farmers club together to import a good stallion or to own a good boar, or a score of farmers co-operate in building a creamery, or five hundred or more farmers form their own fire insurance company.

This co-operation has resulted in producing materials which enable the manufacture of a line of harvesting machines which have never been equalled for *durability* and *long life,* for *reliability* and *certainty of results* and for *all round satisfaction* in the hands of the farmer.

Such harvesting machines as are produced today in the various plants of the International Harvester Company could not, by any possibility, be produced under any other condition—excepting at an immense advance in cost to the farmer.

We want to tell more about the facilities of the International Harvester Company in later articles in this series—more about its immense lumber camps in Arkansas and Missouri; about its coal mines in Kentucky; its iron mines in Wisconsin and Minnesota—its steel mills in Illinois; we want to tell about the other improvements it has effected and economies it has made, both in manufacturing and in distribution—but in the present article we want only to leave these two thoughts with you:

1. The International Harvester Company is made up of the manufacturers of only those machines which the *farmers* of the country had endorsed as being most worthy of confidence. The Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee and the Plano *have proved their worth* and gained the enthusiastic approval of users in all parts of the country.

2. The International Harvester Company, by co-operation of its five plants, has facilities for manufacturing, from the mine and forest to the farm, possessed by no other manufacturer of agricultural implements, enabling it to *know* that every machine in any one of its plants has in it only the best procurable materials.

We want you to think of these two things.

The harvesting machines endorsed by the most farmers.

The harvesting machines with the best materials in them.

That means something to you.

Look for our next talk, and, in the meantime, you will doubtless find agencies in your own locality for these harvesting machines. Each dealer understands thoroughly the one line he sells, and carries a complete stock of repair parts. He'll be pleased to show you his particular line and to provide you with catalogue and full information.

In the International Harvesting Machines,

Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Plano,

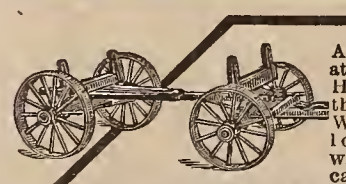
You Are Offered

The **Quality** which comes from the world's greatest facilities in manufacturing.
The **Economy** which comes from stable, uniform cost of materials.
The **Safety** which comes from a well established, permanent institution.
The **Convenience** which comes from separate agencies everywhere and repairs always on hand.

You cannot afford to overlook these advantages. They are not offered you in other lines of harvesting machines.

Remember. The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues.

Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Weber Wagons, Binder Twine.



A low wagon at a low price. Handy for the farmer. Will carry a load anywhere a horse can travel.

Low Down Wagons

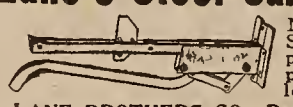
soon earn their cost on any farm.

Steel Wheels

for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to

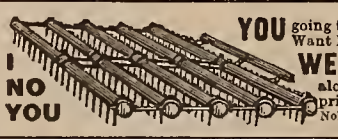
Empire Mfg. Co., Box 109 H Quincy, Ill.

Lane's Steel Carriage Jack



No cast metal, no wood. Strong, light and compact. Double lift bar, powerful compound levers. Ask any dealer.

LANE BROTHERS CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



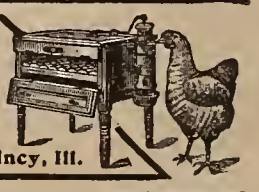
I NO YOU going to buy a HARROW WE Want Best for least Cash Pay Freight. make that kind. Catalogue free. Write for price. G. H. POUNDER No 15, Ft. Atkinson, Wis

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE

of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors, fine chromo, suitable for framing, illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents.

B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR



Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



You Can Build It Yourself

We tell you how to do it in our new book, "How to Make and Save Money with Incubators and Brooders." Full of good things. You save half the cost of your incubator. Get the book. It is FREE.

Channon, Snow & Co. Dept. N, Quincy, Ill.

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders



Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.

Send for Free Catalog

SANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA.

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

The Warm Mash

IF THE mash is given to the fowls while warm it is invigorating on cold days, but if it becomes cold or frozen before it is consumed it is about the most unsuitable food that can be allowed, as the birds will be compelled to take considerable cold water in the mash, which chills them. Give the warm mash in a sheltered place, spread it on a board, and be in a hurry, so that it will lose as little heat as possible before the fowls consume it.

◈

Preserving Eggs—Silicate of Soda

The matter of how best to preserve eggs for future use is one that has been frequently discussed, but with the advent of cold storage there is but little left for discussion, as it is impossible to successfully compete with cold storage, which cheapens the cost to the minimum. Eggs that are preserved with lime solutions seldom bring as much in market as the original cost of the eggs, owing to discoloration of the shells and the lack of attractiveness in appearance. Of late the use of silicate of soda (water-glass) has been resorted to, and while the results seem better than with lime, yet it does not perform all that has been claimed for it. In reply to many readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE who are desirous of knowing something of water-glass it may be stated that it is a form of glass that is soluble in water. In the making of window-glass the principal ingredients are sand, potash and lime, combined with the aid of great heat, the window-glass being really silicate of potash and lime. Silicate of soda contains no potash or lime, as lime would render it insoluble. This soluble silicate is composed of silicic acid and soda, the acid being developed from quartz sand, used in the furnace, which is principally silica. Silicate of soda is sold at about five cents a pound for "concentrated," and about two cents a pound for "commercial." It is sold both in the solid and liquid forms, that put upon the market in liquid form being usually preferred. The liquid form is prepared by dissolving the solid with water by the use of superheated steam. If preferred, it may then be reduced in strength with water. It is claimed that by dipping an egg in water-glass and placing the egg on a shelf the water evaporates, leaving the egg covered with a thin coating of glass. Despite all methods that have been recommended, the best plan is to use home eggs, and not the remedies kindly sent us, while many of them have been given from time to time in the form of regular subjects. Reviewing some of the remedies for diseases which have been received, it may be mentioned that one reader states that there is no "sure cure" for gapes, but that if a little kerosene is applied around the bills and over the nostrils every night the chicks will escape the trouble, the kerosene being a preventive. Such a method has the merit of being harmless to the chicks, and is worthy of experiment. Another reader suggests bisulphid of carbon hung in the poultry-house in a tomato-can as a remedy for lice. The bisulphid will no doubt destroy lice if the poultry-house is made tight, but as it is a dangerous substance it is not advisable to use it, it being very volatile, and an explosion may occur without apparent cause. Several readers mentioned kerosene as a cure for roup. As roup is a disease of a deep-seated character—that is, the contagious form—it cannot easily be reached by any medicine, especially kerosene. No one has the time to doctor such cases, as medicine should be given at regular periods. It is better to destroy birds that have roup, for it does not pay to give them the required attention, even with a "sure cure," as recovery must necessarily be slow. Such severe remedies as dipping the heads in kerosene, anointing the bodies with kerosene, etc., may cause pain and suffering, killing those birds that are debilitated. Kerosene is well known as a remedy for scaly legs, but the same results will be obtained with lard and sulphur, or even with any kind of grease, if used for a sufficient length of time. The difficulties in the way are numerous. Many readers cannot diagnose their cases correctly, and accept remedies as effecting cures for diseases that really do not exist. FARM AND FIRESIDE extends thanks to its readers for their assistance, however, and cordially invites them to give their experience, as there is always something to learn from each.

◈

Inquiries Answered

CLOVER HAY.—E. G., Christiana, Pa., asks "if dry clover hay is relished by fowls." It is. Throw clover hay on the poultry-house floor, and the fowls will consume the leaves, picking the stems clean.

HAMBURGS.—E. E. D., Hebron, Ind., desires information on the "keeping of



A THRIFTY FLOCK

to buy from neighbors (thus avoiding risk of stale eggs); and as infertile eggs will keep three times as long as those that will produce chicks, the eggs may be simply placed on shelves in a cool place (the cooler, the better), and turned half over twice a week. Such eggs will have a more attractive appearance than eggs kept in solutions, or that have been "processed" in any manner. Eggs from hens not with males should be preferred.

◈

Free Remedies

The interest manifested by a number of the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE in behalf of those who are not as experienced as themselves shows a desire to mitigate as much as possible some of the difficulties experienced by those who have derived knowledge from practical results. The limited space of this department debars the publication of all Hamburg fowls." They are active birds, must not be too closely confined, and must be well protected in winter, as they have large rose-combs. Being more inbred than some breeds, they are not as hardy as are the Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, or breeds more widely known.

CANKER.—J. W. D., Paterson, N. J., states that "his birds probably have canker, and desires to know the cause. He is trying a remedy which he will send if successful." Canker may be carried by pigeons or birds, as it is contagious. An excellent remedy is to swab the throat and mouth once a day with a saturated solution of permanganate of potash, also using peroxid of hydrogen once a day.

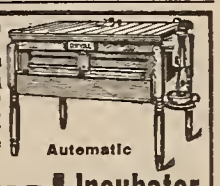
◈

Are you going to help FARM AND FIRESIDE get that million subscribers by sending in your neighbor's subscription?



I Will Teach You the
Chicken Business
WITHOUT CHARGE
and guarantee you success if you use
MODEL
Incubators and Brooders
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
CHAS. A. CYPHERS
3904 Henry St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Get One Hatch **FREE**





Let us send you on 30 days free trial—pay if you like it—a
Royal Incubator
Automatic
Absolutely self-regulating. Fully guaranteed. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue FREE. Poultry paper one year 10 cents. Write at once.
ROYAL INCB. CO., Drawer 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

"BEST OF ALL"
That's what users say about the great
PRAIRIE STATE
Incubators and Brooders



Our illustrated catalog tells why they are best. It's *free*. Write.
Prairie State Incubator Co., Box 415, Homer City, Pa.



$5.50 MILLS' "Early Bird" INCUBATOR
This New Incubator is better than a **Setting Hen.** Always ready, will hatch every fertile egg. Well built, double walls, self-regulating, easy to operate; holds 55 eggs. Costs only $5.50. We guarantee it. We also offer hundreds of thoroughbred poultry. Catalogues free.
F. B. MILLS, Box 508, Rose Hill, N. Y.



CHICKS
...that are hatched in...
IOWA ROUND INCUBATORS
come in big numbers and are healthy and strong. Anyone can see why if they read our catalogue. Even Heat and Exact Regulation do the work right. *Catalogue is Free, Ask for it.*
Iowa Incubator Co 32 Locust St. Des Moines.

MAKE MONEY



HATCHING CHICKENS WITH THE
GEM INCUBATOR
that high-grade, low priced, absolutely reliable, up-to-date hatcher. Sure profits. Begin now—get an early start. Write for free catalog today.
Gem Incubator Co., Box 35, Dayton, Ohio

Chicks Pop Out Fast
from fertile eggs in an *Ohio Incubator*. Don't rely on cranky hens. Be more certain. Trust eggs to an
OHIO INCUBATOR



and be easy. A few minutes attention daily produces plenty of chicks. The work is easy and pleasant. Send for free catalogue now.
OHIO INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO. Box 27, Columbus, Ohio.

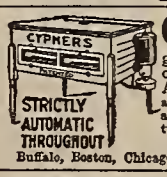
SAFE SIDE



Don't invite failure by buying untried machines. For many years
Successful
Incubators & Brooders
have been the standard. Best results with least care. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue FREE. Poultry paper one year 10 cents.
Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 61, Des Moines, Ia.



60 DAYS FREE TRIAL
That's the way we sell the *Success Incubator*. We give you an opportunity of taking off two hatches and thoroughly trying machine. Send it back if not satisfactory. Send for free, illustrated catalog.
AMERICAN BROODER CO. Box K-43, Racine, Wis.
We pay the freight.



Cyphers Incubator
guaranteed to hatch more and healthier chicks than any other or your money back. Absolutely self regulating. Price $6.50 and up. Send for 212 page (8x11 inches) catalogue and poultry guide. Free, if you send us names of two friends interested in good poultry. Write to
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.
Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.

THE NEW METHOD INCUBATOR
Different and dependable. Hatches more and stronger chicks than any other. Catalog, 2-cent stamp.
New Method Incubator Co., Box 42, Morrow, O.

Good Potatoes Bring Fancy Prices
To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash.
Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply
Potash
liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.
Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking.
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
St. Louis, Mo.—4th and Olive Sts.

THE Victor BOOK



tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early spring markets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to make hens lay. Why not get an adequate return from poultry? Why not try modern methods this year?
Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free.
GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



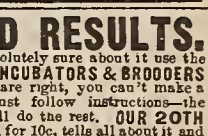
and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 869, FREEPORT, ILL.

YOU'RE LOOKING
for just such machines as Miller's
Ideal Incubators
and Brooders. Sent on 30 DAYS TRIAL. Absolutely automatic. Test it yourself. Big poultry and poultry supply book Free.



We Pay the Freight.
J. W. MILLER CO., Box 31, Freeport, Ill.

A WONDER WORKER
A metal incubator that hatches the kind of chickens a hen does—good, strong healthy chicks.
The Cycle Hatcher
is the only machine made that conforms to the exact laws of nature in incubation. Wonderful results have been obtained. 50 egg size only $5.
Free Catalogue. Cycle Hatcher Co., Box 230, Salem, N.Y.



GOOD RESULTS.
To be absolutely sure about it use the RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS
If the eggs are right, you can't make a mistake. Just follow instructions—the Reliable will do the rest. OUR 20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK, mailed for 10c, tells all about it and other things you should know. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry. RELIABLE INCB. & BRDR. CO., Box B-41. Quincy, Ill.

"MONEY in POULTRY"
Our new 84-pp book tells how to make it; also how to feed, breed, grow and market poultry for best results; plans for houses and useful information. Illustrates and describes the largest pure-bred poultry farm in the world. Tells about our 25 leading varieties; quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators & brooders. Send 4c in stamps to F. FOY, Box 10, Des Moines, Ia.



THIS IS IT
Incubator Johnson's
OLD TRUSTY



One of the thousands that went out last year—its first year. Runs itself. 40 Days Free Trial; 5 yrs. guarantee. Book free.
M. M. JOHNSON CO. Clay Center, Neb.

THIS IS THE LIMIT.



$4.50 For a 50-Egg Hot Water, Self-regulating Incubator. Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. $3 for 50-chick brooder. Only $7.50 for complete outfit. 30 days' trial. Send for FREE catalogue.
Buckeye Incubator Co.
No agent's profits to pay. Box 28, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

HATCH CHICKS FREE



We sell the high-grade, automatic
BADGER INCUBATOR
on 30 day's free trial. Hatch one hatch before you pay. Return it if it doesn't suit. We sell pure bred poultry and eggs. Catalog free.
Badger Incubator Co.
Box 15 Delavan, Wis.

THIS LIGHTNING **Lice Killing Machine**



kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also *Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc.* We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.
CHARLES SCHILD CO.
401 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio

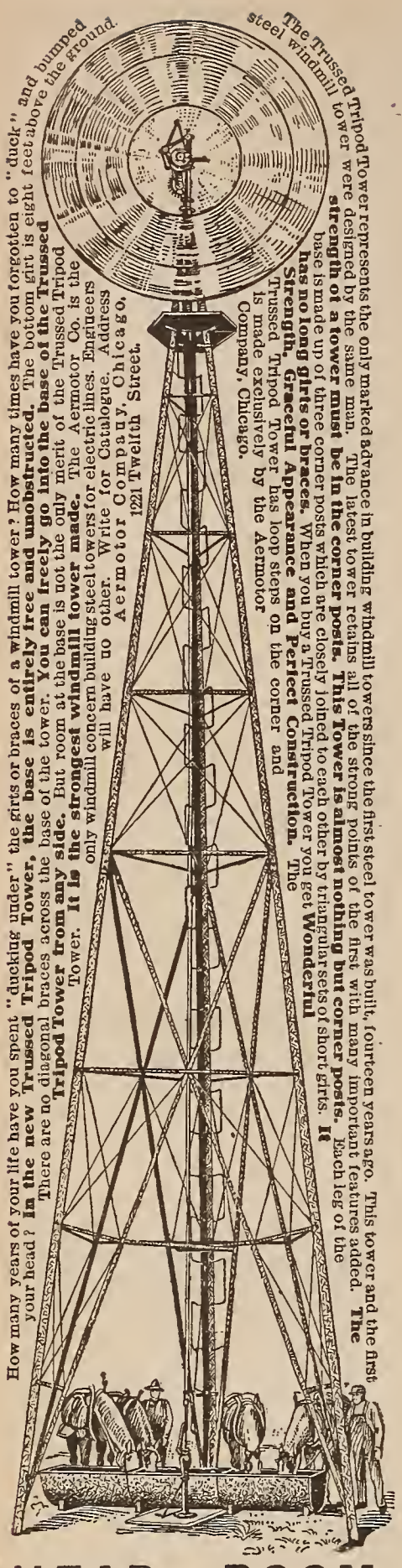
$9,000 Poultry Catalog



40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue.
Incubators 30 days free trial
J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 12 Delavan, Wis.
100 page Incubator Catalog free.

Incubator Book
The Best That Was Ever Written

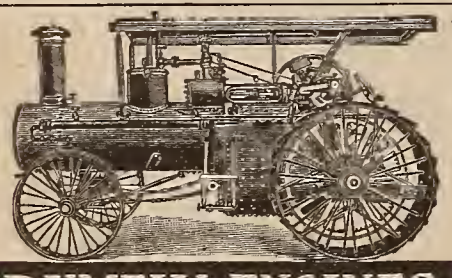
If you wish to buy an incubator wisely, read this book. It will tell you the facts that you need to know. It is written by a man who has spent 28 years in perfecting an ideal incubator. It tells of the mistakes that he made and that others are making—and how to avoid them. It tells you his experience with all sorts of incubators—the good points and the weaknesses of all. It tells you how he has perfected the Racine Incubator—in 23 years—until it includes all the good points that any man has discovered. The book is interesting—fascinating—and it is written by a man who knows most about incubators. You will know which incubator you want when you read it—and the book is free. Write today for it. Remember, We Pay the Freight. Address
Racine Hatcher Co., Box 42, Racine, Wis.
We have Warehouses at Buffalo, N. Y.—Kansas City, Mo. and St. Paul, Minn.



The Trussed Tripod Tower represents the only marked advance in building windmill towers since the first steel tower was built, fourteen years ago. This tower and the first steel windmill tower were designed by the same men. The latest tower retains all of the strong points of the first, with many important features added. **The strength of a tower must be in the corner posts. This Tower is almost not has no long girts or braces.** When you buy a Trussed Tripod Tower you get **Strength, Graceful Appearance and Perfect Construction.** The Trussed Tripod Tower has loop steps on the corner and is made exclusively by the Aermotor Company, Chicago.

How many years of your life have you spent "ducking under" the girts or braces of a windmill tower? How many times have you forgotten to "duck" and bumped your head? **In the new Trussed Tripod Tower, the base is entirely free and unobstructed.** The bottom girt is eight feet above the ground. There are no diagonal braces across the base of the tower. **You can freely go into the base of the Trussed Tripod Tower from any side.** But room at the base is not the only merit of the Trussed Tripod Tower. **It is the strongest windmill tower made.** The Aermotor Co. is the only windmill concern building steel towers for electric lines. Engineers will have no other. Write for Catalogue. Address Aermotor Company, Chicago, 1221 Twelfth Street.

HEAD ROOM
PUMP ROOM
TANK ROOM
STOCK ROOM
STOCK PROOF



RUMELY ENGINES

The Farmer's Favorite—every-day, every occasion engines. For pull or power their generating and traction qualities are unsurpassed. They are rear-geared, with single or double cylinders; burn wood or coal, or direct flue for burning straw. *The Rumely Separator* and one of these Engines make a *modern threshing outfit.* Free catalog fully describes them; write for it.
M. RUMELY CO., La Porte, Ind.

Not A Decent Wire Fence Made



but that would be better if stretched on our **steel posts.** Hundreds of local fence agents have been handling them for years, some selling over $1,000 worth each season. In many cases **the posts sell the fence.** Not necessary to carry in stock, but order as wanted. Every fence agent should send us his address and get full particulars.
BOND STEEL POST COMPANY,
Adrian, Michigan.

FIVE VARIETIES OF FIRST-CLASS **SEED CORN** FOR SALE

White, Sweepstakes and White Rose; Yellow, Pride of the West, Alexander and Reed's Yellow Dent. $1.00 per bushel O. B. C. in sacks, on the cob or nubbed, tipped and shelled. Crated at $1.50 per bushel. Address ALEX. JAMES, R. F. D. 1, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FARMS FOR RICH farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

The Family Lawyer

BY JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Change of Executor in Will

S. asks: "Has a person the right to change the executor of his will without the change being made in the presence of witnesses?"

It is possible that a change could be made by the testator adding such a statement to the will, but it is doubtful if it would be effective unless it is executed in the same manner the will was or should have been.

◈

Inheritance Laws of State Where Real Estate is Situated Control

W. J. M., California, inquires: "My wife owned a one-half interest in a lot with a business-house on it in a town in Florida. She died intestate. Will I inherit the interest without probate, or will her estate have to be probated according to the laws of Florida?"

It is a well-settled principle of law that the laws of the state where the real estate is situated control its descent, and therefore the above inquiry must be determined by the laws of Florida. By the laws of Florida, if the husband or wife die, leaving no children, the survivor will inherit all the property.

◈

Administration of Estate

O. C., Colorado, asks: "Our parents are dead. There are six children living, all of age, all married and doing for themselves. The estate was clear at the death of father, mother having died years ago. Under the laws of Missouri, was it necessary to administer on the estate? Since it was administered on, can we force a settlement at the end of one year? What time has the administrator in which to settle the estate?"

It was probably necessary to administer the estate, especially if the father left personal property. If there was only real estate, it is possible that no administration was absolutely essential, although it is proper in all cases. In your state the administrator must make a settlement in six months, and every six months thereafter until the estate is finally settled.

◈

Centralization of Schools

E. F. F. asks: "If a large majority of voters and citizens in a small town do not desire centralization of schools, is there any legal way that the minority of citizens can force centralization onto the town without a vote being taken on the same?——Have the trustees of a town the right to deny the newly elected treasurer the privilege of qualifying by saying there is time enough yet, because the time of the old treasurer is not out until spring?"

As the above querist does not state where he resides, I will presume that he is in Ohio. Under the recent Ohio school code centralization of all the schools of a township or school-district cannot be had unless the matter is submitted to the voters, yet the law seems to allow the board to consolidate or centralize several districts into one without submitting it to a vote.——The trustees have no control over the time of qualifying of a treasurer. This is fixed by law, and he must bring himself within the law.

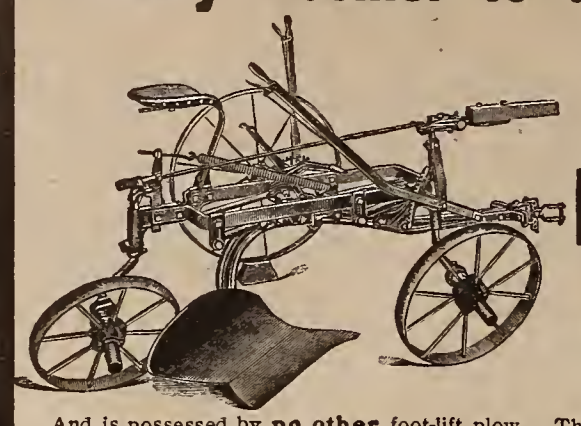
◈

License to Hawk or Peddle Goods

B. J. E. says: "I have an established country route, over which each week I buy butter, eggs and such other farm products as may be ordered by my city customers. These, including a limited amount of the same which I produce myself, are retailed the following day in the city according to previous engagements, and orders are taken for the following week. There is a rumor that a license costing some sixty dollars must be taken out the first of the year. How far has the city a right to legislate? In going to the city I cross from Indiana into Illinois. What effect has this?"

Of course, the question of your liability would depend very largely upon the wording of the ordinance that the village might pass, and the authority of the village to pass an ordinance would depend upon the power given it by the legislature of the state; but generally, under the laws of the various states, you would be neither a hawker nor peddler, and if the ordinance or the state laws merely applied to hawkers and peddlers in general terms, it would not include the business as conducted by you. The fact that you live in a different state will make no difference. I doubt whether the ordinance would include you.

Every Farmer is a Plowman



at certain times every year, Here is the most perfect plow ever made, and the only one in which raising the plow by the foot-lift **levels the frame.** This is a distinguishing feature of the

Best Ever
SULKY and GANG
PLOWS

And is possessed by **no other** foot-lift plow. The simplest mechanism, with nothing to get out of order; plows of double bail style; with direct beam hitch; foot lever for raising the plow is adjustable, to suit the operator. With the

BEST EVER

when the plow is raised out of the ground for turning, the foot **in one motion** does the raising and leveling, and leaves the operator in an easy position with both hands free to manage the team. A boy can manage the foot-lift and handle the BEST EVER like a man. The sliding connecting rod between front and rear wheels prevents the rear wheel from giving any side motion to the pole.

Go to your nearest dealer and ask to see the Moline Plow Company implements, for various purposes, as follows; Stalk Cutters, Stubble Diggers, Walking, Riding and Disc Cultivators, Tooth and Disc Harrows, Cotton and Corn Planters, Listers and Drills, Orchard Cultivators, Beet Seeders, Cultivators and Pullers, Walking, Riding and Disc Plows.



The Flying Dutchman line received the **GRAND PRIZE HIGHEST AWARD** at the St. Louis Exposition.



MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Are You Fenced in by the Dealer?

If you are not, and want to know where you can get the **most fence** and the **best fence** for the **least money,** let's talk business. **We sell you wire fence direct from our Fence Factory at Wholesale Prices Freight Prepaid on**

30 Days Free Trial



Advance Fence is constructed on correct principles, is made of high grade galvanized steel wire. Strong, durable and attractive. The top and bottom selvage are double strength. The stay wire is continuous being twisted with the selvage from one stay to the next and wrapped twice around each line wire as it passes across the fence. No loose ends as in cut stay fences. **26 styles to choose from. FENCE BOOK FREE.** We put the dealer's profit into your pocket. Write us and we will prove it.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 2345 Old St., Peoria, Illinois.



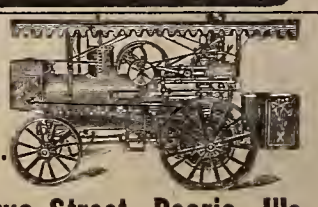
CLIP YOUR HORSES with 20th Century Clipper PRICE ONLY **$5**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry ont quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fonrth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minntes. Send for Catalogue H
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
210 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Thresh Your Grain With AN AVERY and save it.



The **Famous Yellow Fellows**



Mammoth Catalogue Free to Threshermen. Write for it.

AVERY MFG. CO., 532 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ills.

For Your Face's Sake

use nothing but the famous, old reliable, soothing and healing

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp. Write for "The Shavers Guide and how to Dress Correctly."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

Land Dying?

Crops failing? Growing poorer each year? You're taking the nitrogen from the soil, putting none back. Feed the soil, put nitrogen into it. Do it cheaper and better than with fertilizers—do it with

NITRO-CULTURE

Nitro-Culture inoculates the soil, puts germs into it that draw great quantities of free nitrogen from the air.

Makes great crops, enriches land wonderfully. $2.00 worth increases yield per acre immensely. Simply sprinkle on seeds before planting. Write for catalogue. 7 G

NATIONAL NITRO-CULTURE CO., West Chester, Pa.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED



GRIND SMALL GRAIN AT HOME

Don't pay out grinding charges having a large amount of grain ground at the mill, which grows stale before being used. The

Black Hawk Grist Mill

grinds wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, and in fact all small grains, fine or coarse as desired, either for table or farm use. You can grind as much as you need for your immediate wants, thus insuring fresh ground grain at any time. The **Black Hawk** not only pays for itself by saving grinding charges, but is a constant money-maker for you. Poultry raisers find the **Black Hawk** invaluable for cracking corn. The mill is simple in construction, easily taken apart, cleaned and set up. The grinding-plates are of hardest metal, all the bearings are chilled, and the long malleable iron crank makes grinding easy. All parts are interchangeable and can be replaced at any time. **Sent prepaid on receipt of $3.00.**
A. H. PATCH, Sole Manufacturer, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

SEED OATS

Wind resisting, smut proof, big yielding white oats described in the New Seed Book. Also the full story of the largest plant breeding farm in America. You ought to have the book. It is free. Write for it.

Funk Bros. Seed Co. 550 N. East Street Bloomington, Ill.

RICH LANDS IN TENNESSEE

Suitable for raising Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, Hay, Grasses, Vegetables, Fine Stock, etc., are now selling from

$5 to $20 AN ACRE

Climate the best in the world, with conditions of health unsurpassed. For free literature write H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, N. C. & St. L. Ry., Nashville, Tenn. Dept. S.

STUMP PULLERS SEVEN SIZES $17.50 UP WE PAY THE FREIGHT CATALOG FREE



Dept. 21. W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS

$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

Around the Fireside

Great Annual Sleigh-Ride

Three Thousand Children Made Happy by the Generosity of a Citizen of Waterbury, Conn.

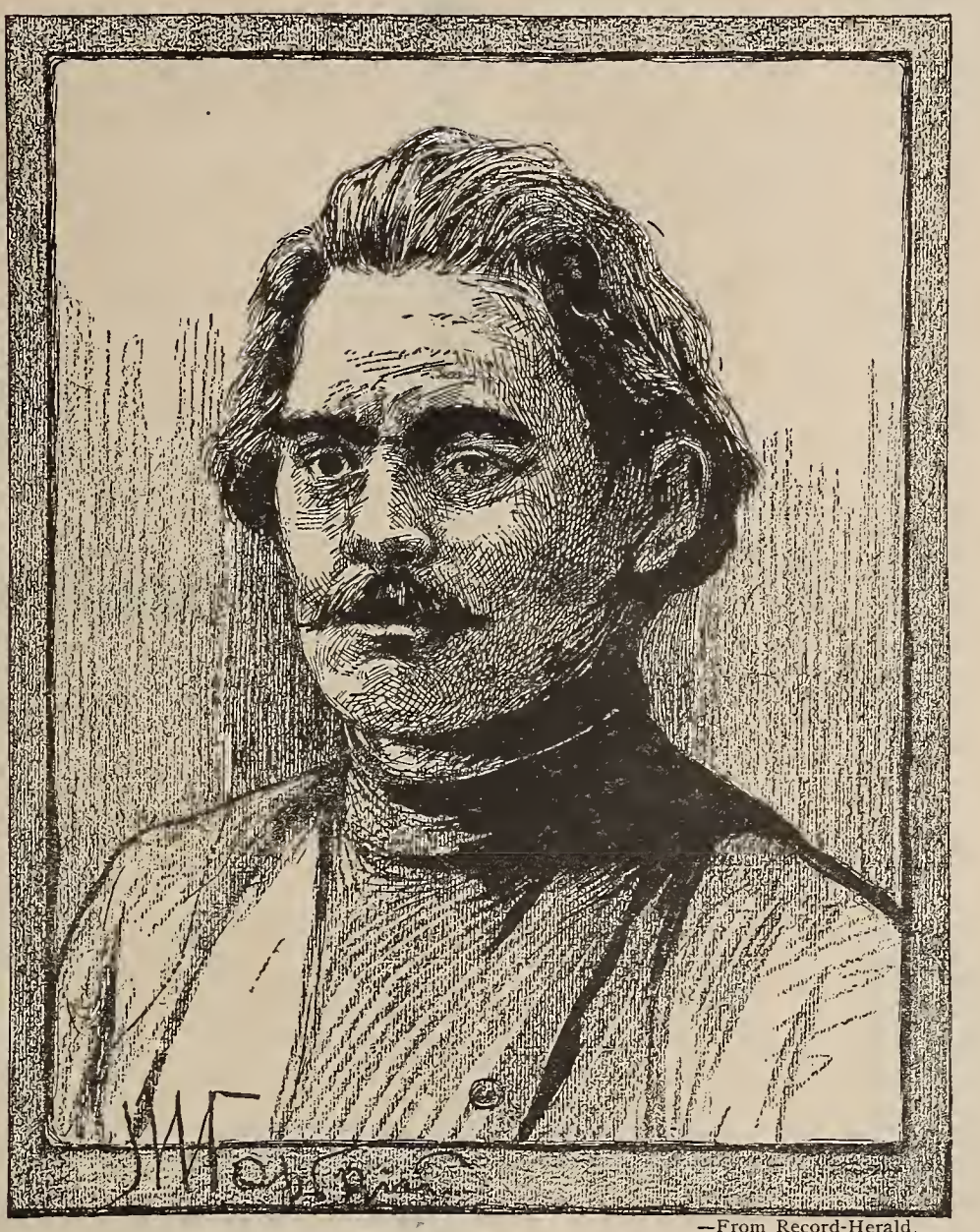
MR. RALPH N. BLAKESLEE'S annual treat to the young people of Waterbury, Conn., was given on January 28th last, and this year's party surpassed all previous similar events in point of attendance. It is estimated that fully three thousand young folks of Waterbury participated in the ride. There were sixty double bob-sleighs, and almost every sleigh had a dozen or more children clinging to the sides and ends of the boards, all merrily yelling and singing and blowing horns, seemingly more happy even than those who occupied the seats in the sleighs. It was a noisy, jolly day for Waterbury, with the jingling of bells, the tooting of horns and the songs and shouts of the happy sleigh-riders.

The children had heard that a prominent vitagraph company was going to take views of the party, and they fairly fought for a seat or place in the procession. The route of the sleigh-ride was through the principal streets of the town, ending in the Square, from which point the jolly youngsters scampered to their homes. The day was an ideal one, the weather-conditions being perfect, and the sleighing excellent.

It has been the custom of this generous and ingenious citizen, Mr. Blakeslee, to give this unique sleigh-ride each year. Last winter it took place on the fourth of January. At that time there were more than twenty-five hundred children and over fifty sleighs in the procession.

Waterbury is a manufacturing town of about sixty thousand inhabitants. The industries consist almost entirely of brass and the goods made from brass. The children to whom the sleigh-ride is given come from families of people employed in these factories, and belong to the following organizations: Waterbury Boys' Club, Waterbury Girls' Club, Waterbury Industrial School, Sunday-school children of the A. M. E. Zion (colored) Church, Sunday-school children of the Baptist (colored) Church, St. John's Sewing-school, Trinity Sewing-school, Waterbury Day Nursery, Salvation Army children, messenger-boys, children of the employees of the railroads, children of the employees of Ralph N. Blakeslee, and all the children that could be picked up on the way. The ladies of the Southmayd Home act as chaperons. These ladies are on the right of the illustration, in the sleigh drawn by the calico horses. This picture was taken on West Main Street, looking toward the center. The monument in the distance is the Soldier's Monument, and the "Green" (so-called) is a small park in the center of the city. Mr. Blakeslee's dim likeness, in standing position, can be seen in the one-horse sleigh on the left of the illustration.

The town of Waterbury is very proud of Mr. Blakeslee, and well may it be. Citizens generally hold him in great respect, and the children swear by Mr. Blakeslee. This matter of the yearly sleigh-ride for the children is not by any means an end of Mr. Blakeslee's charitable work. He is continually doing charitable things for anybody and everybody, and no charitable organization in Waterbury attempts doing very much business without first seeing Mr. Blakeslee. Through a very small beginning he has progressed along in his line until at the present time he is doing probably nine tenths of the teaming and trucking in Waterbury. He is a very unpretentious man, and although he has had quite a few political honors shown him, all came without his asking or solicitation. Mr. Blakeslee owns about one hundred and fifty to two hundred horses, which are all fat and sleek, and he buys only young, sound animals. These horses he never allows to be disposed of to traders after he is through with them, but sends them direct to "horse heaven."



—From Record-Herald.

MAXIM GORKI, THE MOUTHPIECE OF RUSSIAN REVOLT

◈

Russia's Struggle at Home

Two distinct conflicts mark the Russian struggle for liberty, either of which may be won without the other—first the fight for civil rights, and second that for representative government. The latter has had but a new beginning, and may be long waged. The battle for civil rights, however, has waged without success for a long time, but now seems on the eve of a partial, if not complete, victory.

Civil rights compose chiefly four things—free speech, free press, free religion and fair trial. All these things may exist under a practically autocratic government, and they do in the British-India Empire. There no representative government exists, but the country enjoys the perfection of civil rights. Free speech is everywhere in India. The National Congress annually denounces the government with entire impunity, and the press makes wild, and at times alarming, utterances without fear or hindrance. There obtains throughout India perfect religious freedom, and the court trials are public, fair, and decided by just judges.

Russia has no civil rights for its people. The colored masses and millions of India enjoy the privileges that the common people of Russia are to-day praying and struggling for. In Russia to-day free speech, so far as it exists, is a privilege, not a right. Siberia is peopled from end to end by those sent there for "talking too much." A too candid criticism of the emperor or any members of the court may bring forth a ukase at any time that will tie up, suppress or discontinue a newspaper. What freedom the press of the country ever enjoys takes the form of privilege, and not of right. It may be revoked within an hour. The power is absolute. In religion still less liberty of thought and expression is allowed. The unchristian discrimination against the Jews in the name of Christianity, and the persecution of all dissenters from the orthodox church, stand out as the two great abuses in this respect.

Maxim Gorki, the leader of the petitioners to the Russian throne, and a towering power in the revolution, has been a leading figure in Russian literature. His proper name is Alexei Maximovitch Peishkoff, and he was born in 1868. It is said that in his youth and early manhood he was virtually a tramp. The pen-name "Gorki" is said to mean "most bitter."



THE GREAT ANNUAL SLEIGH-RIDE GIVEN BY MR. RALPH N. BLAKESLEE AT WATERBURY, CONN.

The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Educated Reformers

A WRITER in the "Chautauquan" calls attention to the fact that there is "a position of statesmanlike possibilities" opened to the scholarly investigator in social reforms. The position "will become one of real constructive leadership, fraught with even greater advantages than those pertaining to public official positions, for the great forward movements owe their introduction to the initiative of private citizens."

The scope of this notion finds ready acceptance in the heart of the grange-lover who has seen the order grow from infancy to strong leadership. And he who loves the order for what it has done and for the potential capabilities, sensitively shrinks from the bare possibility of one who is not himself a leader and a thinker presenting its aims and history to those who do not know of its worth. The reformer must be a reasoner, else his reform will be impractical. He must reason out the matter, and make his position so plain and so impregnable as to convince others. He must know, else he cannot tell others. The grange will soon learn it cannot trust its destinies in the hands of those who are not possessed of statesmanlike abilities. They will find the utility and wisdom of sending men of education to present its cause to the places that have no organization, knowing that the deputy gives the key-note in that community of what the grange represents. Moreover, the lecturers it sends to the granges will be those of ability. The grange cannot afford to do otherwise. The day of appeal to men's prejudices is past—their reason must be persuaded and their judgment convinced. This cannot be done by those who do not know, no matter how earnest they are. One must tower above those he would lead, else his leadership is of no avail.

Next to the spoken word is the written page. But even this needs the interpretation of a master mind. Just as the greatest benefit of a college education comes from the association with men and women who have sought the higher way and found it good, so must that feeling be aroused by the grange-worker in those whom he would lead. It is a matter of the greatest importance to the grange, in a day when the spirit of reform animates every class and every industry, that its reason for the support of thoughtful men and women be presented by those who know, and who can grasp the spirit not only of the age, but of the ages.

It would be a profitable study for some member of a grange to investigate what the experiment station of his state has done for him and for humanity. Unfortunately the best work cannot be stated in set terms, but must find appreciation. Inquire what it has found out about live stock, for example, or what it has disseminated from the discoveries of others. Of what value has the corrosive-sublimate treatment for potatoes been, or the prevention of oat and corn smuts, the destruction of the wheat-weevil, the spraying of fruits for the various diseases affecting them. and so on through the great field of work that has yielded such vast returns, but to which the people give little heed? Director Thorne and his assistants are making an exhaustive study of soils that has saved the farmers many thousands of dollars, and will save them more when they realize their worth.

I believe that a visit to the experiment station would be a profitable investment to any progressive farmer. Then can he see with his own eyes the work that is being done, and compare different methods and results. If he is a business farmer, the trip will yield him bountiful return in improved methods. But if he cannot make the trip, the next best thing is to get the bulletins, which are sent free. Write to-day, asking for them.

◈

Our Schools

One of the essentials to better schools—the great essential—is better teachers. We have them with warm hearts and generous impulses. So has the child those attributes. But to be able to teach one must know; and to know takes time and deep inquiry. It is not enough to know text-books—one must know the things about which the text-books teach; and the younger the child, the greater the need that those who teach it should know many things, and know them well, that the first impressions, which are always lasting, may be right. It is generally accepted that one of the great values of a college education is the association of the student with lofty minds. If this is so of the one who has reached the age of reason, how much more is it so of the one who sees and imitates; who does not analyze, but stores up the impressions. These are practical matters that we must consider in our schools. It will be said that such teachers cannot be hired. They can be hired. They will command better salaries, it is true, and be worth a great deal more, but we cannot afford to take a poorer article at a less price.

The notion of consolidation of schools is gaining ground. One great argument favoring it is that there will be more time and larger classes. In the schools where it is not practicable to consolidate but two or three, the following plan has suggested itself as avoiding some of the difficulties: Let the school be graded, and the pupils in one grade attend one day, and those in the other attend the next day. In this way the children would be at home half the time, and would have more time for side-reading, and in the class for individual work. Most teachers would rather teach Saturday than not. The lost day is a serious matter to them. There are serious drawbacks, I know, the grading of the classes so as to give each child all its work in the three days that it is there being the principal. But they cannot be worse than the present obstacles. It is worth a trial.

There are few communities but could consolidate several schools to advantage if they really desire to do it, but there must be mutual concessions, and a determination to do it. One trait of human nature stands out prominently, but is seldom commented on—that is the relative insensitiveness to discomfort. We will bear many grievous things, complainingly, to be sure, but will not make the effort to change them even though our judgment tells us there are easier ways. We would rather bear the discomforts we have than to entail the hardship of changing them. If we will recognize this trait, and try to overcome it, much of the talk will give way to action, and reasoned action alone will help us out of our straits.

◈

Young Men for Lecturers

State Master Derthick has invited a number of young men to make picnic addresses this year. I know them all, and I believe that they will give satisfaction. I feel like urging granges to give these new speakers a chance to prove the stuff of which they are made. Some of our best speakers of all time have not succeeded at first, but when they are determined to succeed, and count no labor too severe, no effort too exacting to win success, they will do far better than those who simply have cheek to recommend them. I have occasionally heard of some of the speakers who have been long in the field who were not always up to their best. Be not critical. Give these young men a chance. And if you have promising talent, either men or women, in your grange, push them out. Help them to get on.

◈

The Observatory

Twenty-six new granges were organized in Ohio last year.

◈

There is no reason why the country cannot have as good schools as the city—yes, better. We have every needed condition, and need only avail ourselves of the opportunity.

◈

The grange must take an advanced stand for education, or it will fail of its mission. The people want better opportunities, and if the grange will not offer it to them they will go where they can get them.

◈

One of the great hindrances to progress is the discontent of small minds that they have been unable to project an enterprise. They will hinder it as long as they can. But Nature is awfully stern sometimes, awfully just always. The detractors will be arrayed at the bar of men's opinion, and will suffer in proportion as they have hindered others from coming into the highest possible life.

◈

The Art Supplement

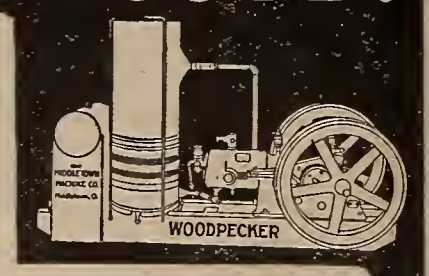
The March 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE will contain a beautiful art supplement consisting of two exquisite pictures, each about the size of a regular page of FARM AND FIRESIDE. If your subscription expires before this date you will not be entitled to them unless your subscription is renewed promptly. Look at the little yellow address label now, and see where you stand.

ARE YOU IN DOUBT?

ABOUT THE SIZE ENGINE YOU NEED

to do your work? Write to us about the

"WOODPECKER" Gasoline Engine.



Maybe you have a particular machine you want to run, or, maybe you want your engine to do a lot of different things. If you will write to us, and tell us about the work you want to do, we will tell you honestly what size engine you ought to have, and then, to make you absolutely sure, we will ship to you on our

30 Days Free Trial Plan.

It may be that you have never run an engine, and don't know these things. Our free trial plan will help you out. Remember we mean a free trial, to make the engine work for you on your own place, before you decide that you want to keep it. Why not sit down now while you have time, and write a letter to us? Tell us all about the work you have to do, and all about any experience you may have had with engines. Your letter will be taken up by a practical man and answered, and we will at the same time tell you the whole story of the "WOODPECKER" and the plan on which it is sold. Write to

"WOODPECKER" Race St. Office, Middletown, Ohio.

All sizes up to 18 horse power shipped complete, ready to run on any dirt or board floor without the bother of building a foundation.

It is all in the seed



The profit from your farm depends as much on the seed you plant as your skill in cultivating it. It is an easy thing to gain from $5.00 to $15.00 an acre by wise choice of seed. Start right—the best farmer on earth can't raise a big crop from poor seed. The same truth applies to vegetable and flower gardening.

Our Northern Grown Seeds

are best for all soils and climates. They possess the vigor peculiar to all Northern plant life. Over 20 years of effort in seed breeding have been successful because we have kept constantly in view the most essential point—YIELD. Our latest and a very sensational introduction is Peep'o Day Sweet Corn, *earliest, tenderest, juiciest.*

For 16 cents, stamps, we will mail you 300 seeds Peep'o Day Sweet Corn—enough for 60 hills; also our 1905 Pictured Catalogue of Northern Grown Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. If the corn is not wanted, we will send our 1905 Pictured Catalogue Free. It contains special trial offers.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO., Seed Growers, 50 Northrup, King Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Red Tag Trees

When You Plant Trees Plant the Best

For over fifty years we have grown and sold the best and sturdiest nursery stock that good soil can produce. We now have the largest business of its kind in the United States. To protect our name and reputation and as a guarantee of high quality, all

Phoenix Nursery Stock

is now labeled with the Red Tag, with lettering as shown in the illustration. Look for this tag on every Phoenix tree, it is your protection and our guarantee. Order your stock for Spring planting from the oldest and largest growers in the country. We have a great variety of fruit trees, ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, plants and novelties. Write for free catalogue. It tells why Phoenix Nursery Stock is best. You can deal with us by mail more satisfactorily than through agents, and at *half the cost*. Fifty years' experience insures careful packing and safe delivery. Phoenix Stock is exactly as represented and flourishes everywhere. *Write to-day.*

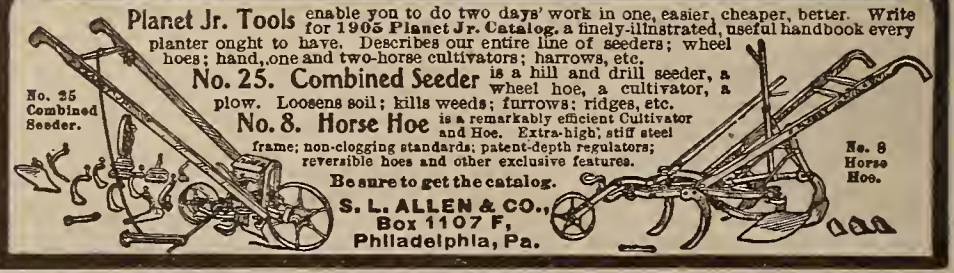
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., 300 Park St., Bloomington, Ill.

12 Days in a Week

Planet Jr. Tools enable you to do two days' work in one, easier, cheaper, better. Write for 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog, a finely-illustrated, useful handbook every planter ought to have. Describes our entire line of seeders; wheel hoes; hand, one and two-horse cultivators; harrows, etc.

No. 25. Combined Seeder is a hill and drill seeder, a wheel hoe, a cultivator, a plow. Loosens soil; kills weeds; furrows; ridges, etc.

No. 8. Horse Hoe is a remarkably efficient Cultivator and Hoe. Extra-high, stiff steel frame; non-clogging standards; patent-depth regulators; reversible hoes and other exclusive features.



Be sure to get the catalog.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107 F, Philadelphia, Pa.



APPLE TREES $5.00 TO $10.00 PER 100

Currant Bushes and Grape Vines, also Poplar Trees, for sale at bargain prices, boxed free.

These trees, plants and vines must be sold at bargain prices, as we are overstocked with them. We have a surplus of both Carolina and Lombardy Poplars. Help us to sell 1,000,000 first-class trees, shrubs and vines as described and priced in our large new catalogue, which is mailed free when requested by postal card. Established 25 years $100,000.00 capital. Trees true to name, boxed free. Let us price your list before buying elsewhere. Mention where you saw this advertisement and we will mail you a copy of Green's Fruit Magazine.

Address GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



Is there a spot on the earth you can call your own?

A GOOD FARM FOR YOU

In the FAMOUS BLUE GRASS REGION of

VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Why pay rent or spend the rest of your life working for others, when you can own a farm in the greatest tame grass country in the world? *You can select your own land in tracts of 40 acres up*

At From $7. to $10. Per Acre.

Write for maps, descriptive pamphlet, etc.

WISCONSIN BLUE GRASS LAND COMPANY, BALDWIN, WISCONSIN.

The Inauguration

By WALDON FAWCETT

THE inauguration of a President of the United States is from every standpoint the biggest show which the average citizen of Uncle Sam's domain ever has an opportunity to witness. The man who is wont to declare that the person who has seen one circus has seen them all might put forth much the same argument regarding Presidential inaugurations. Every inaugural celebration for many years past has possessed about the same general features—the ceremony of administering the oath of office to the chief magistrate at the capitol, the monster parade escorting the newly installed chief executive from the Capitol to the White House, and the brilliant inaugural ball and display of fireworks in the evening—and yet each successive inauguration finds thousands upon thousands of the spectators at previous inaugurals flocking back to again witness the gorgeous spectacle, and bringing with them other thousands to whom the event is a new experience.



Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Fawcett.

ROOSEVELT'S COACHMAN IN THE LIVERY HE WILL WEAR ON INAUGURATION DAY

On the day on which the late President McKinley was inaugurated chief magistrate for the second time there were one hundred and thirty-two thousand strangers within the gates of the national capital, but the indications are that the big display this year, in which President Roosevelt will be the central figure, will attract not less than two hundred thousand visitors to America's greatest sight-seeing mecca. The spectators will, of course, come from every nook and corner of the land of the Stars and Stripes, but the great personal popularity of President Roosevelt throughout the West will bring an unusual number of visitors from distant points to Washington on this occasion.



MRS. ROOSEVELT AND HER ONLY DAUGHTER, ETHEL

It will doubtless surprise many of our readers to learn that the inauguration, while a national event, is not an official event—in other words, neither the Federal nor state governments pay the bills. To be sure, Congress does appropriate ten thousand dollars for the maintenance of good order—no small task when a city's population is swollen to twice its usual size—but this is as far as Uncle Sam goes. The money to pay all the other bills is subscribed by the citizens of the District of Columbia, in which the city of Washington is situated, just as the merchants of the average town "chip in" to defray the expenses of a street-fair. Four years ago fifty-six thousand dollars was contributed to meet the inaugural expenses, but this year more money is needed, and it is expected that before



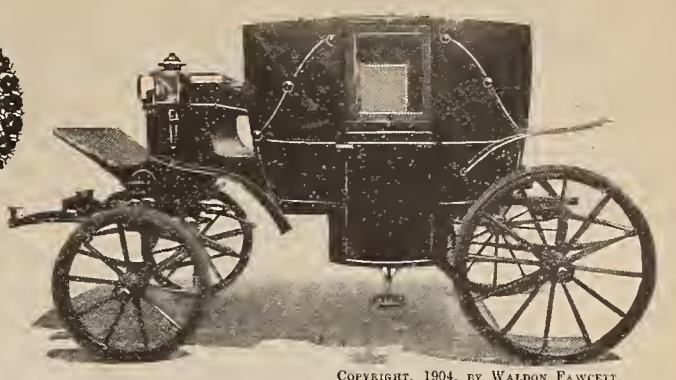
THE PRESIDENT

this reaches the eyes of our readers there will be seventy-five thousand dollars in the treasury of the official showmen who are managing the affair.

However, the odd thing about this plan of subscribing money for the inaugural celebration is that the public-spirited citizens who subscribe do not really relinquish all claim to their contributions for good and all, but, on the other hand, merely loan the money, so to speak—the full sum donated is sure to be refunded to them after the show is over. This is made possible by reason of the fact that the committee of citizens who have charge of the affair, and who raise the fund above mentioned, make the inauguration yield a handsome return by selling the admission-tickets to the inaugural ball, disposing of seats on the immense grand stands erected at points from which the parade may be viewed to best advantage, and marketing official souvenirs of the occasion.

While the big show is thus made self-sustaining, as it were, there is not supposed to be any profit in it for any of the prominent men who give their time and energy to carrying out this vast amusement enterprise for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. If after the subscribers to the "guarantee fund" have all been reimbursed any money remains, it is turned over to the national board of charities. As a matter of fact, however, the inauguration festivities this year will cost fully one hundred thousand dollars instead of seventy-five thousand dollars. However, many of the bills incurred do not need to be paid until after the show is over, consequently seventy-five thousand dollars is deemed sufficient cash in hand, the settlement of the other bills being delayed until money begins to pour in from the visitors to the unique exhibition.

It should perhaps be explained just here that in reality all the principal features of the inauguration constitute a grand free show, accessible to any well-behaved man, woman or child who will take the trouble to go to Washington for the event. It is only what might be classed as the "side shows" to which an admission-fee is charged. For instance, all visitors have equal opportunity to see the nation's highest-salaried servant when he drives to the Capitol, and, just as the clock strikes twelve, standing in a decorated booth perched high on the steps of the great white-domed building, receives the oath of office from Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. So, too, all may hear, or at least see, him when immediately afterward he steps to the front of the flag-festooned stand and delivers his inaugural address. The grounds surrounding the United States Capitol are so vast that almost countless thousands of people might stand within sight of the chief magistrate as he outlines the policy of the new administration, but because it is impossible for more than a few thousand persons to get near enough the stand to actually hear the President's words, the crowd which assembles at this point is usually of only moderate size.



Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Fawcett.

STATE CARRIAGE AT THE WHITE HOUSE, IN WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL RIDE ON INAUGURATION DAY

The vast majority of inauguration sight-seers have stationed themselves along that section of Pennsylvania Avenue, a mile and a half in length, which intervenes between the Capitol and the Executive Mansion, and along which the President will drive as soon as he has concluded his inaugural speech, followed by miles and miles of the most splendid pageantry the American public ever has an opportunity to witness. This parade, also, is a free show. To be sure, there are many visitors who pay from one dollar to five dollars each for seats on grand stands, and there have been men who have paid prices ranging all the way from fifty dollars to two thousand dollars for this one day's rental of rooms overlooking the route of parade,



Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Fawcett.

MRS. FAIRBANKS, WIFE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

but at the same time the man or woman standing upon the curb has a very fair opportunity to see all that there is to see in this vast panorama of life and color.

Four years ago the parade on inauguration day was so long it required more than six hours to pass a given point. This year the procession will be only two thirds as long, but what it lacks in length it will more than make up in splendor. Gen Adna R. Chaffee,

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 25]



The Housewife

The Woman a Man Likes Best

IT IS utterly useless for the eternally feminine to assert a spirit of indifference regarding the opinions of men, or of their likes and dislikes so far as she is personally concerned. That spirit does not truly exist, in the first place, and when making declarations of such character, down in her own heart she knows them to be false. She has been piqued into saying them—there is surely the cause. The effect is apparent, and all effect is the outcome of cause. Deep in her heart she longs to uproot the cause, that she may list herself among the popular and sought. She seeks eagerly every suggestion that may



HANDKERCHIEF-BAG

come floating her way, and seeks to make the best of it. She may not want even her dearest, her most confidential friend to dream it. She is discreet, but observing, this woman of seeming indifference, and fortunately for her—bless her!—she may be wonderfully imitative and yet maintain her own individuality of spirit and soul.

The woman who is most interesting to men is of even greater interest to women. She must be, to be all that she desires herself to be; for to be essentially feminine she must find favor in the eyes of her own sex, and fill them full of a trust of her. In her most necessary garb of femininity she displays the sweetest grace to be found among her many accomplishments and Nature's well-distributed possessions. It is this trait of character, the purely and essentially feminine, that men first note. Without it she bears no charm in the heart or the eyes of a truly manly man. And no true woman seeks the favor of any other than a truly manly man.

Like the poet, the sculptor and the painter, the woman who is interesting to a man was born with a heritage of unconscious, indescribable charm that is particularly her own, notwithstanding that much of grace that makes one attractive may and must be cultivated and never lost sight of. Such a woman is sympathetic, and always with a general tenderness toward her own sex first. She is affectionate and tender toward her masculine friends without being ever effusive or obtrusive.

A woman best liked by a man accepts him in his companionship just as he is when she accepts him at all. And she is very apt to accept him into her atmosphere, for to a woman the world would be incompleteness itself eternally, or even for a time, separated from him and his kind. She is not forever picking him to pieces, and forever persistently insisting on making him over in accord with her perhaps cut-and-dried formula for a perfect specimen of manhood to be fashioned after.

She has studied the sex of her opposite; for before a woman has reached the period of her life wherein a man finds her what he desires her to be she has passed out of the daytime of childish girlhood. For time must first have given her opportunity for study, for meditation and for wide observation. She realizes that a man must be left alone to exercise his own individuality. And then she loves to tell him of the admiration she bears for him; that she glories in his strength and self-reliance—a pattern of the manhood the Creator intended him to be, "Made in his own image."

A man likes a woman that is dainty and bright and cheerful. To him the word "woman" at once represents all that is modest and sweet and feminine, and yet an unconventional bit of womanhood withal. For though a man both loves and demands modesty, as he should, he yet desires in her that degree of intelligence that holds her from prudery and affectation.

A woman who would please a man must be wise, winsome and attractive in her outward personality, though her intelligence must be the order of the soul as well. Again, she must be a lover of her own sex, loth ever to speak of any woman in disparaging tone—she must be ever glad and ready to shower upon her praise and commendation. She must be capable of seeing with greater force the beauty of face, form and spiritual attainment of her sisters rather than the redeeming qualities of her men friends, though to be true to herself in all things she should find the redeeming qualities in both and with equal consideration. It was a man that said, bitterly, one day, "It is woman against woman the world over. Men are a thousand times more true to men than are women to women." Woman must train the attributes of her heart and her nature until no man shall longer have grounds for substantiation of the almost cruel but too true thing this man has said.

A man loves to be petted, flattered, coddled and conferred to. Let a woman be as beautiful as a Juno, and as wise as the wisdom of the ages, she may not hope to win the highest admiration of a man to whom she neglects to show that deep in her heart, ready for the right man when he comes, is the tendency to cling a bit, after the fashion of the proverbial "vine." The woman who scorns protection and attention is the woman who is usually left severely alone. A man loves feminine independence until she oversteps the bounds—as he views the bounds; beyond it he resents her all too self-assertive and self-sufficient action—the action that speaks louder than words sometimes.

Man is not expecting to find an angel in the garb of a woman—well it is for him. And did he find her such, he would soon tire of her. He likes the woman who has a mind and opinions of her own; for sweet as is flattery to him, she can flatter him into a state of ennui. He does not mind—rather likes, in fact—her tears and tempests occasionally. He does not love to be agreed with at all times and on all topics, and in all he says, believes and does. The woman too passive, with not spirit enough to disagree with him, bores him unutterably.

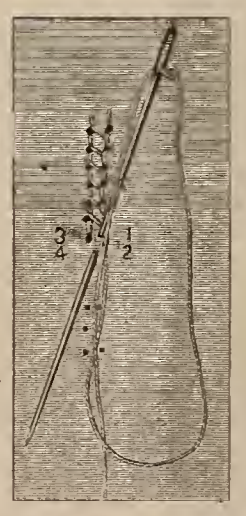
Man demands of woman, if he is to admire her, that she have strongly defined within her a love of home and for home affairs; also a deep love for children and for every helpless living thing. He requires that domesticity be patent to the least observing. He also requires that she look well; that she be able to wear her gowns with grace and becomingness, no matter whether they be simple or elaborate. She does not need to be beautiful to appear beautiful in the eyes of her friends; no matter about that, so long as he finds those desired graces of mind and gentle manner, and that soul-something to fill his soul—that part of every man and individual that is so comparatively little known to men in general, but that woman is so very rapidly becoming an adept in.

In face, grace, in ALL, a
woman must be
All that the soul of man
wants her to be.

NELLIE HAWKS.

Bermuda Fagoting

To the women of the beautiful little island of Bermuda there is nothing new in the fagoting-stitch which decorates the turnover in the accompanying illustration, for it has been in use there for several decades. We women of the States, however, are only just beginning to appreciate this dainty stitch and to realize the varied purposes for which it can be utilized.





BERMUDA FAGOTING

Underwear is novel and attractive in Bermuda fagoting, while all sorts of neckwear, thin waists, dressing-sacques, aprons and handkerchiefs are especially fetching so embellished. In the fancy-work realm there is no end to its uses. Dimity or lawn bed-spreads, covers for dressing-tables, stands, etc., curtains and the many frills and furbelows which attract the feminine eye are fascinating in this quaint stitchery. A pretty baby-layette has this fagoting for its main ornamentation, narrow lace edgings finishing the ruffles or neck and wrist bands.

This work is utilized in lieu of hemstitching, and is equally durable and much more speedily made, the tediousness of drawing threads being eliminated. When used for hemming purposes, one side of the work is in the edge of the hem, the other in the single thickness of material above the hem.

Fanciful designs are easily followed in this stitch, braid patterns being particularly adapted to it. Scrolls or other conventional designs, butterflies, flowers of simple form, etc., are all suitable. They may be merely outlined in the fagoting, or worked solid by going backward and forward, joining the rows together. A few stitches of solid embroidery will put a desirable finishing-touch to such designs as flowers or butterflies, making use of it for the centers or bodies. The work is best suited to thin goods, such as lawn or dimity—some material which is loosely woven. For underwear some of the heavier cloths are utilized, like longcloth or nainsook.

In the collar shown No. 50 white thread was used for the fagoting, but embroidery-cotton sufficiently fine for the background is frequently used. No. 100 is usually fine enough, unless very dainty work is desired. The other requirement for this work is a medium-sized darning or carpet needle. If the thread is inclined to slip out of the eye, tie one end of it.

Insert the needle at point 1, bringing it up at 2. (Now tie the thread if just beginning or if a new strand is required.) Insert the needle again at 1, bringing it up at 4. Insert at 3, and bring up at 4. Carry across to 2, and repeat all but tying the thread, using 2 and 4 as 1 and 3, respectively, of the next group. When corners or curves are turned it will sometimes be necessary to make an extra point on one side. This can be managed neatly with a little practice.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

Leaf-Lace

Cast on 36 st, and knit across plain.

First row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 1, o, p 6, p 3 tog, p 6, o, k 1, o, k 3, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Second row—O, p 2 tog, (k 1, p 1) in first loop. Knit rest plain.

Third row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 1, o, p 5, p 3 tog, p 7, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Fourth row—Same as second row.

Fifth row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 3, o, p 4, p 3 tog, p 4, p 2 tog, o, k 7, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Sixth row—Same as second row.

Seventh row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 3, o, p 3, p 3 tog, p 4, o, k 9, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Eighth row—Same as second row.

Ninth row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 5, o, p 2, p 3 tog, p 3, o, k 3, n, o twice, n, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Tenth row—Same as second row except at the o twice, where purl second loop.

Eleventh row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 5, o, p 1, p 3 tog, p 2, o, k 2, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Twelfth row—Same as tenth row.

Thirteenth row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 7, o, p 4 tog, o, k 5, n, o twice, n, k 5, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Fourteenth row—Same as tenth row.

Fifteenth row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 9, o, n, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Sixteenth row—Same as tenth row.

Seventeenth row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 7, o, p 3 tog, o, k 1, o, n, k 2, n, o twice, n, k 2, n, o, k 3, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Eighteenth row—Same as tenth row.

Nineteenth row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 5, o, p 1, p 3 tog, p 1, o, k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Twentieth row—Same as second row.

Twenty-first row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 5, o, p 2, p 3 tog, p 2, o, k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 7, o, n, o, n, p 1.



LEAF-LACE

Twenty-second row—Same as second row.

Twenty-third row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 3, o, p 3, p 3 tog, p 3, o, k 1, o, n, k 2, n, o, k 9, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Twenty-fourth row—Same as second row.

Twenty-fifth row—K 3, (o, n) four times, k 3, o, p 4, p 3 tog, p 4, o, k 1, o, n, n, o, k 11, o, n, o, n, p 1.

Twenty-sixth row—O, p 2 tog, (k 1, p 1) in loop, k 2, n 5 times, knit rest.

Twenty-seventh row—K 2, (o, n) five times, k 1, o, p 5, p 3 tog, p 5, o, k 1, o, n, o, n 5 times, o, n, p 1.

Twenty-eighth row—O, p 2 tog, k 2, slip 1, n, pass slipped st over, knit rest plain.

JOYCE CAVENDISH.

Raffia Box

For this dainty little candy-box cut from medium-weight cardboard two circular pieces three and one half inches in diameter. In the center of each of these cut a small circle one inch in diameter. Closely wrap these pieces over and over until the cardboard is completely concealed, work a spider-web into the small hole with raffia, as in lace-work. These are the top and bottom of the box. For the sides cut a strip of cardboard eleven inches long by one and three fourths inches wide. Join, and overcast closely with raffia, sew the bottom with raffia to this circular band, hinge the lid by means of two or three wrapped stitches, ornament with a bow of narrow ribbon to conceal the hinge, and another at the front by which to lift the lid. The little boxes are useful in many ways, and are especially attractive for bonbons.

M. E. SMITH.

Handkerchief-Bag

This handkerchief-bag requires half a yard of silkoline or sateen, one and one half yards of ribbon about one inch wide, four tassels and one skein of twisted silk. Fold the material to form a square, then sew the seams up. Cut a hole out of the center about the size of a saucer, face around, and then feather-stitch it, also across the four corners about two inches from the edge. Put a tassel on each corner. Finish by sewing the ribbon on, and place a bow at the top. This bag costs about twenty cents, and is useful as a soiled-handkerchief or dust-rag bag.

MRS. WM. H. VANCE.

Plate-Protectors

Any one who possesses hand-painted or other fine china will appreciate these useful protectors. They should be just the size of the saucers or plates they are to be placed between. Any nice linen or cotton goods can be used, and the edge is done in pink or blue silkoteen. A monogram can be placed in the center of each protector. The edge can be plainly buttonholed instead of scalloped, and a row of tatting or narrow knit edge sewn on in place of the crochet.

MAY LONARD.

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER:
Made to Build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my new Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H.W.Buckbee ROCKFORD SEED FARMS Dept. L 52 ROCKFORD, ILL.

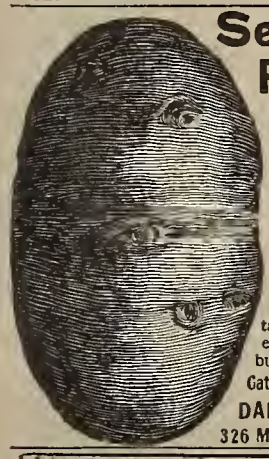


This Potato Free

This NEW POTATO is just what everyone is looking for. Drouth and blight proof, and the earliest on record; nothing can equal it; best quality and smooth, while its yielding qualities are simply marvelous. We are raising stock to offer in 1906, but want to test it this year in every section of the country to make good our claims, and we offer **One Sample Potato** for testing free to anyone enclosing **10c.** to pay for postage and packing. It will be carefully packed from frost, and it is worth many dollars to those fortunate enough to get one.

Our New Seed Catalogue for 1905 is free and will be sent with every potato. If you enclose address of two families who buy seeds, we will include **Free Sample Great Corn Novelty** to be offered next year. Send to-day.

FAIRVIEW SEED FARM, Box 85, Rose Hill, N. Y.



Seed Potatoes

The famous "D & B Line" of Northern Grown Seeds leads in earliness, yield, vitality. Nothing better. Buy direct from growers and save money, for 25 cents (stamps or silver) we will mail our handsome 128 page 1905 farm and garden seed catalog and one pound of our wonderful new white potato, Early Bird. Best and earliest grown. Average yield 350 bu. Sold only with catalog. Catalog alone, free. Write today.

DARLING & BEAHAN,
326 Michigan St., PETOSKEY, MICH.

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP

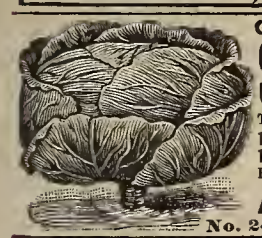
Best in the World.

I have been growing plump seeds and selling them on the square. My customers stick. Nobody else sells my quality of seeds at my prices. 1 cent a pkt. and up. Onion seed 50c per lb. All other seeds equally low.

A LARGE LOT OF EXTRA PACKAGES PRESENTED FREE WITH EVERY ORDER.

I want to fill a trial order, large or small, for you. You'll come again. Send your own and neighbor's name and address for big FREE catalogue.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ills.



GREAT BARGAINS in **SEEDS**

To gain new customers will send 10 Pkts. Vegetable Seeds 10 Pkts. Flower Seeds for only **25c**
Fine Catalogue Free. Gardeners Ask for Wholesale List.

ALNEER BROS.,
No. 24 A BLK., ROCKFORD, ILL.



EVERGREENS.

Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado.
Also *Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.*

R. DOUGLAS' SONS
Waukegan, Ill.

FREE! FREE!

Send for a copy of the INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, and receive a fine color picture free. Cost us $400 costs you nothing. Our paper has the admiration of every poultry man. Have you seen it? Well do not miss it. Address

Inland Poultry Journal Co.,
19 Cord Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

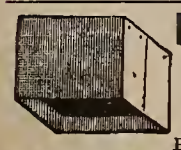
WIRE-$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.



Smooth galvanized wire, put up 100 lbs. to a bale, lengths running up to 250 ft. No. 14 gauge, per 100 lbs. $1.40. Write for prices on other gauges. Fence staples, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire nails, mixed in a keg, per 100 lbs., $1.60. Barbed wire, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Poultry netting, steel fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for Catalogue No. E, 84, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

Berry Boxes and Baskets



Fruit and Vegetable Packages of every kind. Send for catalogue.



New Albany Box & Basket Co.,
New Albany, Ind.



The Housewife

The Family Skeleton

IS THERE any family in the whole round world without its skeleton in the closet? Certainly, hundreds of them. It is a disputed question whether or not any family exists without a skeleton somewhere, but when it comes to the location of the gentleman without flesh there can be no doubt. Of course, the proper place for the skeleton in every well-ordered family is in the closet, and the most remote one, at that; but in many homes it is allowed to stalk where it will, even beyond the limits of the family possessions—indeed, some families seem to delight in parading it before the



PLATE-PROTECTOR

public, notwithstanding the misery of their friends at the exhibition.

A certain lady who called herself a Christian was wont to tell the shortcomings of her sons and daughter with tears in the weekly prayer-meeting of her church, and beseech the prayers of the assembled men and women in their behalf. That the children were in great need of prayers no one denied, but how much more dignified and effective would the prayers of the mother have been in the privacy of her own home than surrounded by people who pitied the wayward sons and daughters more than the mother. We are all acquainted with the foolish mother who will not believe that her children can do anything wrong, but between these two classes there is a happy medium, and parents will do well to find it.

A humble woman who died not long ago suffered for years because her husband drank to excess. He was sober and industrious when she married him, but fell into evil ways later in life. In all the struggles that woman had with poverty and intemperance not one of her most intimate friends could ever say she complained, or even mentioned her husband's weakness. It is true she did not mention him often in any connection, but never once were his sins and shortcomings the subject of her conversation. In striking contrast was one of her neighbors who publicly lamented in the presence of her erring husband the fact that he occasionally drank too much, and called upon all her friends to witness her martyr-like spirit in not applying for a divorce.

If you have a family skeleton—and most persons are supplied with that unnecessary evil—keep it securely locked in the closet, where it belongs. It may take a large amount of grace and common sense not to pour out your soul to some friend who happens in on the day when everything goes wrong and the gentleman in the closet is demanding that the door be opened, but depend upon it, it is the only safe way. The only way to keep a secret, according to the oft-repeated rule, is to never let any one suspect you have one, and that is the way to get along with the skeleton. Of course, there are times when it will slip out; but even then talking about it will not coax it back into the hiding-place. Be it debt or shame or intemperance, or troubles of any sort, ignore it as much as possible, and keep the best appearance toward the world. All honor to the brave, heroic souls who go down even to defeat with their faces to the foe and no complaint upon their lips.

If for no other reason, the family skeleton should be confined for the sake of friends and acquaintances. If you have never visited in homes where husband and wife paraded their domestic difficulties you can count yourself fortunate. "We are only living together for the sake of our children," said a wife not long ago, and a woman of wealth and so-called refinement. "We never expect to have a divorce—that is so vulgar—but we will live apart as soon as the children are grown up." In this case the domestic troubles were brought about by husband and wife telling their first little differences to friends instead of keeping a dignified silence about the affairs of their own fireside. If you must tell your troubles, do like the king of old—go into a barren place, and whisper them, for fear some one will hear. The little buttons men used to wear inscribed "I have troubles of my own" told the whole story. Each one has his own load to carry, so why try to distribute yours around among your already heavily laden friends? The more you parade the skeleton, the more formidable it becomes; but by keeping it hidden and ignoring its presence you may make the world think you are the exception to the general rule, and that no such thing ever rattles its bones under your roof.

HILDA RICHMOND.

◈

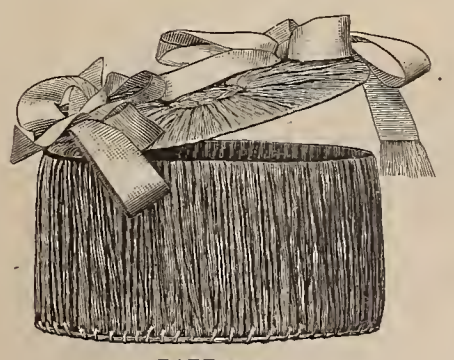
Some Macaroni Ways

Macaroni deserves much more frequent appearance upon our menus than is given it, for it is rich in gluten, and gluten means strength. It is a condensed nourishment that can be prepared in a variety of appetizing ways. Perhaps there is no more healthful way than to cook it in good, rich stock. Boil in the stock for about forty minutes, then remove, and drain the stock into another vessel, thickening it with a tablespoonful of flour; pour this over the macaroni, and add a little grated cheese and half a cupful of stewed tomatoes; let it boil up again, and serve.

MACARONI AND FISH. — Break pipe macaroni into short lengths, and boil in salted water for half an hour; drain, and mix with an equal quantity of flaked fish (any kind of boiled white fish can be used); put in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and the yolks of two eggs, beating until smooth; add pepper and salt and a little lemon-juice, add a cupful of drawn butter, and stir well, then put over the fire until heated thoroughly; put in a baking-dish, cover with bread-crumbs, and bake to a brown in the oven.

MACARONI CROQUETTES.—Break half a pound of macaroni into short lengths, boil for half an hour in salted water, drain, and then place in cold water; put in a kettle a pint of milk, and bring to the boiling-point, thicken by rubbing together two tablespoonfuls of flour and four of butter and stirring into the milk; add a teacupful of grated cheese, salt and pepper to taste, and then the macaroni; stir into this three well-beaten eggs, and cook just enough to bind the mixture together, then set aside to cool; when cold, shape into croquettes, roll in bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. These can be served with a sauce.

MACARONI WITH CHEESE.—Break half a pound of macaroni into inch lengths, boil in salted water, and drain perfectly dry; put the macaroni in a baking-dish, and pour over it a cheese mixture made as follows: Put in a double boiler half a cupful of cream, two tablespoonfuls of butter, some chopped parsley, bring to a boil, and thicken with one tablespoonful of flour blended in a little cold milk; add half a cupful of grated cheese, pepper and salt to taste and a



RAFFIA BOX

well-beaten egg; strew the top with bread-crumbs, and bake until brown on the upper grate of a hot oven.

MACARONI WITH TOMATOES.—Boil the macaroni about half an hour, or until tender, drain, and put in a baking-dish with alternate layers of tomatoes that have been cooked down thick and beaten fine; season each layer with salt and pepper; put chunks of butter on top, and cover with cracker-crumbs; bake until brown. Eggs or oysters can be served with macaroni in the same way.

PANSY VIOLA VINER.

DO THIS NOW

And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome

Gold Spectacles

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers and I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a



perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only $1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than $5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for $10 a *pair.* I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only $1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: *First,* that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles *by mail,* which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of $10 or more. *Second,* and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if *you yourself* don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me *right now* for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,
Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO And any man or woman (also storekeepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from $25 to $100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

NOTE:—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.

Vaughan's Twenty-Eighth Annual Catalogue

Covering the four great departments of Gardening
Mailed FREE to all buyers of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse Plants, Shrubs and Hardy Plants, Pedigree Seed Corn, Oats, Potatoes. Two Grand Prizes and 20 Gold and Silver Medals Awarded Vaughan at St. Louis. WRITE NOW.

Vaughan's Seed Store
84-86 RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO.

CREAM EXTRACTOR FREE



This is a genuine offer made to introduce the **Peoples Cream Extractor** in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 131. KANSAS CITY, MO.

COLUMBIA VEHICLES

and HARNESS are right.



Quality higher than price. Write for our 128-page **FREE CATALOG.** 250 Styles. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial.

Columbia Mfg. & Supply Co. 106 Vandalia Ave. CINCINNATI, O.

450,000 TREES

200 varieties. Also Grapes, Small Fruits etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample currants mailed for 10c. Desc. price list free. **Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.**

WEALTHY TREES Honest in quality. Grafted apples 4c; Budded Peaches, 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, $2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry $1. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 46, Fairbury, Neb.

GOLDENROD

BY

WILLIAM O. FRANCIS

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Goldenrod Farm is the home of Hiram Hazelett, a wealthy old widower, but is generally managed by Aunt Rachel, a spinster who has become housekeeper in accordance with the dying request of Mrs. Hazelett. The old man falls ill, and Marion Eveland, a trained nurse from the city, comes to take care of him. She meets Dr. Truman Welfling, a young country physician. While riding in his automobile they meet Mattie Atherhold, first maid at Goldenrod, who evinces great displeasure at seeing them together. While Marion is out for a drive with her aged patient they suddenly encounter Welfling in his automobile at a curve, and he guides his machine down over a cliff rather than run into them. He is taken to Goldenrod, where Marion nurses him, and their love-affair develops. Two clouds, however, arise—Mattie's persistent advances annoy Welfling, and Marion admits a secret in her life which prevents her marrying. After the doctor's convalescence Hiram springs a surprise by proposing to Marion. He is disappointed, but upon learning of the young people's romance agrees to help them. A stranger appears on the scene, a tramp. The lovers encounter him while he is sleeping under a tree, and the girl recognizes him. She thereupon tells her secret to the doctor—namely, that a jilted suitor, who is none other than the man under the tree, has dogged her, threatening to kill her if she weds another. Welfling chloroforms the sleeper, and takes him to his "Chamber of Horrors," where he subjects him to a treatment calculated to make him cease his persecution. Welfling sends a note to Marion asking for a stroll in the moonlight. Mattie intercepts the note, and plans to disguise herself in the nurse's costume and meet Welfling. She goes to the appointed place, where she is mysteriously murdered. Hiram, Marion and others at Goldenrod, hearing the shots, run, and find Mattie's body, with Doctor Welfling bending over it. The doctor is surprised to find that the murdered girl is not Marion. After the funeral Constable Bonner goes to Goldenrod, and in the presence of Marion arrests Welfling, charging him with the murder. Marion asks Welfling why he does not refuse to go with the constable.

◈

Chapter VII.—Continued

Welfling replied calmly and deliberately. "Of course, I am innocent," said he, "but the constable has a warrant, and what is there to do? I cannot set myself up against the law."

Marion was now thoroughly inflamed; her cheeks were crimson, and her eyes flashed with that fire which is ever present when we defend our loved ones against persecution. "Law?" she asked. "Do you mean to say that it is the province of the law to deprive us of our liberty and to subject us to such humiliation simply to please the vanity of some numskull of a constable who has no evidence other than his desire to earn a reward? If so, then I say the law is wrong, and I would not adhere to it. If this man had a particle of evidence upon which to base his act I might think differently. But what has he? Simply the fact that Doctor Welfling was the first person to reach the victim of this horrible outrage. Is that not so?"

She turned suddenly upon Bonner, who stood fumbling his hat and shifting from one foot to the other, and the glare in her eyes was so fierce that the limb of the law almost wilted. However, he recovered himself, and within a few moments he had found his voice sufficiently to make a further explanation.

"Er—excuse me, ma'am—er—please don't think I've any personal interest in makin' this arrest. I'm constable here. I must do my duty. If I didn't serve this warrant, some one else would. Now, you say we have no evidence to warrant this arrest. That's a mistake. In fact, ma'am, the evidence is so strong that if we didn't make the arrest we'd be run out o' office. Now, maybe you don't know 'bout it, but this poor girl that was killed was pretty well acquainted with Doctor Welfling—ah—um—so well acquainted that she let it be known that she was goin' to couple up with him. We got evidence o' that. Well, then comes another girl into the case, an' the doctor here don't think so much o' the other one as he did afore. Well, she's bound to have him, an' she's one o' them kind that don't let up when they're sot on a thing. So what's to be done? Well," and Bonner shrugged his shoulders, and cast a sidelong glance at the prospective prisoner, "what has many another feller done in the same kind of a fix? I ain't sayin' that anything is positive now, mind you, but I'm jest explainin' how it happens that I'm payin' you a visit this mornin'."

His apparent levity on such a grave occasion made Marion despise the man. What he said did not cause her to change her mind in the least as to Welfling's innocence—indeed, it would have required very convincing proof to have made an impression upon her, for she loved, and possessed the wonderful confidence that love inspires. "What you say is ridiculous," she retorted. "I defy you to show any proof that Doctor Welfling was ever engaged to the poor girl who was murdered, or that he had any other reason to do such a deed. That is nothing but the gossip of the back yard, and I am sure no court would sustain you in swearing out a warrant on such flimsy evidence."

Bonner was becoming impatient, and at the same time his temper was rising, for feeling that he had only a girl to deal with, he thought he might show asperity with safety. He quickly reached into the hip-pocket of his trousers, and pulled out a revolver. It was a pearl-handled weapon, beautifully polished, and seemed out of keeping with the slovenly costume and personal appearance of the constable. He held it in front of Welfling's face a moment, and then asked, triumphantly, "Doctor, did you ever see this revolver afore?"

Welfling looked at it intently, and Marion noticed that his cheeks grew a shade paler and he assumed a troubled air. He replied, in a slow, even manner, "Yes, it is mine."

With the cruel motion of a beast which is about to seize its prey, the constable wheeled about and faced Marion. "Ah! you heard that? He don't deny it. No evidence, you say? Well, I wonder if that won't be considered about all the evidence any one needs. Gosh! I didn't expect to get that admission so easy. We wasn't quite sure of it, an' it might 'a' been pretty hard to prove whose shootin'-iron it is, but now it's all cleared up. You see, young lady, this gun is the one 'at was found near the front gate o' this place the mornin' after the murder, with three of its chambers empty. But, come to think on it, you folks didn't know 'bout that. I found it, an' didn't say nothin' to nobody till I saw the time was ripe. Come, Doc, I've wasted enough time here, an' now we better go. It don't do no good to tarry, for it's go we must, anyhow."

Marion had dropped into a chair, almost fainting, but that admirable self-control which is one of the essentials of the profession of trained nurse stood her in good stead, and she controlled herself. In the meantime Hiram had been much wrought up by the constable's affronts to his guest, and his sense of fair play impelled him to interfere.



Four persons sat in the moonlight on the broad veranda at Goldenrod Farm

"Now, see here, Bonner," he said, "it makes no difference what your business here is, I want you to understand that while you are on my premises you will have to act more gentlemanly. Surely there is some mistake in this matter, and I want to hear all sides of the affair before I consent to let the doctor there go away with you. Now, this finding of the revolver is to my mind the only thing about this case which looks like evidence of guilt, and I'm sure that's something which might easily enough be explained. I'd like to hear what Doctor Welfling has to say about it, just for my own satisfaction."

Welfling turned a smiling face toward Mr. Hazelett, and said, "Indeed, as you say, Hiram, it does look sort of bad. The explanation is simple enough, and yet I must confess that the whole affair is very unfortunate. Of course, I always carry a revolver, as nearly every country physician does, and I had one with me on the morning of the day on which the murder was committed. That morning I was out for an automobile ride with Miss Eveland, and returned with her a little before noon. That afternoon I noticed that my revolver was gone. I had carried it in the inside pocket of my coat. The day was quite warm, and I remember that when I walked home with Miss Eveland from the highway, where the automobile was left, I carried my coat part of the way on my arm. The only explanation I can make is that while I was carrying my coat thus the revolver slipped out of the pocket, and that some one found it, and perhaps did the shooting with it."

Hiram walked over, and clasped Welfling's hand. "Doctor," he said, "I sort of pride myself on my knowledge of human nature. I don't think any one can deceive me very long, and it will take a darn sight better evidence than they have discovered yet to make me believe that you had anything to do with that crime. I'm just as much your friend as I have ever been, and I'll stand right by you until this thing is all cleared up." Then, turning to Bonner, Mr. Hazelett said, "Sam, I guess the doctor is ready to go with you, but I'm going along, too, and if Squire Larrabee is the decent man I take him to be the doctor will come back with me this very day. Now, Obe, you go and hitch up the bays to that two-seated surrey, and drive us down to town. The constable's had about as much walking as he could stand for one day, and I want to make it as easy for him as I can."

Bonner gritted his teeth and fumed inwardly at this peremptory manner of ignoring his authority, but he decided that it would be the better part of valor to hold his peace and comply. He made a faint motion toward the prisoner with the handcuffs, but upon perceiving a threatening gleam in Hiram's eye, replaced the irons in his pocket, and sheepishly clambered into the carriage.

An inkling of the coup which was about to be sprung had gotten abroad in the village, and a goodly portion of the populace was on the streets. When the people saw the doctor riding calmly between the constable and Hiram in the carriage they were disappointed, and straggled home feeling that a mistake had been made, and that Welfling was not under arrest at all. At the office of the justice of the peace another crowd had gathered, but after a private conversation with Hiram the squire turned the curious ones out, and announced that there was not to be a hearing. In fact, so potent was the influence of Mr. Hazelett in the village that the justice finally agreed to accept bail to the amount of five thousand dollars for the appearance of Welfling at the next term of criminal court, which was to convene in September.

Welfling took a philosophical view of the case, and did not in the least change his mode of living. He called on his patients the same as before, and was free to talk with them of the case, and there was not one of his friends who did not accept his innocence as a matter of course. Although he was considerably worried, he decided that it would not be wise to engage a lawyer, but determined to go to a jury if necessary on the merits of his reputation and a straightforward recital of what he knew of the case. Needless to say he was much in the company of Marion, and her sage advice and womanly comfort did much to keep him in an optimistic mood.

At last the end of August came, and the awful ordeal was but a few days off. Welfling comforted himself with the thought that perhaps the grand jury would not indict him on the charge, and that he would thus be spared the dreaded appearance before the trial jury; and yet he was forced to admit that the chain of evidence which Bonner and the district attorney were welding might encircle him and drag him down to something which he shuddered to think of. "No, I am not nervous," he said to Marion, as they sat on the veranda at Goldenrod one morning, "but if it were not for your love and encouragement I don't know how it would be."

Just then Obe came up the path with the morning's mail, and handed Welfling the daily paper which had come from the city. He glanced carelessly over the first page, and then turned to the page where the state news was assembled in a separate department. "This is the page I dread to look at," he said, "for you know that to the city editors, at least, all persons charged with such crimes are alike, and there is none of that sympathy or charity which we find in the country. What hurts me is to know that my friends in the city must read all of these things. And who knows but they may believe them?"

He scanned the page closely, but to his surprise could find nothing bearing on his case. He could not understand it. For over a week some mention had been made of it in every issue, and now that court was but three days off the subject had been suddenly dropped. What could it mean?

"Oh, well," he said, with a sigh, "maybe by this time

it has become important enough for the first page." And he turned back to the first page, to scan it more carefully. He gave vent to an exclamation of surprise, read feverishly for a few moments, and then sat with great tears streaming down his face. Through the tears a smile shone as the sun beaming through a summer shower, and he walked over to Marion and kissed her. "God is surely with us, dear," he said, and gave her the paper to read. The article which he pointed out to her appeared under a "flash" head, without a date-line. It was as follows:

"The Atherhold murder mystery has been cleared up. The identity of the murderer has been established beyond a doubt, and in a most novel manner. Dying in a local hospital last night, James Musgrave, a tramp, confessed that it was he who shot the pretty girl to death at Goldenrod Farm, near Brownsville, three weeks ago. This death-bed revelation is a complete exoneration of Dr. Truman Welfling, who was held under heavy bail for appearance before the grand jury on the charge of killing the girl.

"While stealing a ride on a freight-train yesterday at the outskirts of the city, a tramp fell beneath the wheels, and was mangled. When picked up he was still breathing, and was taken to the city hospital, although there seemed but little chance of saving his life. There he was informed by the resident physician that he could not possibly recover, whereupon he declared that he desired to make a confession. The doctor said he would call a priest, but the tramp hastened to explain that he desired to make a written confession to be given to the public. Doctor Watkins procured pencil and paper, and in the presence of two nurses as witnesses, wrote as the dying man dictated. The statement made by him is as follows:

"'My name is James Musgrave—at least, that is the name by which I have been known for the last three years; my real name I desire to have withheld for my family's sake. From boyhood I have lived the life of a profligate, and have reveled in all kinds of wild debauches. Some years ago I met a good girl named Marion Eveland. I had no right to even desire the companionship of so good a girl, but I loved her with unreasonable ardor. Finally she consented to be my wife, but her father learned of my wild life, and induced her to throw me over. It was right, but I could not see it so. I haunted the girl wherever she went, endeavoring to have her change her mind and elope with me. She always refused. At last I thought I could stand it no longer, and followed her to a place known as Goldenrod Farm, near Brownsville, this state. I decided to make a last effort to win her consent to an elopement, and failing in this—well, I had no definite plan as to what would happen, but I well knew that there would be some sort of a tragedy. When I arrived at the farm where she was employed as a trained nurse I tried to see her, but failed, whereupon I went to the woods near by to sleep. While lying there I went into a sort of trance, in which I was given a foretaste of the region of the damned, and warned by a spirit that if I persisted in persecuting Miss Eveland I should suffer for it in the next world. When I awoke from that trance my hair was white, and I had grown old in every limb. My mind was almost gone. I reflected, and decided that there was no hope for me—that my fate had been sealed early in my life, and that there was no use of now trying to change my nature. My perverse heart told me that I should now make an end of it all, and that since the girl I loved did not care for me I should take her with me where no one else could get her. As though fate was at hand to help me out, the weapon with which the deed might be done was lying at my feet in the road—a pearl-handled revolver with all six chambers loaded. I picked it up, and went toward the house. It was then past sundown, and for two hours I waited to get a glimpse of the girl. The moon had come up, and I could see all objects about the place distinctly. Presently the door at the front of the house opened, and a girl's figure came down the path. As she drew closer I recognized her by her nurse's costume. She was Marion. I stepped back into the shadow, and waited until she was quite close. "Is that you, Marion?" I asked. "It is," she replied. I stepped forward, and she looked into my face. She evidently recognized me in spite of my white hair, for she screamed and ran toward the house. I gave chase, and commanded her to halt, but she would not. Then I fired three times, and saw her fall. It was my intention to kill myself, but my nerve failed, and I dropped the revolver and ran. Jumping onto a freight-train, I escaped. Since then I have been West, but something has constantly been drawing me back to the scene of my crime. I came this far, and met with the accident which has placed me in this hospital. I am glad that it is all over.'

"The tramp expired a few minutes after completing his confession. It will be noticed that he gave the name of the murdered girl as Marion Eveland. Upon this detail hinges the most remarkable part of the whole strange story. Those who have read of the crime at Goldenrod Farm will recall that Mattie Atherhold, when she was murdered, wore a nurse's cap and apron belonging to Marion Eveland, who is nursing at the farm. The reason why she thus disguised herself has never been explained, but it is now evident that the disguise was responsible for her murder, as it caused Musgrave to mistake her for Miss Eveland."

Three weeks later, when the murder had passed into history, and when the engagement of Welfling and Marion had been announced, four persons sat in the moonlight on the broad veranda at Goldenrod Farm. They were Doctor Welfling, Marion Eveland, Hiram Hazelett and Aunt Rachel. Nobody had spoken for quite a space, when Hiram suddenly asked, "Doctor, what kind of a sanatorium do you think a fellow could run in this vicinity?"

"First-class," replied the doctor. "I have often thought of that very matter, and if I ever get rich enough to buy a piece of land on one of these hills and erect a suitable building I believe I'll try it."

"Think the natural conditions are about right?" queried the old gentleman, in a tone which betrayed considerable shrewdness.

"None better in the United States," was the reply. "Why, if consumptives would only come here instead of going to Colorado and California they would get along better and save a great deal of money. It seems as though a man ought to live forever in such a climate as this."

"Well," said Hiram, stroking his beard, "I partly agree with you. A man ought to be able to live forever here, but he would need the right kind of a doctor—and trained nurse—to look after him."

After the laugh following this remark had subsided, Hiram became serious again, and went on, "Now, Doctor, I have a proposition. I've been wondering what sort of thing would be best to give you and Marion for a wedding-present, and have hit on something. You know I've become quite a financier in late years, and have thought up lots of schemes in the farming line that have brought me money. Now it's got to a point where I feel like branching out from farming and trying something new. This sanatorium idea has sort of stuck in my crop. Suppose I give you and Marion a half interest in this place and in the enterprise, and we carry the thing on together. I guess," and he glanced teasingly at the woman by his side, "that Rachel and I will be able to get along all right with half the estate just for the pleasure of having you two always near us."

Here was a surprise within a surprise. Rachel and Hiram engaged! It seemed too good to be true, but it was a fact, and the congratulations were exchanged right there. The beautiful harvest-moon considerately hid behind a cloud for a minute, and then popped out again, bathing in his effulgence two of the happiest couples within a radius of many thousands of miles of Goldenrod Farm.

[THE END]

◈

How to Pronounce Jiu-Jitsu

Many readers have no doubt struggled over the pronunciation of the Japanese physical-training system, "jiu-jitsu," the correct form of which is as if spelled "jew-jits." It was months ago that it was proposed to adopt the system at the United States Naval Academy, and though the proposition lingered, it was bound to come, and a Japanese instructor has been secured to teach it to the midshipmen.

◈

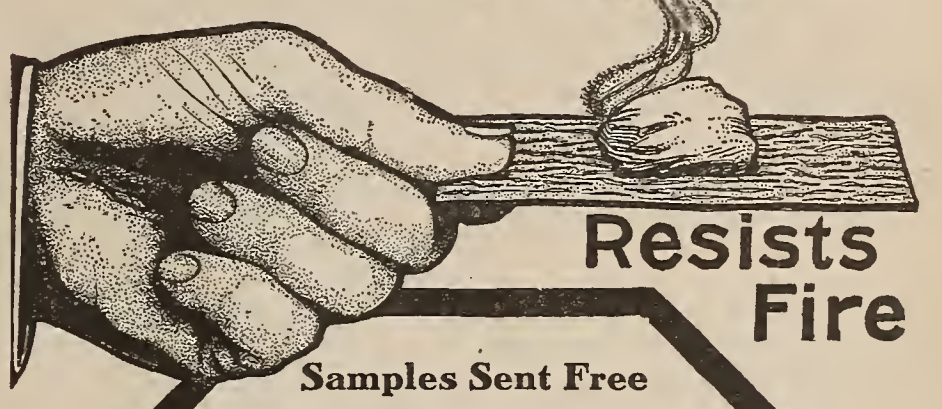
The Fighting Parson

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, tells of a good old Methodist minister in his state in the pioneer days who was a "muscular Christian."

"One day," says the Senator, "after the parson had found it necessary to administer fistic punishment to several young toughs who persisted in disturbing the meeting at one of the churches which he served, one of his flock, noted as something of a hard hitter himself, got up in meeting, and said, 'It is a solemn duty of this yere congregation to stand by Parson Johnson. He does not seek trouble, but he will not show the white feather when trouble is forced in his way. I believe that, unrestrained by divine grace, Parson Johnson can whip any man in Kentucky. The Lord is with him. Let us pray.'"

"The Resister"

Rex Flintkote ROOFING



Resists Fire

Samples Sent Free
TO
Make This Red-Hot Coal Test

on Rex Flintkote roofing. Fire generally spreads because of flying sparks, embers or blazing brands landing on *shingle* or *tar* roofs which quickly catch. This is the common cause of most country fires, and farm buildings not properly protected, quickly burn down. Rex Flintkote absolutely protects the building against danger from such sources. Without claiming it to be non-inflammable (for if lighted *on the cut edge* it will slowly burn), we do claim that when laid, its fire-proof surface will give positive protection—there being *no cut edges exposed.* So that

Rex Flintkote is Good Fire Insurance

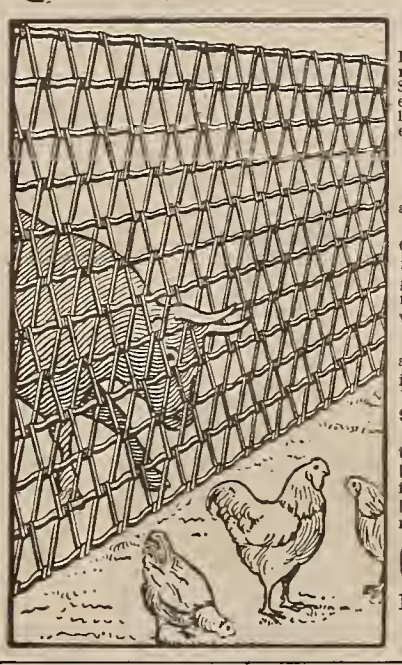
It resists rain, snow, heat, cold and *wear*, and thoroughly protects the stock in most extreme weather. Any careful laborer can lay it by following the directions and using the outfit which comes in every roll.

"LOOK FOR THE BOY" TRADE MARK REX ROOFING Flintkote

Our Handsome Booklet sent free with samples and photos of Rex Flintkote farm buildings of all kinds. Questions gladly answered. Beware of substitutes. "Look for the Boy" on every roll. Write us to-day for samples.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
75 India St., Boston, Mass.

Coiled Spring Fence



STRONGEST AND BEST FENCE MADE.

It is made so good that all requirements of the farm are fully met. So closely woven the small pig cannot "wiggle" through. So strong the Bull cannot "faze" it. So heavily galvanized the elements cannot rust or corrode it. So durable that it is the last to yield to the ravages of Father Time. Sold on such liberal terms that a

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL

Is given each customer that he may be sure he is satisfied and his money is returned to him if he is not.

Buy Direct. It saves the profit of the middleman. Our Guarantee is all that any manufacturer can give, and infinitely more than the dealer can grant. When you deal with us you **get your money back** if you are not pleased, besides it means a great saving because we sell to you at

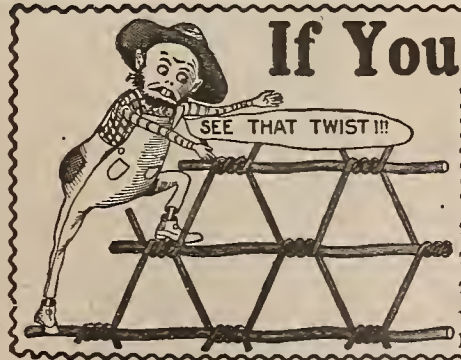
WHOLESALE PRICES AND PREPAY THE FREIGHT.

We use nothing but **High Carbon Spring Steel Wire,** and make it ourselves that we may be sure it is good. We coil it that it may provide for **Contraction and Expansion.** We **Heavily Galvanize** it with **Commercially Pure Spelter,** to avoid rust and corrosion in all climates.

Our long experience has made us masters of fence construction and we are able to tell why we make the **strongest** and **best** fence on the market. We have a 40-page Catalog which fully describes and illustrates every style of our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Farm Fence,** which we will gladly mail to you upon request. Write for it. Address,

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY
Box 30. **WINCHESTER, INDIANA.**

If You Want a FENCE



That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire.
That is Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion,
That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion,
That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal,
That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs,
That staples to the posts as you would nail a board,
That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces,
That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain,
That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station,
That you can examine at your railroad station and return if it displeases you in any particular,
That you can erect and Use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money,
Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address,
KITSELMAN BROS, Box 272 MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Buy the Success Manure Spreader



and avoid all mistakes. The first cost of such a machine is considerable and you owe it to yourself to get the right one in the start. We have been making Manure Spreaders for 26 years and know that the Success is right. Another proof is that there are more of our machines in use than of all other makes combined. Spreads any kind of manure, in any condition, lime, salt, ashes, plaster and fertilizer, broadcast or in drills. **Simplest, strongest, lightest draft, easiest to load, and most durable.** Full guarantee. Send for our book on **Farm Fertility.** It tells the complete story of the Success Manure Spreader. **We mail it free.**

Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Co., Box 17, Syracuse, N. Y.

LAMP-FITS.

How do you know what chimney fits your lamp?

Your grocer tells you.

How does he know?

He don't.

Do you, then?

That's about how lamps are fitted with chimneys by people who don't use my Index; and they complain of bad chimneys! Lamp-Fits indeed! Do you want the Index? Free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Durable Memorials

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown, and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.



White Bronze

Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them.

Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis.

If in need of monuments, markers, headstones, posts, grave covers or statuary give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of

Beautiful Designs

prices, etc. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. Agents wanted.

MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.
347 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR 70 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

(Relieves at Once and Cures Absolutely)



One quarter actual size.

It should be used by all sufferers of Catarrh, Cold in-the-head, Ringing in the Ears or Deafness (due to Catarrh.) It gives instant relief,—cleans the head at once by reaching the inflamed parts. Contains no cocaine, morphine, or other dangerous drugs.

25 cents *per bottle at all druggists, or by mail prepaid.*

A complete treatise on Catarrh, free by mail. Write for Book C8.

F. C. KEITH, Prop., Cleveland, Ohio

70 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

FREE GOLD WATCH



Our watches are CORRECT in SIZE, have 14kt. SOLID GOLD LAID CASES, SUPERBLY ENGRAVED ON BOTH SIDES; AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted timekeeper, appears equal to SOLID GOLD WATCH, GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE for selling 20 pieces of assorted designs im. GOLD JEWELRY at 10c. each. Send address and we will send Jewelry postpaid; when sold send us $2.00 and we will POSITIVELY SEND you watch EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED by return mail. For quick work we give GOLD FINISHED CHAIN. Mention whether you want LADIES' or GENT'S STYLE.

LIBERTY JEWEL CO. Dept. C-17, CHICAGO

MUSIC

"In That Home So Far Away." The beautiful home song. Played and sung by bands and orchestras all over the country.

"Would You Love Me Just as Truly." High-class ballad.

"The Molligan Guards." March and two-step.

These three numbers mailed to your address on receipt of 50c.; postage stamps accepted. Single copies 25c. each. *Send for our bulletin of popular successes.* R. S. BROADWELL PUB. CO.
205 Taylor Street Cleveland, Ohio



20 PER CENT MORE CREAM
IS OBTAINED BY USING THE
TRIANGULAR NON-DILUTION CREAM EXTRACTOR

than by the old process. Does not mix water with milk. No ice, chemicals, crocks, pans, complicated machinery or power. Increases earning capacity of each cow. Write for descriptive circular and special offer to agents and farmers.

THE MERCANTILE SYNDICATE
Department 2 Kansas City, Mo.

PERFECTION DYE

FAST BLACK for WOOL, FAST BLACK for SILK, and FAST BLACK for COTTON or MIXED GOODS are new, patented dyes that are specially made to produce deep, rich, non-crocking, non-fading colors. Their use is Easy and results are Sure. A large package by mail 10 cents, three for 25 cents, or six (any colors wanted) for 40 cents. *Catalogue of 70 popular colors with Dye-Book and Shade-Cards FREE. Address,*

W. Cushing & Co., Dept. W, Foxcroft, Me.

Telegraphy

tanght thorongbly. Institntion established 1874. Endorsed by officials Railroads and W. U. Tel. Co. Positions secured. Entire cost, tuition (telegraphy and typewriting), board and room, 6 months' course, $89. Can be reduced. Home instruction also given. Catalogue M free.

DODGE'S INSTITUTE OF TELEGRAPHY, Valparaiso, Ind.

EDUCATE FOR PROFIT

Every gradnate has secnred a position. Over 25,000 students employed. National reputation. Indorsed by the business men. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Writing, etc. Circulars free. NELSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 7th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in every county not covered. Reliable, Staple, Salable goods. Opportunity for profitable business. Write for application blanks. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cents; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago



WAIST WITH FANCY VEST

Waist with Fancy Vest

THIS waist fills a long-felt want, for though a dressy model, yet it is not like so many waists of the season, overelaborate. Either satin messaline or chiffon taffeta are good materials to use. There is a slight blouse in front, but the vest is so made that the model is as becoming to a full as a slender figure. Bands of velvet, lace or fancy ribbon outline the vest, and groups of little bows give an added dainty touch. These bows, which also trim the mitaine cuffs, must be made in two shades of either velvet or ribbon to give them the smart touch desired. They will also be improved if a small mock-jewel button forms the center. The bottom of the waist is finished with an attached belt. The upper part of the sleeve is shirred, the shirring continuing over the shoulder to the neck, where it is joined to the stock collar. The waist makes up beautifully, and should become popular. The pattern for the Waist with Fancy Vest, No. 466, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.



WAIST WITH TAB YOKE AND DOUBLE SKIRT

How to Dress

Waist with Tab Yoke and Double Skirt

For combining a plain and a fancy material nothing could be smarter than this design. The gown would look well in any of the new fancy-weave mohairs or cheviots, using faced cloth or cashmere for the plain material. The stitched tabs give an odd effect. Both the waist, with its square yoke and box-plaited front, and the skirt, with its tab yoke and two wide flounces, furnish a design that is not only the style for between-season days, but for straight through the spring. The skirt is forty-one inches long. The pattern for the Waist with Tab Yoke, No. 461, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Double Skirt, No. 462, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

◈

Baby's Long Dress

In making up this pretty little dress for the baby, tucks are used attractively. The dress may be made of French nainsook or India linen. The tucks trim the lower part of the skirt in horizontal lines, and are used in the upper portion in vertical groups. Fine tucks also simulate the bib-collar by being combined with a narrow band of lace or embroidery and edged with a little ruffle. There are fine tucks, too, on the full bishop-sleeves. In length the dress is thirty-six inches. The pattern for the Baby's Long Dress, No. 476, is cut for one size only.



DOUBLE-BREASTED SHIRT-WAIST

in écru would be very stylish worn with a black belt and a black bow, a white linen collar completing the smart effect. The whole is extremely stylish, and comparatively simple in the making. The pattern for the Double-Breasted Shirt-Waist, No. 480, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.



BABY'S SACQUE AND BIB



BABY'S LONG DRESS

Baby's Sacque and Bib

That baby can never have too many little sacques every mother knows. This design is a bit more novel than the usual baby sacque. It is made of flannel, lined with China silk, and cut in one circular piece and slashed to show the dress-sleeves and also in front. Where the flannel is slashed over the sleeves, delicate colored ribbons are tied in little bows. The back of the sacque is made plain. For a trimming hand-embroidered French knots and buttonhole-stitching are used. With the pattern for the sacque is included the bib pattern. The bib is shaped so as to form two short tabs in front, while at the back it is in the form of a narrow collar. The edge of the bib and the tabs are finished with a little embroidered frill of sheer linen. A heavier quality of linen is used for the body of the bib, and is hand-embroidered in white. The pattern for the Baby's Sacque and Bib, No. 477, is cut for one size only.

◈

Double-Breasted Shirt-Waist

The fastening is the particular new touch of this smart shirt-waist. The model is cut double-breasted, and where it fastens at the side it is cut in points. The upper part of the front of the waist is laid in tucks, stitched down to the bust-line, below which the fullness is let out. The center back of the waist is plain, with two tucks at either side. The shirt-waist sleeve is a modified leg-o'-mutton with full gathers at the arm-hole, and a tight-fitting cuff finished at the top with a buttoned-over strap. A mercerized madras in a light weight is a good material to use for this waist. Stripes, dots or a small figure may be the design. A white mercerized madras waist scattered with dots

Waist with Bolero

For convenience and charm this separate waist is just what every woman will need for between-season days. Use chiffon cloth or chiffon taffeta in your most becoming color for the blouse, which is only moderately full. It is made with a shirred yoke in front, and a deep, crushed girdle as a finish at the waist-line. Over the blouse is a bolero, which may be of the very fashionable broderie anglaise or Venise lace. This bolero is made with short sleeves, and must not come together in front. The fastenings in front consist of velvet straps caught at each side with pretty buckles. The full bishop-sleeves are finished with a deep cuff, which should match the bolero. The bolero is separate from the blouse, so that it may be worn with any waist. The pattern for the Waist with Bolero, No. 463, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures.



WAIST WITH BOLERO

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new spring catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



Prize Puzzles

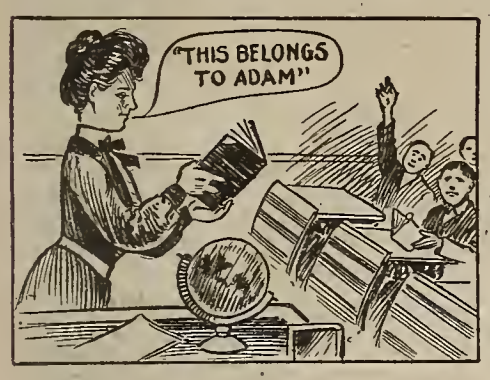
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

The Names of Six are Illustrated by the Pictures Below

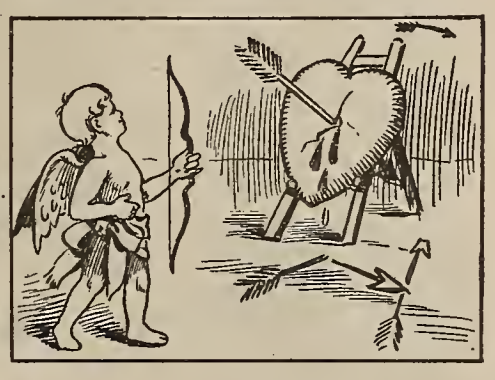
We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the Woman, Girl, Boy and Man Who Sends Us a Correct List of the Presidential Candidates and the Best Brief Mention of Some Important Event in the Life of Any One of the Candidates Represented. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before March 15th.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

As further rewards for our great family of readers, a book, "Priceless Receipts," will be given the person in each state and territory, the District of Columbia and each province of Canada who sends us a correct list accompanied by a short story as above conditioned. The best short story and correct list, therefore, from each state and territory wins a prize, giving equal opportunity to all our readers, wherever located. In the states or territories where the four larger prizes are awarded the smaller prizes will be given to the person who sends the second-best story and correct list, so no person will receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



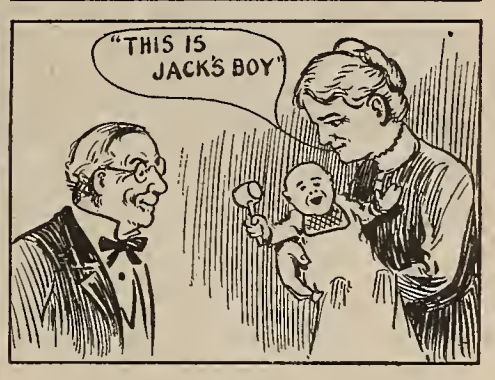
1.



2.



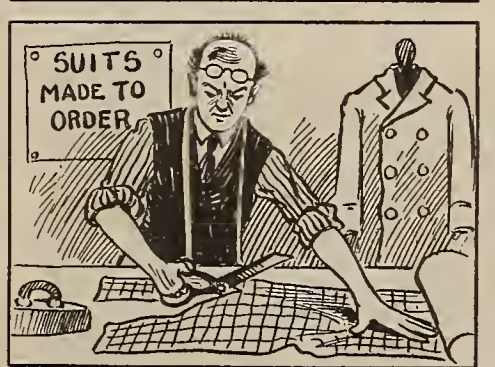
3.



4.



5.



6.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE IN THE FEBRUARY 1st ISSUE

1—Tallahassee. 2—Topeka.
3—Salem. 4—Newport.
5—Boston. 6—Bismarck.

◈

Prize Awards

The four first prizes, each a copy of our "Peerless Atlas," have been awarded and sent to the following:

Mr. Wilbur Garlinger, Missouri.
Mrs. Mary L. Jones, Oklahoma.
Mr. George L. Burton, Virginia.
Miss Loa Evans, Ohio.

As a consolation prize, a book, "Life of Lincoln," is awarded and has been sent to each of the following persons:

Alabama—Wm. P. Malloy.
California—Wilmot B. McFaul.
Colorado—Inez Emerson.
Connecticut—E. W. Henderson.
Delaware—Florence E. Steffy.
Florida—Dan B. Leigh.
Georgia—W. R. Wadsworth, Jr.
Idaho—Mrs. R. H. Gardiner.
Illinois—Harry Beabout.
Indiana—J. C. Strong.
Iowa—Mrs. Annie Doane.
Kansas—Pretty Prairie.
Kentucky—Mrs. Geo. M. Marshall.
Maine—Hollis E. Rowe.
Maryland—Frank R. Rynex.
Massachusetts—Miss Margaret C. Flynn.
Michigan—Stanley Eddy.
Minnesota—Mrs. W. T. Smith.
Missouri—Miss Mary C. Rinderly.
Montana—Fred W. Shepperd.
Nebraska—Clara Davidson.
New Jersey—Mrs. Harry G. Morse.
New Mexico—Madalyn Beadle.
New York—Emery K. Dougall.
North Dakota—Eris Granlund.
Ohio—Miss Loretta Heston.
Oklahoma—T. E. Jones.
Oregon—Earl Russell Sanders.
Pennsylvania—Henry A. Lantz.
Rhode Island—George H. Laird.
Tennessee—Fronia Kelsey.
Virginia—Mrs. Geo. Cleek.
Vermont—Mrs. Sadie Katham.
Washington—Ida M. Lee.
West Virginia—R. E. L. J. Lovell.
Wisconsin—Mrs. W. P. Dunlap.

◈

Hate

Men hate because in act or strife
They cross each other's path;
Short is the space for jealousy
And fierce the hour of wrath.
But women's hate runs deeper far,
Though shallower at the spring;
Right seldom is it they forget
The shaft that galled their wing.
A fairer face, a higher place,
More worship, more applause,
Will make a woman loathe her friend
Without a deadlier cause.

—Aytoun.

THE SMITH Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader



SPREADS all kinds of manure, straw stack bottoms and commercial fertilizer regardless of their condition. Spreads as much in a day as 15 men can by hand. Spreads the largest load in 2 to 4 minutes. Makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and produce better results; makes all manure fine and immediately available for plant food.

NON-BUNCHABLE RAKE forms a hopper, holds all hard chunks in contact with beater until thoroughly pulverized.

ENDLESS APRON is one continous apron, (not a ½ apron) therefore always ready to load. You don't have to drive a certain distance to pull it back into position after each load or wind it back by hand; it is a great advantage in making long hauls.

THERE IS NO GEARING about our Endless Apron to break and cause trouble, it is always up out of the way of obstructions as it does not extend below axle. Spreads evenly from start to finish and cleans out perfectly clean.

HOOD AND END GATE keeps manure away from beater while loading; prevents choking of beater and throwing out a bunch when starting and acts as wind shield when spreading. It has a graduating lever and can be regulated while in motion to spread thick or thin, 3 to 25 loads per acre.

LIGHT DRAFT because the load is nearly equally balanced on front and rear axles. The team is as near the load as it can work. Front and rear axles are the same length and wheels track; beater shaft runs in ball and socket bearings, therefore no friction. Beater is 23 inches in diameter, seat turns over when loading. Machine turns in its own length.

SIMPLICITY There are only two levers on our machine. One which raises the hood, locks it and throws the machine in gear at the same time. It can then be thrown in and out of gear without lowering the hood. One lever which changes feed to spread thick or thin, making it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY is one of the most important points to be considered in a manure spreader. The Great Western has a good, strong, durable wheel. Extra strong spoke and rim, heavy steel tires. Strong, well braced box with heavy oak sill. Oak tongue, hickory doubletrees, malleable castings, gears and aprocketa all keyed on. Galvanized hood. Every part is made extra strong, regardless of cost. It is made for the man who wants the best; made in four sizes, 30, 50, 70 and 100 bushel capacity.

GUARANTEE Should any part break, wear out or get out of order within one year we replace free of charge. Send for free catalogue, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO.
15 S. Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Individuality

Simpson-Eddystone Prints have an individuality that makes them look different.

They are different—better; in quality, patterns and colors.

Thoroughness has always been the keynote of Simpson-Eddystone manufacture and is what has made them the standard calicoes of the United States for over fifty years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues and Silver Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs.

Thousands of first-class dealers sell them.



The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

$7.50 BUYS THE GREATEST TIME, LABOR AND MONEY SAVER ON THE FARM

The New Model Harrow Cart is made entirely of steel, and weighs 75 pounds. The cart can be attached to, will follow and work perfectly behind any kind of a harrow, on any kind of sod or ground. It does more and better work, insures larger crops, and makes pleasant work of the hard, nerve-wearing harrowing of former days. A ten-year-old boy can do more and better work with the cart than a man in the old way. The cart follows close, makes the harrow run steadier, takes the constant pull from the bits, and lightens the draft. You cannot afford to farm a day without one, whether you have one acre or one thousand. *Write now for illustrated catalogue, and read what the other fellows say. Learn about the cart if you don't buy.*

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., 23 Park Ave., Waterloo, Iowa

Sold under guarantee. Your money back after a thirty-day trial if you are not satisfied.



FREE

with every copy of the March 15th issue of Farm and Fireside

Two Grand Pictures

There will be sent absolutely free with each and every copy of the March 15th issue of Farm and Fireside, which is our next number, an art supplement containing reproductions of two beautiful and exquisite pictures. Each picture represents the highest type of art in its particular class, and therefore the combined value of the original pictures from which our reproductions are made is many thousands of dollars.

Has Your Subscription Expired?

If so, you will, of course, not receive this issue of Farm and Fireside containing these wonderful pictures.

Look at the little yellow address label, and if your subscription expires before that date, send in your renewal at once, so as not to miss the March 15th issue of Farm and Fireside containing these magnificent pictures absolutely free.

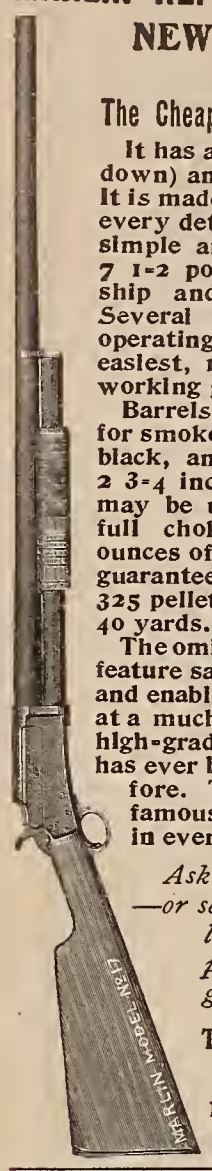
FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

MARLIN REPEATING SHOT GUN

NEW MODEL No. 17

12 GAUGE

The Cheapest Good Gun Yet Made!



It has a solid frame (not take-down) and a straight grip stock. It is made of the best material in every detail, is extremely clean, simple and light—weighs only 7 1-2 pounds. The workmanship and finish are perfect. Several improvements in the operating parts make it the easiest, most reliable and best working gun in existence.

Barrels are especially bored for smokeless powder as well as black, and so chambered that 2 3-4 inch or 2 5-8 inch shells may be used. The barrels are full choked and using 1 1-4 ounces of No. 8 chilled shot are guaranteed to target better than 325 pellets in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

The omission of the take-down feature saves a number of pieces and enables us to offer the gun at a much lower price than any high-grade repeating shot gun has ever been regularly sold before. This model is up to the famous high Marlin standard in every respect.

Ask your dealer to show you —or send 3 stamps for catalogue and Marlin Experience Book—full of good-luck gun stories.

The MARLIN FIRE ARMS COMPANY

141 Willow Street

New Haven, Conn.

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD



GRAND PRIZE

THE ST. LOUIS 1904

RACYCLE

Highest Endorsement in World of the Largest Selling High-Grade Bicycle in World

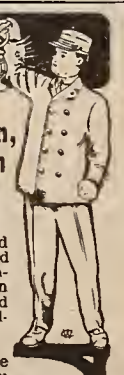
The only grand prize given in the bicycle class at the St. Louis World's Fair was awarded to that totally different wheel—The RACYCLE

No cheap RACYCLES, but secure agency for your own town and get yours cheap. If a bicycle will answer your purpose, remember we build them also, and will sell you a high-grade bicycle cheaper than mail order houses sell inferior goods

Send for Catalog 13.

THE MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO.
Middletown, O., U. S. A.

10,000 YOUNG MEN WANTED



To qualify for positions of

Railway Brakemen, Firemen, Station Agents, Towermen and Telegraph Operators

At Salaries from $60 to $125 a Month

We teach you by mail the Standard Rules and Modern Methods employed by the leading railroads of this country, and assist you to a position when you are qualified. Our School and Course of Study are endorsed by Railroad Managers who want our graduates. The instruction in every department is practical, progressive and intensely interesting and fits you to perform the duties of your position intelligently. The founders and faculty of The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School are all prominent railroad officials now actively engaged with a great railway system employing hundreds of young men—so that students come in contact with men able to assist them in every way. Write for free catalog.

THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, DEPT. B, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

Imperial Steel Ranges



$13 and Up From Factory at

WHOLESALE PRICES

Cash, or on Easy Monthly Payments

Sent on Trial

If not entirely satisfactory after 30 days' use, return range at our expense. Absolutely no risk or expense to you, because we are sure you will appreciate the excellence of our perfect range.

Write for complete catalog showing styles and prices.

IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE CO., 68 State St., Cleveland, Ohio

WE PAY $37 A WEEK And expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Heroes of Fire Island

The Young People

CHAPTER I.

FITZ, THE FATHER

WHEN the last scooter came grinding up the shore-ice to the beach it brought four men, one of them unconscious, and all, including the scooterist, frozen solidly to the amphibious craft. The other scooters were all in and on the beach, and now the surfmen were standing on the edge of the ice waiting for Fitz. It had been a hard, but full, rescue, and Fitz, as usual, had done desperate deeds. This was his fifth trip, one more than any of them, and the three men were the last of the passengers and crew, all saved. As they cut them loose and carried them to the station the surfmen looked at the white face of their comrade with grave eyes. He had gone out on the last trip exhausted from previous work, and though his iron nerve had carried him through incredible endurance, and enabled him to bring the scooter back, as his hand swung the tiller for the final jibe, which sent the nose of the craft toward the shore-ice, his gaze dulled and his face whitened into unconsciousness. But from his unchanged position none of them noticed until they began to cut him loose, when they found his arm frozen to the tiller and his body to the scooter.

"We never ought to let him go on that last trip," said Briggs, the keeper, regretfully, as they laid him in his bunk and set about restoration. "He'd done more'n any three of us, an' was all broke down then."

"Oh, nobody's to blame," spoke up one of the surfmen. "You couldn't tell Fitz to lay off when there was work to be done—not if he had to crawl. All we could say wouldn't 'a' hendered. It's the pesky change in the weather that's mostly to blame. When we went out on the first trip, two hours ago, 'twa'n't scarce freezin', an' there wa'n't water enough for a boat nor solid ice enough for walkin'—nothin' but scooters 'u'd do. An' then in an hour it dropped pretty nigh to zero, an' the wind bit like needles. The vessel was most under when I left, 'fore Fitz got there, an' the swift currents in mid-channel where she struck must 'a' sucked her down so he had to dive for the last three men, an' then they froze solid to the fust thing they struck. The wonder is, weak as Fitz was, how he ever got out o' the water with one man. Nobody else could. But Fitz never did give up a thing he set out on. So he got all three into the scooter, sailed her across the open channel to the rotten slush ice that's been broke up by the currents, plowed her through that some way to the harder ice toward shore, an' scootered across that to the station, all with his arm froze to the tiller an' everything give out but his nerve. That's Fitz. An' then, when all was safe, the nerve itself had to stop, for Fitz had lost his senses. Pity if he's broke up for good, for he's the best man this station ever had."

"Or any other station," said the keeper, emphatically, as he cut the frozen arm from its clothing and plunged it into ice-water, at the same time motioning for the men to do the same with the feet. "Fitz has been with me more'n twelve years—longer'n any o' you except Sammy there—an' I wouldn't like to say how many lives he's saved an' other things he's done. He's bigger an' stronger'n most men, an' is all nerve. Many a time I've been out with him where neither o' us expected we'd live to see another boat-wreck, an' Fitz was jest as cool an' calm as if settin' here talkin'."

"Partly 'cause he didn't keer," observed Sammy. "I've been out with him in tight places, too, an' seen him look at death without a squirm, an' fend it off without a sign o' bein' glad. It was all the same to him. The only time he shows real int'rest is when he's savin' somebody else from death an' when he's talkin' to his boy Fitz. I've knowed him jest as long's you have, keeper, an' he's always seemed queer to me. He ain't none o' our sort—anybody can see that. He's educated, an' has been used to such people as none o' us ever met. But who is he, an' where'd he come from, an' what's he stayin' here for? All we know is that he's plain Fitz an' his boy is Fitzy, an' he don't care the snap of a finger for the worst danger ever made. My idee is," impressively, "that somethin' in his life has made him want to do all the reskyin' he can, an' that if 'twa'n't for the reskyin' an' his boy he'd jest as soon be out of a breathin' job as not."

"That's enough, Sammy," admonished Briggs, sharply. "Fitz is the most valuable man here, an' the best friend any of us has got."

"I know all that, keeper," imperturbably, "an' I'd resk my life for him, jest as he's done for me a dozen times; but all the same, Fitz ain't here 'cause he couldn't get no better-payin' work."

"Mebbe, mebbe; but Fitz ain't a man that counts his pay fust. Now hand me some o' that liniment over there."

Ten minutes later Fitz shuddered with the intense agony of returning circulation through his limbs, and his eyes opened inquiringly. Then, before any one could speak, he remembered, and his gaze grew steady and his body was once more under control. With a powerful effort he raised his shoulders from the bunk, then sank back, his face whitening. "It is just a temporary weakness," he said, faintly. "I got a little tired, and then the cold chilled me. All I need is a—a short rest, then I will be able to resume work. Now go and look after the people we brought in; some of them need attention."

"They're bein' looked after," said the keeper, gruffly; "the other men are with 'em. An', anyway, there ain't none of em' as bad as you, Fitz. They didn't have such work to go through with." There was moisture in the keeper's eyes, and his voice was gruffer than usual. Sammy and the other surfmen standing beside Fitz's bunk looked at him curiously and with some wonder. Grim Lem Briggs was not in the habit of showing feeling like that.

Fitz did not seem to notice, but presently his left hand slid with apparent carelessness across to his right side, where it touched and pinched the right arm and hand reflectively. "What is the weather outside?" he asked, as though that were the one matter in his thoughts.

"Gettin' colder," grumbled Sammy, dolorously. "Two below zero now, an' the water freezin' solid. That'll shet lots o' boats outside, an' inside, too; an' then likely by to-morrer the weather'll jump up fifty degrees, an' it'll begin to rain an' rot the ice, an' a tornado'll sweep in from the east, drivin' the boats every which way, an' by that time the warm air an' rain'll combine into a fog thicker'n midnight that'll hide all the rocks so even the best pilot can't see whether he's scared or not. I b'lieve that right here to Fire Island," disgustedly, "is the very wust place in the world for weather. Oh, we're goin' to be kept busy this winter—no two ways 'bout that. Boats'll be wreckin', so fast they'll have to pile up on top each other for want o' room."

"Somebody ought to wreck you, Sammy," snapped the keeper. "If 'twa'n't that we know you to be brave an' ready to your very fingers we'd think you scared. 'Twouldn't do for you to go in a new station where there was green hands, for you'd work 'em up so they wouldn't dare go out on a mill-pond in a row-boat in June weather. O' course we're goin' to have bad weather an' wrecks now; we always do at this season—it's the month for 'em. But there won't a single extra one come on account o' your prophesyin', an' this ain't likely to be wuss nor other years. The weather-bureau says there's a big gale off to sea now, an' that it'll be due here in two or three days. I hope the wind'll shift so it'll go further up or further down."

"It would be hard on shipping, wherever it struck," commented Fitz, gravely. "Let us rather hope that the storm will rage itself out at sea before reaching land."

"'Twon't do that," declared Sammy, gloomily; "it's too big. It's goin' to bring us some more tough work, such as you like, Fitz. This little bad turn o' your'n won't last more'n a day or two, an' you'll be out ag'in 'fore the storm gets here. There's lots o' reskyin' ahead for all of us, but some day you an' me an' the keeper here is goin' out into a big storm that'll swaller us for good."

Fitz made no answer to this. His left hand still rested upon his right arm, and there was a thoughtful look in the man's eyes. The keeper's face was almost forbidding in its gruffness. But his lips trembled.

"You think the arm will have to come off, Mr. Briggs?" Fitz said, quietly.

"Yes; I've seen limbs less froze'n that taken off."

"Then a surgeon had better be sent for at once. The sooner the operation is over, the safer it will be, and the quicker the mending. Even a one-armed man with a body strong as mine can do much work. Perhaps Sammy will go after one in his scooter."

"Sammy'll go, an' I'll go, too," said the keeper, shortly. "Steve Finch can look out for the station till I get back. But we're not goin' after a surgeon, Fitz, but to take you straight to a hospital in

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 21]



SOME FEVER



HIS FIRST PATIENT

The Young People

Training Ferocious Beasts

OF THE few women in this country who have met with success in taming and training wild beasts, Miss Ora Cecil's work along that line stands forth conspicuously. This lady seldom speaks of her work, and her exclusiveness has called forth considerable speculation as to why she took up the dangerous occupation. "Town and Country" says:

"Miss Cecil, who is a Canadian, has been a leopard-trainer for only a year. At this time in 1903 she was Mr. Frank C. Bostock's stenographer. After a preparation of three days she went into the training-den, and the group of leopards, jaguars and one puma handled by the young woman was trained by herself. She has been bitten twice in the forearm by her pet leopardess, 'Kitty,' in attempting to have a photograph taken."

The illustration on this page is from a photograph taken in Bostock's arena at Dreamland, a great and pleasant summer garden and resort for New-Yorkers and visitors to that city.



MISS ORA CECIL AND HER LEOPARDESS, "KITTY," IN BOSTOCK'S ARENA AT DREAMLAND

◈

For Busy Hands

A book-rack is always handy in a girl's room; you can make such a pretty and inexpensive one out of a thin wooden sweet-box, which any grocer will supply you with for a few cents. Take away all the box except one side and five inches of two other sides; leave five inches



BOOK-RACK

depth of the original bottom (see illustration). Sandpaper this all over, and stain the inside a pretty green. You can decorate the outside with strips of Chinese embroidery, quaint remnants of brocade, or even with your own work, aided by a good transfer pattern. The top can be left plain or edged with a tiny wooden beading stained green to match the inside. You have thus a remarkably cheap and pretty book-rack for a small outlay. When writing of a book-rack, I must mention an ingenious device of a girl friend who possesses a variety of books in pretty bindings. She, being a good-natured person, is often begged for the loan of a book, and wishing to preserve the dainty colors and gold of the covers, hit upon the scheme of making calico slip-covers corresponding to the size of her volumes. When a book is lent, the other cover accompanies it, and is a great protection to the binding, and a very cheap protection, too!—Melbourne (Australia) Leader.

◈

Heroes of Fire Island

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20]

New York. The station's all right for a common sickness, but mebbe I ain't sure 'bout yours, an' there mustn't be any mistake. They'll know everything to a hospital, an' whatever they do we'll know is the best that could be done for the arm an'—an' the rest."

"The rest?"

Keeper Briggs' eyes wavered a little, then they met the surfman's steadily.

"You an' me have been together twelve years, Fitz," he said, "in the wust kind o' dangers, an' I've never seen you flinch. I know you want the whole thing straight, jest as I would, an' as man to man."

"Of course."

"Then, both legs must come off, too. They're as bad as the arm."

Fitz did not speak for a long time, then his gaze rose steadily to the keeper's. "It is God's will," he said, simply; "but I had hoped to do more, and to have the work end, as Sammy here predicted just now, at a height of its performance, in a big storm."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

◈

Look out for the March 15th issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, every copy of which will contain two beautiful pictures. If your subscription expires before that time you will of course not receive the journal and the pictures.



A Saving



OF

1/3



We Can Save Money for You

If you contemplate the purchase of a carriage or buggy of any kind it will pay you to send for our free catalogue and learn the advantage of purchasing direct from the factory.

Our plan of selling by mail not only saves the buyer one-third in price but gives better satisfaction as to quality, and broader scope for choice.

We make and ship carriages and harness to every State in the Union and have thousands of testimonials from customers who have *saved money.*

We are the only house in the State of Ohio selling direct to the customer who actually manufacture the vehicles and harness they offer for sale.

Whatever your needs in the carriage or harness line we can save you fully one-third on any purchase, whether it be a carriage, surrey, roadwagon or harness.

Our Money Back Offer

If you select a carriage or harness from our descriptive catalogue and are dissatisfied with your purchase we will refund the money and pay freight charges both ways. Secure our large illustrated catalogue for complete information.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.



$17.45 Farmers 1 1-2 inch Team Harness. Absolutely guaranteed satisfactory or money back. This harness retails for $30.00. Made of the best grade of oak leather. We can refer you to thousands of pleased farmers now using our harness, who can not speak too highly of the quality and workmanship of our goods. Let us ship you a set of harness on approval, and if you are not entirely satisfied we will take back shipment and pay freight charges both ways, you being nothing out in the event you are not perfectly satisfied.

Western Harness & Supply Co., Waterloo, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—I received my set of work harness all O. K. and am more than satisfied with them. Will be pleased to recommend you to any one in need of anything in your line. Yours truly, A. HILLSTROM.

From Waterloo Direct to You

at a saving of 50%, on the 30 days free use plan. We guarantee to replace free any part of our buggies proving defective within a year's time. This buggy retails for $80.00.

Maurice, Iowa, January 16, 1905.
Western Harness & Supply Co,
Waterloo, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—Your No. 11 Piano Body Top Buggy I bought of you last February has given the best of satisfaction, and I am well pleased with same.
Yours truly, A. G. BISCLOFF.



Our Price to you $45.

We are manufacturers selling direct to the user at factory prices. If you are going to buy a harness or vehicle of any kind, send for our two Free catalogues today and see what money we can save you.

Western Harness & Supply Co.,
623 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

RURAL TELEPHONES

80-Page Book tells how to organize, secure subscribers, build lines, install instruments. What to use and where to buy. What it costs per mile. Contains franchises, by-laws, rules. How to remedy telephone troubles. Code of signals. Contracts. Cuts of telephones. Switchboards, tools, and supplies. Wiring diagrams. Largest, most complete book on rural telephones and lines ever published.

Swedish-American Telephone Co., Chicago, Illinois

HB RUBBER ROOFING

The Cheapest Roof Ever Put On

A new rubber roofing that for wearing qualities and cost cannot be equaled. Weather, rain, sun-proof-fire-resisting. Water runs off it like it does from a duck's back—that's why it's soak-proof. That's why it lasts for years—why it don't shrivel or warp, but instead, hardens and toughens like iron. Roofing that absorbs moisture, whether shingles or prepared material will soon give out; the swelling and contracting causes it to loosen and rot. The sun draws out with the evaporating moisture it's very life — it's wearing qualities — leaving a dead, tinder-like substance that soon becomes as easily soaked with moisture as a blanket. A test of H. B. RUBBER ROOFING soon proves it is best while the cost is very small.

$1.25 Per Roll—108 Square Feet

Just figure out what it would cost to cover the roof of your house, barn, shed, or poultry house, and then figure that it will outlast any other roofing and you'll find it the cheapest roofing ever put on. Can be laid over old shingles, the only tool necessary is a hammer. Requires no painting and does not taint the rain water. Suitable for any climate. Excellent for siding or lining purposes. Each Roll contains nails, caps and cement sufficient to lay it. Comes in three thicknesses. One-ply $1.25 two-ply $1.90 three-ply $2.75 per square of 108 sq. ft. SEND FOR BOOKLET "B" & FREE SAMPLES.

Harris Bros. LOOMIS & 35th. STS. CHICAGO.

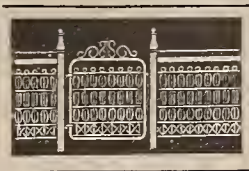
BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

Heaviest Fence Made. All No. 9 Steel Wire
15 to 35 CENTS PER ROD DELIVERED
We also sell direct to farmers at wholesale prices, Coiled Spring, Barb and Soft Galvanized Wire. Write for Fence Book showing 110 styles.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

ORNAMENTAL FENCE

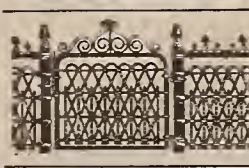


25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable.—Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue *free.*
KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO.,
427 North St.,
Kokomo, Indiana.



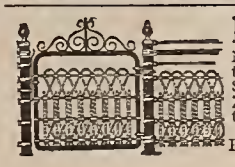
LAWN FENCE

Original designs, strong and beautifully made. Get our catalog and prices before buying.
CYCLONE FENCE CO.
Waukegan, Ill.
Holly, Mich. Cleveland, O.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 403, Winchester, Ind.



LAWN FENCE

Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free.
KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Box 322. Muncie, Indiana.



$10.00 FOR A MACHINE

to weave fence at cost of wire only. Coiled Spring Wire at wholesale cost. Agents wanted. Catalogue free.
CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO.
Box 29, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

MANN'S BONE CUTTER MAKES HENS PAY

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL of Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter. No pay until you're satisfied that it cuts easier and faster than any other. Catalog free.
F. W. Mann Co., Box 33 Milford, Mass.

The Universal Tea-Party

How the Habit and Custom of Tea-Drinking is Established the World Over

TEA should be infused, never boiled. A china or any sort of earthenware pot is better in which to make it than silver or metal. In spite of their plebeian name and appearance, the highly glazed "brown bettys" which cost ten cents and are considered "kitchen crockery" are about the best tea-pot known for common use.

All tea-pots should be emptied and well scalded just as soon as tea is over; the grounds should never be allowed to stand in them until the next time they are used. The first requisite of good tea is to have a clean tea-pot. The tea-pot should be heated with boiling water, and this turned out just before the tea is put in. Soft water should be used, and it should be just past the boiling-point. Enough water should be poured on to serve the company once around. The quantity of tea to be used can never be stated unless the quality and kind of tea used is known. Of the fine grades of tea half a teaspoonful for each person is an ample proportion; the coarser kinds require a teaspoonful for each one. The infusion should never be allowed to stand more than seven minutes, and four minutes will usually be found sufficient.



"CHA-NO-YU"—TEA-CEREMONY

China is supposed to be the home of the tea-plant, some of the old books mentioning its use as early as the beginning of the fourth century. From there it was carried by the Buddhist priests into Japan in the early part of the ninth century. The "cha-no-yu," or tea-ceremonies, were established by the priests, and thus given a religious or semi-religious origin. These ceremonies in time became so formal and complicated that teachers arose and constituted themselves high priests of the art. Men did the brewing, never trusting the work to their women-folk, though in these later years young girls have been allowed to become proficient in the art. At the Buddhist monasteries one is served with the powdered tea which is used for the "cha-no-yu," but the serving is shorn of all the old formality. Sugar is mixed with the tea when it is ground.

In looking up the subject of tea I find that every country has tea or something used as a substitute. Mate, an herb which grows wild in South America, probably ranks next to our tea in quantity consumed. It grows wild in great copses all over the southern continent. It is drunk at all times of the day, being most conveniently made. The majority of the cups are dried gourds, little larger than an orange, with a circular hole at the top. All the middle and lower class people carry these gourds with them, putting in a sufficient amount of the leaves to last all day. As this may be brewed half a dozen times without impairing the flavor, people make their mate-tea whenever and wherever they can get boiling water, and with this they do not mind fasting all day.

In both China and Japan tea plays an important part in wedding ceremonies, as well as in the routine of daily life. The Chinese make their tea in a rather large tea-pot that is firmly embedded in a wadded basket. They drink it from cups which are like small bowls, fitted with a cover which is used for a saucer when the tea is brewed. Frequently tea is made in these bowls, and drunk out of the saucer. Foreign visitors at Chinese houses are often wearied by the form and ceremony that are attached to the continual tea-drinking in that country.

A few years ago Russian tea became quite fashionable, thin slices of lemon being used instead of cream. Caravan tea is drunk out of glasses, and frequently flavored with Bordeaux wine. Brick tea is used by the poorer classes. This is made out of the coarse leaves and refuse of the tea-godowns pressed into oblong bricks. To give it color they frequently put soot into it. In Russian homes and hotels the samovar is always sending forth a cloud of steam ready for whoever may chance to wish a cup of tea.

Persia is full of gardens where tea is made in samovars and dispensed in small glasses without handles, usually with a glass saucer. Tea is the natural beverage of this country. Pickled tea is a specialty in Burma. It is used only on festive occasions, and is imported from the border states of China. It is transported in hollow bamboo tubes.

Although lying between the two greatest tea countries of the world, Corea grows no tea. An infusion made of hawthorne-leaves and a hot ginger-water furnish substitutes for tea. The better class are taking to imported tea since the war, and it is coming into general use. In spite of this fact, Corea is the home of the tea-pot. The cunning Corean potters have for centuries turned out the most artistically shaped and beautifully decorated tea-pots in the Orient.

Those who love the fragrant herb will hardly like to hear that it is a Chinese custom to preserve corpses of their relatives in chests of tea, which is said to secure them against change for many decades. In northern China there are itinerant venders of hot water, who carry it in a kettle which emits a whistling sound when the water is boiling. As soon as this sound strikes the air, men and women rush into the street with tea-pots in one hand and cash in the other. This a great economy, as fuel is scarce and dear in many parts of the Celestial Kingdom.

According to travelers in Thibet, tea is more of a necessity in that country than in any other. The people have such an insatiate craving for the beverage that they willingly sell anything they possess to procure it. Mothers keep the drink from their children as long as possible, hoping they will not form the habit, but they evidently inherit the taste.

Apart from Russia tea is not much used on the European continent, and when it is, it is usually a concession to English and American taste. In England everybody drinks tea in the afternoon. Most banks and offices have a

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 25]



TEA-PARTY IN WALES

6 EVERBLOOMING ROSES 25¢

Vigorous growers and abundant bloomers.

Clothilde Souport, soft shell pink; **Bossie Brown,** cream white; **Marechal Neil,** the famous yellow climber; **Maman Cochet,** queen of pink roses; **White M. Cochet,** large white; **Crimson Bedder,** best of all reds. These 6 everblooming roses, all strong, well-grown plants, on their own roots, sent post-paid for only 25 cents. Will bloom freely this summer.

14 Choicest Roses for 50c.

For only 50 cents we will send the above 6 roses, and 8 others, all fine sorts, our selection, all different, prepaid to any address. **Large two-year-old rosos,** strong, bushy plants, our selection, no two alike, **3 for 50 cents,** or **8 for $1.00,** all charges paid.

8 Large-flowering Chrysanthemums 25c.
6 Bedding Geraniums ..... 25c.
6 Clove-scented Carnations ..... 25c.
8 Many-colored Coleus ..... 25c.

These four collections and the 6 roses named above, **34 plants in all, for $1.00.** We pay all postage and guarantee safe arrival and complete satisfaction. Our large 1905 catalogue **FREE TO ALL.** Ask for it.

THE GEO. H. MELLEN CO.
BOX O, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
Innisfallen Greenhouses. Established 1877.



Did you ever see 5 straight or circular rows of Pansies side by side, each a different color? If so, you know that the effect is charming. Did you ever see Childs' Giant Pansies, marvels in beauty and true to color? If not, you have not seen the best.

As a Trial Offer we will for 10 cts. mail 5 Pkts. Giant **Pansies, Snow White, Coal Black, Cardinal Red, Pure Yellow, Azure Blue;** also Five Pkts. **New Giant Sweet Peas** for **10 cts.,** White, Pink, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow; also Five Pkts. new early flowering **Carnation Pinks** for **10 cts.,** Scarlet, White, Pink, Red and Striped—

or All 15 Pkts. for 25 cts.

Our Catalogue for 1905—Greatest Book of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits. 148 pages, 500 illustrations, many plates—will be **mailed Free.** Scores of Great Novelties.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N.Y.



TEMPLIN'S NEW GIANT PANSIES

A Pansy Proposition
For six cents in stamps and the addresses of five persons who are sure to be interested in seeds and plants, we will mail you 100 seeds of
Templin's New Giant Pansies
Giant Ruffled, Blotched and Striped Varieties. Also our "Pansy Booklet" which tells how to grow them. Will send you at the same time our large (160 pages) Illustrated Catalog for 1905 of
Ideal Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
The Templin Co., Dept. B, Calla, O.

PACKET OF 100 SEEDS 5 CTS



Every Home should be adorned with **Palms** and other leaf and flowering **Plants.** We have 44 greenhouses full. Also have hundreds of carloads of **Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Vines, Bulbs, Seeds.** Rarest new, choicest old. Mail size postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Larger by express or freight. Direct deal will save you money—try it. Elegant 168-page catalogue free. 61 years, 1000 acres, 44 greenhouses.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 143 PAINESVILLE, OHIO.



Wheeler's SEEDS
are sold on honor

Our superb 100-page Catalog describes all that is newest and best in Vegetables, Flowers and Roses. It is *Free;* send for it to-day.

For 10c. We will send 5 large packets of our new giant-flowering Nasturtiums (all different colors). They are absolutely unrivaled. They never disappoint.

ELBRIDGE E. WHEELER
1133 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.



MISS LIPPINCOTT'S FLOWER SEEDS

Nasturtiums, 20 Varieties
Royal Show Pansy, 100 Colors
Sweet Peas, 40 Varieties
Asters, Mixed, all kinds
These Four Packets (25c value) for 8c and names of two flower loving friends. My 13th annual catalog and book, "Floral Culture," FREE.
MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT,
Minneapolis, Minn.

8¢

We give Free Tickets to California

Send us 10 cts. for particulars and copy of our "Guide to California." Write to-day. Address
HOMESEEKERS BUREAU CO., 215 EA Braly Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.**

EXTRA PAY can be earned evenings by giving **Stereopticon or Moving Picture Exhibitions.** Small capital required. Illustrated Catalogue free. Tells how to start.
McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
And secure a railroad position. Situations guaranteed. Send for catalog.
OBERLIN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, OBERLIN, OHIO

MALTCOFFEE finest quality, 5 cents per pound. Sample and circulars free.
Milwaukee Importing Co., 2226 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sunday Reading

Buddhist Priest on the War

THE Right Reverend Shaku Soyen, Lord Abbot of Egakuji, Kamakura, one of the most prominent Buddhist prelates of Japan, the Buddhist delegate to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893, has been with the Japanese Army in the field. He was present at the Battle of Nanshan Hill, and has just published his impressions of that memorable struggle. His opinion on war is interesting, as that of a representative of the Zen sect, one of the strictest and most orthodox of Japan. The "Open Court" (Chicago) publishes a translation of his opinion:



—Review of Reviews.

THE RIGHT REVEREND SHAKU SOYEN, A LEADER OF JAPANESE BUDDHIST THOUGHT, WHO WAS WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY BEFORE PORT ARTHUR

"War is an evil, and a great one, indeed. But war against evils must be unflinchingly prosecuted till we attain the final aim. In the present hostilities, in which Japan has entered with great reluctance, she pursues no egotistic purpose, but seeks the subjugation of evils hostile to civilization, peace and enlightenment. She deliberated long before she took up arms, as she was well aware of the magnitude and gravity of the undertaking. But the firm conviction of the justice of her cause has endowed her with an indomitable courage, and she is determined to carry the struggle to the bitter end.

"What enormous losses are we going to suffer through the evil thoughts of our enemy, not to speak of the many injuries which our poor enemy himself will have to endure! All these miserable soldiers, individually harmless, and innocent of the present war, are doomed to a death not only unnatural, but even inhuman! Indeed, were it not for the doctrine of love taught by the Buddha, which should elevate every individual creature to the realm of a pure spirituality, we would, in the face of the terrible calamities that now befall us, be left to utter destruction, and without any consolation whatever. Were it not for the belief that the bloom of truly spiritual light will, out of these mutilated, disfigured and decomposing corpses, return with renewed splendor, we would not be able to stand these heartrending tribulations even for a moment. Were it not for the consolation that these sacrifices are not brought for an egotistic purpose, but are an inevitable step toward the final realization of enlightenment, how could I, poor mortal, bear these experiences of a hell let loose on earth? The body is but a vessel for something greater than itself. Individuality is but a husk containing something more permanent. Let us, then, though not without losing tenderness of heart, bravely confront our ordeal."

◈

Noah's Ark

Recent dispatches from Denmark tell of remarkable experiments carried on in the sound between Denmark and Sweden for the purpose of testing the seaworthiness of a vessel built according to the dimensions of Noah's Ark, as given in Genesis vi. 15.

According to the Copenhagen Daily "Dannebrog," Naval Architect Vogt has recently completed a model of that ancient craft. . . . It measures thirty feet in length by five feet in width by three feet in height, the actual measurements of the ark of Noah being three hundred by fifty by thirty feet. The model is built in the shape of an old-fashioned saddle-roof, so that a cross-section represents an isosceles triangle. When this queer-looking craft was released from the tugboat which had towed it outside the harbor, and left to face the weather on its own account, it developed remarkable sea-going qualities. It drifted sidewise with the tide, creating a belt of calm water to leeward, and the test proved conclusively that a vessel of this primitive make might be perfectly seaworthy for a long voyage. It is well known that the proportionate dimensions used by modern ship-builders are identical with those of the diluvian vessel."

◈

Preparing Lessons on Sunday

From information and observation we are satisfied that among college and high-school students the reprehensible practice is growing of using a part of Sunday for the preparation of the lesson for Monday. As lesson-preparation is in a proper sense a student's "work," it would seem to be prohibited on Sunday as a part of Christian morals quite as much as are the labors of any professional or business man or laborer. If studies are so assigned that they cannot be mastered on Saturday or during study-hours on Monday, then there is an obligation on the part of teachers, professors and presidents of colleges to give relief. They have no right to practically force young men and women into breaking the Sabbath. Some teachers that we know make a good part of Monday's lessons a review of those of the week before.

These growing students need their Sunday rest quite as much as do other people—need it for body, mind and soul. To be kept constantly on a mental strain for seven days in the week is to run the danger of a nervous breakdown. The mind will become fagged, and the physical energies generally will be overtaxed. At the same time, the spiritual nature, deprived of its proper chance for invigoration and enrichment, will run to shallows. It will become more and more inert and atrophied, and the young student, in his zeal for learning, will lose interest in definite soul-culture.

There is a vast amount of Sabbath-breaking going on in every department of life. The young men and women of our higher schools cannot afford to let their influence out on that side. They must stand for better and higher things. Christian parents should lend their counsel and authority in the same direction, whether their young people are at home or absent at school.—Western Christian Advocate.

◈

Learning to be Kindly

There are many people who excuse themselves from the little familiarities and kindnesses of life on the ground that they are not natural to them. These people say that they are reserved by disposition, and cannot be free and easy in meeting other people. But we can learn to be genial and gentle, just as we can learn to row a boat or to throw stones or to write shorthand or to speak a new language.

"That homeliness and unaffected simplicity of address which made Ruskin so approachable to child or man was the work of a long life's discipline. The strongest of men, he made himself the servant of all, and judged by his own standard, his greatness had lain just here," says Canon Rawnsley.

What Ruskin learned we can learn. The greater the difficulties we have to surmount, the sweeter and more fragrant the gentleness we shall acquire. It will have a beauty of its own, because it will be the product of God's own help in our lives, just as those words of love and friendship are most valued which are wrung with most effort from the deepest natures.—Forward.

Tell Me How You Suffer I Will Send The Cure

The Remarkable Offer Made By A Famous Doctor

To sick, afflicted and suffering men and women, young and old, rich or poor, everywhere this offer is made. It is made by a man who has probably cured more sick, discouraged and hopeless people to regain their health than any other man in the world. He is willing to help every reader of this article who needs his help. No matter how long you have suffered; no matter how many have told you that you were beyond help, Dr. James W. Kidd has cured thousands of such. He has stood the test of time. His name and the fame of his remedies have reached every civilized country. The thousands of grateful patients from all over the world who owe their health, and in many cases their lives, to his remarkable skill, is the best evidence of his ability.



It Is Free—Read This Offer

To rich and poor alike. It costs you nothing to satisfy yourself. Thousands have tried and found this hand strong enough to pull them out of the grasp of disease. Why not you? Perhaps you have seen this offer before and read it. That did not help you then. It will not help you now. The habit of delaying has sent many a man or woman to an early grave. Don't delay. Write to Dr. Kidd, describe your case and he will send you a free trial treatment. **Remember, free.** It only costs you two cents for a postage stamp. You can then judge for yourself. Do it to-day and in a short time you will be one of the thousands who bless the day they wrote to Dr. Kidd. Don't hesitate to tell the doctor all about your case.

Four Hundred Thousand Sick People

have written to Dr. Kidd. Every affliction of the human race in every possible form and stage was represented many times over in these letters. Does experience in four hundred thousand cases mean anything to you? Your home doctor may never have seen a case just like yours. Dr. Kidd has. He and his assistants have had a thousand times as much experience as the ordinary physician. Experience is the best teacher. You can't afford to let some one practice on you. Out of all the vast number who have taken a regular course of Dr. Kidd's treatment eighty per cent have reported immediate benefit. A treatment that helps eight out of every ten of the most desperate cases, can you afford to let a chance to try it free go by?

Cures That Seem Wonderful

Dr. Kidd does not claim to do the impossible or miraculous, but nevertheless the cures told of in the many grateful letters received from patients are positively astonishing and marvelous. The following extracts from a few letters tell a vivid story of long suffering and wonderful cures: A. Hinkelman, Lombard, Mont., says: "I suffered from heart trouble since 1892, more than I can describe. Life was miserable. I took treatment from doctors in all parts of the United States without a particle of good. To-day I am as well, healthy and sound as any man could wish to be, and I owe it all to Dr. Kidd." Mrs. Jane Ash, Chestnut Mound, Tenn., says: "I had rheumatism about thirty years. I could hardly get out of a chair. Fifteen days' use of your treatment cured me." E. J. Mills, of Woodbine, W. Va., sixty-two years old, a sufferer for ten years from kidney, bladder and stomach trouble, tells of a remarkable cure: "When I began your treatment I could hardly turn myself in bed; I was nearly paralyzed in my left side. I am entirely cured." More remarkable still is the case of S. V. Corley, Kestler, Ala., who says: "My condition was such that the case baffled the skill of local doctors, and I was given up by my friends and family. After seven days' treatment, I am able to eat heartily, ride horseback, perform manual labor of any kind. I know that I am cured and I thank Dr. Kidd for my recovery." Hundreds of letters of this kind from men and women cured of rheumatism, kidney trouble, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, etc., prove the doctor's remarkable ability.

Free to All

The doctor's generous nature, his sense of fairness and his faith in his remedies are clearly shown by his liberal offer to send a free treatment. Nothing that he would say, the highest words of praise from others could not possibly convince every sufferer. But when he offers absolutely free to every applicant a trial treatment, this should remove all doubt. If you are afflicted, sick or suffering in any way, give him a chance to cure you. Don't delay because you think your case incurable. He has cured hundreds of such cases. You can't afford to doubt. You can't lose anything. You have everything to gain. Write to-day and give the doctor a description of your case, or tell him what you want to be cured of. You will receive the free treatment by return mail, postage paid. Address Dr. James W. Kidd, Box 204, Fort Wayne, Ind.



FACTORY TO HOME $10 PREMIUMS GIVEN WITH $10 ORDERS

of Laundry and Fine Toilet SOAPS, EXTRACTS SPICES and BAKING POWDER

Premiums consist of Couches, Morris Chairs, Beds, Tables, Desks, Stoves, Musical Instruments, Incubators, Silverware, etc. In fact, through the **Lockwood Way** you can furnish your entire home **FREE.** Send your name and address at once for beautifully illustrated Premium Book and full information regarding our club plan and **30 days' Free Trial Order.** To those desiring to take orders for our goods we send a $2.00 Sample Case Free. Write at once.

Hundreds of Premiums.

LOCKWOOD SOAP COMPANY, Dept. 29, KANSAS CITY, MO.



TELEPHONES

FOR FARMERS' LINES

Buy from the manufacturer. Build your own lines. Book of instruction free. Write nearest office.

THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.

154 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio

438 Main Street, Dallas, Texas



PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys

964 F Street, Washington, D. C.

THE FROST OF TIME

Words by W. P. PALMER
Music by F. B. DeCONE

Arranged for "Farm and Fireside"
by L. C. GORSUCH

Andante

1. Still fond and true, though wed - ded long, the
2. "Lo, dear - est, 'mid these ma - tron locks, twin-

bard, at eve re - tired,... Sat mus - ing o'er the an nual song his home's dear muse in - spired;.... And as he traced her
fa - ted with thine own,.... A dawn of sil - v'ry lus - ter mocks the mid - night they have known;... But time to blight - ed

vir - tues now, with all love's ver - nal glow,.... A gray hair from his bend - ed brow fell to the page be - low..... Just
cheek and tress may all its snows im - press,.... Yet shalt thou feel in my ca - ress no chill of ten - der - ness"... "For-

then a soft cheek pressed his own with beau - ty's fond - est tear,.... And sweet words, breathed in sweet - er tone, thus mur - mured in his
give me for this mourn - ful mien," the grate - ful bard re - plied,.... As near - er, and with ten - der kiss, he pressed her to his

ear:..... "Ah, sigh not, love, to mark the trace of time's un - spar - ing wand;..... It was not man - hood's
side;..... For - give the mo - men - ta - ry tear to man - hood's fad - ed prime;..... I should have felt, had'st

out - ward grace that won my heart and hand."
thou been near, safe from all the frosts of time."

Interlude after 1st verse only.

D. S.

Rit. *A tempo.*

Copyright, 1905, by L. C. Gorsuch.

The Inauguration

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13]

the highest official of the United States Army, will lead the procession as grand marshal, and behind him will come great masses of the boys in blue and khaki, representing every branch of the United States Army, and long, rolling lines of the blue-jackets from Uncle Sam's warships. President Roosevelt will have as his personal escort the troopers of his famous regiment of Rough Riders, and their horses will prance to the music of the United States Marine Band, the President's own musical organization, and probably the finest military band in the world. The cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point and the midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis will be in line, giving exhibitions of their marvelous perfection in drill, and in the civic divisions will be hundreds of marching clubs from all parts of the country.

The chief event of the evening of March 4th is the inaugural ball, which is to be held in the United States Pension Building, which has a vast central court one hundred and thirty by two hundred and eighty feet in size. After the inauguration four years ago Congress passed a law to the effect that the Pension Building should not again be used for such a purpose, but when it became apparent this year that there was no other buildings capable of accommodating so vast an assemblage, the national legislature relented, and gave permission for its use once more. The objection to the use of the Pension Building for this crowning glory of the inauguration festivities is found in the fact that it indirectly costs Uncle Sam about thirty thousand dollars, being the aggregate salaries of the fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred employees of the Pension Office who must be given a vacation for a week before the date of the inauguration, in order that the building may be transformed into a temporary fairy-land.

The committee in charge of the ball spends many thousands of dollars upon the decorations of flags, bunting and flowers and the myriad electric lights which combine to make the scene one of indescribable beauty, but of course they get all this money back with a tremendous surplus, for from eight thousand to ten thousand people attend each inaugural ball, and each guest must pay five dollars for his ticket, only the President and his wife and the Vice-President and his wife being admitted free. Supper is served in connection with the ball, but this entails an additional expense. The streets of Washington and the street-cars are so crowded on the night of inauguration day that it is a well-nigh hopeless task to attempt to reach the Pension Building other than in a carriage; but the latter method is almost as prohibitive in a different way, for it is difficult to find a cabby who will drive a guest to the ball and return for him later for less than ten dollars.

The streets of the capital city are fairly ablaze with dazzling electrical displays, and on a vast tract of hundreds of acres of land surrounding the Washington Monument there is a free fireworks display that is alone almost worth journeying to Washington to see. At the last inauguration there was expended for fireworks more than three thousand dollars, and it was estimated that fully one hundred and fifteen thousand people witnessed the display.

Second only to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as centers of interest at this year's inauguration will be the new Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks. The Vice-President takes the oath of office in the halls of Congress, and consequently the great public does not have the same opportunity to look on that it does in the case of the chief magistrate, but during the reviewing of the long parade and at the inaugural ball the newly installed "second in command" and his wife are objects of exceptional interest to thousands of people who then probably see them for the first time.

◈

The Universal Tea-Party

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22]

small tea-room attached, or a tray arranged where the heads of the different departments have tea. A tea-party in Wales is an event to be long looked forward to. One I saw consisted entirely of old women, each wearing a great ruffled cap surmounted by a tall hat. In the Bahamas the natives make a kind of tea from the flowers of the fever-plant, which they call "bush tea." This is different from Australian "bush tea," which is boiled in a tin can over a camp-fire.

Telling fortunes in the teacup must be as old a custom as the use of the herb itself. The bit of superstition in us leads us to look and see what the future has in store for us, and now it is quite the fashion to give fortune-telling teas.

LAURA B. STARR.

Don't buy a Vehicle of any kind until you get our New Vehicle Catalog

We Ship on 30 Days Trial

We Don't Ask for Any Money with Order

Our Terms Are the Most Liberal Ever Made.



$19.75 $30.50 $41.25

CUT THIS AD OUT and send it to us and we will mail you free the most complete catalogue of vehicles ever printed. The cuts are very large, the descriptions are complete and plain. We employ no agents, therefore our prices are the lowest ever made. Don't buy a vehicle of any kind until you get our 1905 catalogue and see our astonishingly low prices and the most liberal terms ever made.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO. ILL.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ELECTION CONTEST

13,519,104

Below we give the result of the Farm and Fireside Presidential Election Contest which closed November 7, 1904, the prizes, names of the winners, together with their estimates, and a tabulated statement showing how the correct total number of votes was secured.

The Prizes were Awarded as Follows:

To the one making the correct or nearest correct estimate of the total number of votes cast for President of the United States at the coming election, held November 8, 1904,

FIRST PRIZE	$200.00
To the Second nearest	100.00
To the Third nearest	50.00
To the Fourth nearest	25.00
To the Fifth nearest	15.00
To the next six nearest $10.00 each	60.00
To the next ten nearest $5.00 each	50.00
In all 21 cash prizes, aggregating	$500.00

THESE WERE THE CONDITIONS

Only one estimate allowed each subscriber free.
The contest closes November 7, 1904, at midnight.
Letters containing estimates bearing a later postmark will not be accepted.
After an estimate has once been received and registered no changes will be permitted.
The official figures showing the results of the election will determine who is entitled to prizes.
This means the total vote for all candidates.
Each person whose subscription to Farm and Fireside is paid to November, 1904, or in advance of this, may have one estimate free.
Any one renewing or subscribing through an agent or paper or sending direct may have an estimate free. In case of a tie the prize will be divided.
Residents of Springfield, Ohio, will not be permitted to enter this contest.

The Official Figures—13,519,104

The following is a tabulated statement, the figures of which were received by Farm and Fireside direct from the Secretary of State of every State in the Union, and must therefore be absolutely correct. This does not include the scattering vote, but is the correct total number of votes cast for all candidates. We have on file here in our office a letter from each Secretary of State, from which the following figures were obtained:

	Roosevelt Rep.	Parker Dem.	Debs Soc.	Swallow Pro.	Watson Pop.	Corrigan Soc. Lab.	Total
Alabama	22,472	79,857	853	612	5,051	.....	108,845
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	.....	116,421
California	205,226	89,404	29,535	7,380	.....	.....	331,545
Colorado	134,687	100,105	4,304	3,438	824	335	243,693
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	495	575	191,117
Delaware	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	.....	43,863
Florida	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	.....	39,307
Georgia	24,003	83,472	197	685	22,635	.....	130,992
Idaho	47,783	18,480	4,949	1,013	353	.....	72,578
Illinois	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	4,698	*1,076,499
Indiana	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	1,598	682,185
Iowa	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	.....	485,703
Kansas	212,955	86,174	15,869	7,306	6,253	.....	328,557
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	596	435,765
Louisiana	5,205	47,747	995	.....	.....	.....	53,947
Maine	64,437	27,630	2,106	1,510	338	.....	96,021
Maryland	109,497	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	.....	224,224
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	2,359	445,104
Michigan	361,866	134,170	8,946	13,324	1,144	1,024	520,474
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	11,692	6,253	2,103	984	292,870
Mississippi	3,189	53,376	393	.....	1,425	.....	58,383
Missouri	321,449	296,312	13,009	7,191	4,226	1,674	643,861
Montana	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	208	64,444
Nebraska	138,558	52,921	7,412	6,323	20,518	.....	225,732
Nevada	6,864	3,982	925	.....	344	.....	12,115
New Hampshire	54,180	33,995	1,090	749	83	.....	90,097
New Jersey	245,164	164,567	9,587	6,845	3,705	2,680	432,548
New York	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	7,459	9,127	1,617,770
North Carolina	82,625	124,124	125	361	819	.....	208,054
North Dakota	52,595	14,273	2,017	1,140	165	.....	70,190
Ohio	600,095	344,674	36,260	19,339	1,392	2,633	1,004,393
Oregon	60,455	17,521	7,619	3,806	753	.....	90,154
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....	2,211	†1,236,738
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	956	768	.....	488	68,656
South Carolina	2,554	52,563	21	.....	1	.....	55,139
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240	.....	101,395
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,354	1,889	2,491	.....	242,756
Texas	51,242	167,200	2,791	4,292	8,062	421	234,008
Utah	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....	.....	101,626
Vermont	40,459	9,777	859	792	.....	.....	51,887
Virginia	47,880	80,648	218	1,383	359	56	130,544
Washington	101,540	28,098	10,023	3,229	669	1,592	145,151
West Virginia	132,628	100,881	1,574	4,604	339	.....	240,026
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530	223	443,014
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	1,077	217	.....	.....	30,713
TOTAL	7,625,744	5,080,423	402,683	258,923	114,451	33,482	13,519,104

* In Illinois the Continental party received 830 votes.
† In Pennsylvania the Independence party cast 2,568 votes.

Prize-Winners in Election Contest

First Prize, $200.00

Leonora Cudner, Coldwater, Mich. 13,513,313

Second Prize, $100.00

A. Marshall, Driggs, Ark. 13,525,215

Third Prize, $50.00

I. T. Hudson, Box 11, Rockwood, N. Y. . . 13,511,155

Fourth Prize, $25.00

H. H. Gray, R. D. No. 1, Emporia, Kan. . 13,510,000

Fifth Prize, $15.00

J. E. Field, Sodus, Mich. 13,508,200

Next Six Prizes, $10.00 Each

E. F. Green, Fleming, Ohio 13,504,100
Demares Dungan, Briceton, Ohio 13,503,428
Mrs. L. A. Ridenour, Briceton, Ohio . . . 13,502,426
Mrs. R. H. Shellito, Pierpont, Ohio 13,500,999
Mrs. John Wine, Crozet, Va. 13,500,663
Peter Smith, Taylorville, Ill. 13,500,653

Next Ten Prizes, $5.00 Each

Harry S. Wright, Georgesville, Ohio . . . 13,500,650
Nannie Henkins, Gouldfarm, Mo. 13,500,350
Cyrus Alter, 210 East Avenue, New Philadelphia, Ohio 13,500,250
E. P. Williams, Colmar, Ill. 13,500,020
Mrs. J. A. Huey, Shady Grove, Ala. . . . 13,500,000
Mrs. W. S. Sturgeon, Vandalia, Ill. 13,500,000
J. M. Neely, Huntingdon, Tenn. 13,500,000
Mrs. J. J. Taylor, Ludwig, Ark. 13,500,000
Amelia Held, House Springs, Mo. 13,498,620
Mrs. Dr. W. D. Bennie, Naylor, Mo. . . . 13,498,374

FARM AND FIRESIDE
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Saving at the Flour-Barrel

One of the larger leaks in the average family is the waste through the flour-barrel, yet every crumb of bread and cake may be utilized with a little forethought. In the first place, save the crumbs from the bread-dish and cutting-board in a wide-mouthed jar with a cover. Use this also for all crusts, loaf-ends and scraps. Stale bread need not go into puddings or the breading-can habitually, although there are housekeepers who undervalue the latter. Crumbs for breading should be dried in a slow oven, but not browned; then, instead of rolling them fine on the bread-board, put them in a clean flour-sack and pound them with a flat-iron or hammer. Turn out into a flour-sifter, and sift the fine crumbs through, pounding the coarse ones again until all are fine enough. Keep this in cans or fruit-jars with tight covers, and use it in place of cracker-crumbs or flour on all fried meat, croquettes and potato and squash cakes. Mix some of it with any croquette material of which you have short quantity, and add it to hamburg steak and meat-loaves. By far the better use of stale bread is making it into bread again.

Crumb Loaf.—Two beaten eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, a pinch of salt and one tablespoonful of sugar. Stir in sufficient bread-crumbs to make a thin batter, then add flour enough to thicken like corn-bread, and one teaspoonful of baking-powder. Bake quite brown, and eat warm either for breakfast or supper, as desired.

Crumb Yorkshire Pudding.—Four beaten eggs, two thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, salt to taste, one cupful of bread-crumbs, flour enough to thicken like batter-bread, and one teaspoonful of baking-powder. Pour in the baking-pan with a roast of beef or pork when the meat is nearly done. Bake brown, and serve with gravy poured over it.

Crumb Griddle-cakes. — For these, cold biscuit, muffins, gems, brown bread, corn-bread or yeast bread may be used, or a mixture of all or any. If the bread is dry, cut it in small pieces and soak a short time in sweet milk or water. Make an ordinary griddle-cake batter, but have it very thin, and then stir in crumbs enough to bake nicely. These griddle-cakes are delicious, but should be made with baking-powder, as soda and sour milk make them less light. Cold corn-bread alone makes excellent cakes. The yeast crumb cakes are very nice served with a pudding-sauce as a dessert, especially if they are baked a pale brown and of small size.

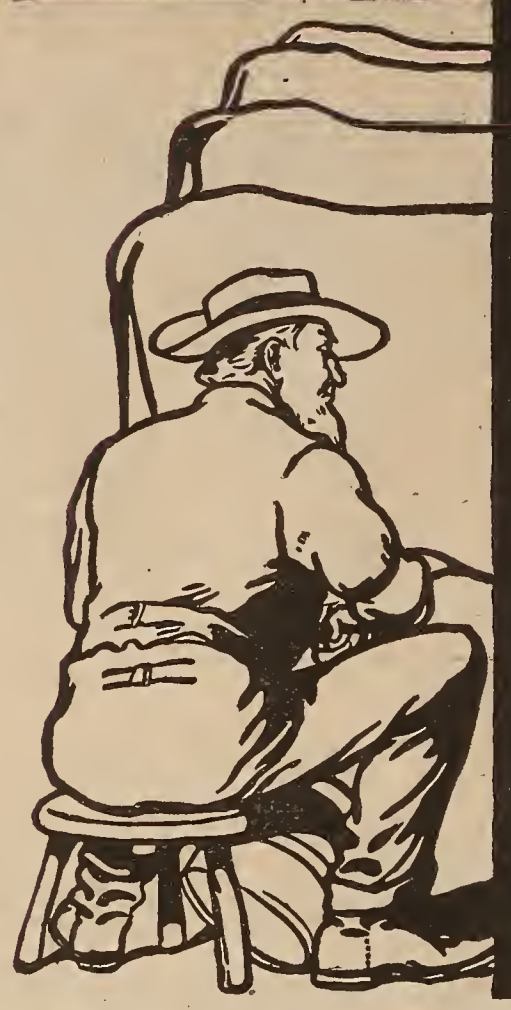
Crumb Fritters.—Two beaten eggs, one half cupful of sweet milk, one half cupful of yeast-bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, and flour enough to make a batter. Drop from a spoon in small pieces into hot fat. Drain, and serve with sauce or syrup. Cake-crumbs may be used in these fritters with good results.

Crumb Shortcake.—At least half cake-crumbs may be used in this. Make as for crumb loaf given above, but bake in a shallow pan. When slightly cool split the layers, butter, and spread with berries or fruit. Eat with cream.

Bread Garnishes.—Stale bread properly prepared makes a pretty garnish for many dishes. If the bread is in slices and is hard, steam until it can be cut with the fingers, then fry a light brown in a kettle of hot fat. Dust with salt and pepper, and serve in a ring at the edge of the platter. Or cut the bread in tiny rounds or balls, and fry. The small irregular crumbs and scraps that accumulate may be cut into suitable pieces, and fried a crisp brown in the pan in which steak or chops have been cooked. Season with salt, pepper, a bit of parsley if liked, and serve in a ring edging the chop-platter.

Bread Croquettes.—These are a delicious garnish as well as a desirable separate dish. Put one tablespoonful of fresh butter in a frying-pan. When it is melted, add one heaping tablespoonful of flour, and stir, but do not brown. Add salt and pepper and one cupful of sweet milk. When cooked thick, stir in a beaten egg. Take from the fire, and stir very stiff with bread-crumbs. Mold into balls, and fry in deep hot fat. Vary the flavor, if desired, with kitchen bouquet, minced parsley or onion, and bits of cold meat or oysters chopped fine.

Breaded French Toast.—This is used as a garnish to fried ham and pork-chops, and also as a sweet dish. Cut stale bread in slices, and dip in a mixture of two beaten eggs, to which add one half cupful of sweet milk. Drain a moment, roll in crumbs prepared for breading, and fry, preferably in deep fat. If for a garnish, cut the bread in triangles of small size before frying. As a sweet dish for breakfast, roll in powdered sugar, or spread with butter, sugar and a dash of cinnamon or nutmeg, or serve with fruit-sauce or syrup.—Sharlot M. Hall.



Milking Time

is the farmer's daily harvest. Unlike the raising of crops or of beef cattle the dairy account can be balanced almost daily. This enables the dairy man to know at any time whether he is getting all that he should on his investment. If the cow's food is not assimilated or is not of the right sort to make milk the results show at once in the milk pail. With these facts in view we ask every cow keeper to make this experiment.

If you have just one cow, weigh or measure the milk for ten days, then for ten days continue the same ration and add Dr. Hess Stock Food as directed; if you don't have a notable increase, sufficient to pay for the *stock food* many times over, your money will be refunded.

Or, if you have a herd, feed Dr. Hess Stock Food to every other cow down the line as you have them stationed; otherwise give to all cows exactly the same feed, continue this system of feeding two weeks, measure or weigh the milk of those getting the *stock food*, and those that don't.

These tests will show that a greater quantity of milk is produced from the same ration when

Dr. Hess Stock Food

is fed. A. Holmquist, Moorhead, Minn, says: "I fed Dr. Hess Stock Food to my dairy herd of thirty cows, one feed a day for one week, and found that the flow of milk increased five gallons per day. I then gave two feeds per day and the milk increased to ten gallons per day. To further test the Stock Food I gave up feeding it and the milk decreased the ten gallons it had gained. I now feed Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly."

It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), that makes the grain and other foods digest properly, allowing the least possible amount of nutrition to pass off as waste, and relieves the minor stock ailments. Good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

5¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail, $1.60 (Except in Canada and extreme West and South.) **Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.**

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two-cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES

Sold for $50 On 30 Days' Free Trial Plan



BUILT "ON HONOR"

1905 SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL TOP BUGGIES ARE GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS JUST FOR THAT REASON.

Would we **dare**, even were we so inclined, slight the construction of **Split Hickory Special Top Buggies** and allow flaws and deficiencies to creep in, when each and every buggy goes out with a factory guarantee good for two years? No! Such a policy would be ruinous to our business, for within a comparatively short time letters of complaint would flood our office and the profits on our business would soon be swept away. It's because we **know** that every stick of timber that enters into the making of our vehicles is **split hickory** (not sawed) thoroughly seasoned and with the wear of iron in it, and that all other materials used are the best that money can buy, that we give this guarantee. It's because we employ the most skilled and competent workmen in the carriage trade that we guarantee workmanship as well as materials. Our buggy bodies have a 16-coat foundation of paint, oil and lead, and all woodwork is carried 100 days in pure oil and lead before priming. This only gives you an idea of the almost infinite pains we take in every part of our immense factory, to insure absolutely perfect results.

Our sales methods are unique. We do not do business with the jobber or the dealer. We have no agents. We deal with the people direct, through advertising in reliable publications, and give **them** the benefit of the wholesale price. We have the powerful influence of hundreds of satisfied customers, who have purchased buggies from us through our advertisements in this paper. During all the years that we have been selling to the users direct through advertising, not one editor has received a complaint from a subscriber, that Split Hickory Buggies were not as represented. It is a record to be proud of, because we've earned it by fair dealing.

Our 1905 Split Hickory Special is in a class by itself. Here are some of the exclusive features that place it there:

Long Distance Collinge collar axles, quick shifters, Padded Patent Leather Dash, Rubber Padded Steps, Roller Rub Irons, Full Length Storm Apron, No 1 Best Quality Leather Quarter Top, all Wool Headlining, 16 ounce Green Broad cloth Cushion and Back, Spring Cushion and Panel Spring Back, Boot, Full Length Velvet Carpet, Arched or Dropped Axles, Choice of any width of Body, Either Three or Four Bow Top. Reinforced Shafts with Heel and Corner Braces.

We also manufacture a full line of Buggies of all styles, Driving Wagons, Runabouts, Phaetons, Stanhopes, Surreys, Carriages, Spring Wagons, Carts and Harness. **Our Split Hickory Catalogue for 1905** has 192 pages and is by far the handsomest we have ever issued. It explains fully our liberal terms of sale, quotes absolutely lowest wholesale prices and is elaborately illustrated Sent free on request. Write us at once.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Phelps, Pres.) STATION 23, CINCINNATI, O.

32 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.



No. 628. Leather Top Buggy with Leather Covered Bows and ¾ inch rubber tires. Price complete $68. As good as sells for $25 more.

We Have No Agents

but ship anywhere for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. We make 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.

Our large Catalogue is FREE. Send for it.



No. 327. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete $73. As good as sells for $25 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM SHOES

Made to stand the hard rubs the farmer gives his shoes. Specially selected hard wear leather. Soles, double fastened by stitching and brass screws. Sent express paid to any part of the Union for $2.25.

Made by Rice & Hutchins, makers of good shoes for over a third of a century.

Send for free catalogues of Old Homestead, Waterking, Shedwater, Hard Knocks Shoes, —each best for the purpose intended.

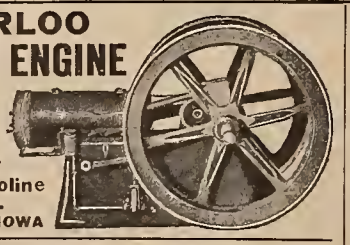
AWARDED GRAND PRIZE at St. Louis Exposition

RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., Boston.

WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE

Frost-proof and cannot Freeze.

Write for illustrated catalogue.



Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.

WATERLOO, . IOWA

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

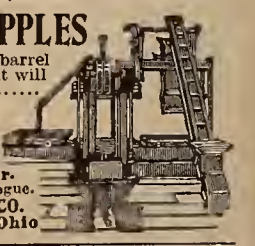
in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 15. Send for it. It is FREE.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

HOW MANY APPLES

does it take to make a barrel of Cider? No matter; it will take less if you use a.....

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS



and the cider will be better, purer and will keep longer. Don't buy until you get our Catalogue.

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. 6 Main Street, Mt. Gilead, Ohio

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Millions of them. Prices $1.25 per thousand up. Grown under special care with the view of producing plants of the highest quality that will yield abundant crops of large, fine berries. These are the kind of plants that you get if you buy of

W. W. Thomas, the Strawberry Plant Man

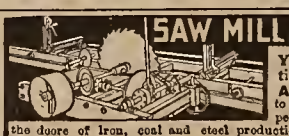
Write for prices. **Anna, Illinois**

WELL DRILLING Machines

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

SAW MILL MACHINERY



You have only to investigate the merits of **American Saw Mills** to be convinced of their superiority. Factory right at the doors of Iron, coal and steel production. Lowest freight rates. Prices just right too. Five sizes portable saw mills. Edgers, trimmers, shingle machines, lath mills, cord wood, cut-off and rip saws, steam and gasoline engines, feed mills. Supplies of every description. Free catalogue. Ask for it. Describes everything in detail.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.

602 Engineering Bldg. **New York City.**

The Family Physician

By R. B. HOUSE, M.D.

Consumptives Barred

THE United States Civil Service Commission has recently issued an order requiring all applicants to be examined physically. It has been decided that hereafter all persons suffering from phthisis pulmonalis will be refused employment in the post-office or in any other government position from which they may spread contagion.

◈

Nervousness

J. L. B. asks: "Will you tell a good remedy for nervousness? My daughter is greatly afflicted. She feels a sensation like the prick of a fine rose-thorn, and jerks her limbs as a result."

There are a great many remedies for nervousness, and much depends upon the cause of the nervousness in the selection of the remedy. In your daughter's case Passiflora tincture, four or five drops for a dose, and taken four times daily, or one sixtieth of a grain of strychnia taken morning and night, would be indicated.

◈

Physical Culture

O. H., Illinois, inquires: "What kind of physical exercise would you recommend for a weakly woman?"

It would be presumptive to outline physical exercise for a diseased or weak person without a personal knowledge of each individual case. Physical culture, in order to attain the greatest amount of good for an individual, must take into consideration the employment, the habits, and the condition of the heart and other organs, of that individual, and then such exercises should be prescribed as will produce symmetrical development and strength of the muscular system and the normal physiological action of the organs of the body. The exercises for an individual who is weakly or not accustomed to physical labor will of necessity have to be very mild in their beginning. Too vigorous and protracted exercise may result in more harm than good, examples of which are found in many cases of trained athletes who break down early in life as a result of their severe training. There is something sadly significant in the recent death of Mr. William Blaikie, lawyer, athlete and author, from apoplexy, at the age of sixty-one. All book-lovers are familiar with his "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So," in which work he gave many examples of healthful physical exercise. When a young man he was captain of a football team, then "stroke" of the varsity eight-oared crew at Harvard. Among his athletic performances were lifting one thousand and nineteen pounds with the hands alone, and walking from Boston to New York, two hundred and twenty-five miles, in four and one half days. However, physical culture under proper direction will bring grace in place of awkwardness, and secure health and self-reliance for its students.

◈

Sunlight as a Diagnostic and Prognostic Remedial Measure

It is an old, even traditional, observation that the sick whose faces and bodies readily tan upon exposure to sunlight offer by far a greater chance of recovery than those whose skin remains unaltered. Rikli, the apostle of the light therapy, remarks, "An interesting and significant observation in the judgment of the gravity of a disease is to be adduced from the various grades of skin-discoloration arising during the sun-bath cure. These range, in most diverse shadings, from a bleached whiteness to a scarlet red, and later to a dark mulatto brown. The conclusions which careful observation of many years justifies are that the more rapid and complete the discoloring of the skin proceeds, the greater the prognostic certainty of improvement and recovery, and conversely the slower the skin of a patient tans, the more unfavorable the prognosis of recovery. Upon the arena of the sun-bath gallery at Veldes one observes patients who regularly avail themselves of the sun and light baths during the most intense heat of July and August, and notwithstanding remain bleached white as sheets, because the red corpuscles, owing to the internal disease process, are debarred from proper peripheral circulation. In these cases the prognosis of an incurable affection seems inevitable. A cancerous or tubercular patient, or one suffering from cerebral softening, is absolutely unaffected by such a course of treatment. It may be surmised that not only the faulty peripheral circulation, but also the morbid condition of the blood itself in such a patient, inhibits the beneficent influence of the solar rays upon the integument."—Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE



The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. It shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off of the ground.

☞It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size 24 by 34 inches. Free of Advertising.☜

MAILED FREE IF YOU ANSWER These 2 Questions:

1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?
2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Write to.....International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS MINN., U. S. A.

MADE HIS PIGS 4½ MONTHS OLD WEIGH 200 POUNDS
CURED HIS CALVES OF SCOURS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. ELGIN, NEBRASKA.

DEAR SIRS:—We have just received one of your books and a picture of Dan Patch. We were reading what some have to say about ***"International Stock Food."*** We will say that it is the finest thing ever fed to stock. We had a litter of pigs the second week of July; we took good care of them, and fed ***"International Stock Food,"*** and when four and one half months old they weighed 200 pounds. Every one says they are just simply fine, and they think my pigs are March pigs instead of July pigs. The pigs were weaned only three weeks when we sold the mother, weighing 350 pounds. It would take something besides corn to come up to that. My calves had the scours so bad they passed nothing but blood. I fed ***"International Stock Food,"*** and never lost one of them. My neighbors lost a great many calves last spring, and we not one, so I just laid it to feeding ***"International Stock Food."***

Yours truly,
ED. BATIE.



We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You $1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. "International Stock Food" is Fed Every Day to Our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¾, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, and to Our One Hundred Brood Mares and Their Colts.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Covers Over a City Block. Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Can., Containing 50,000 Feet of Space. Capital Paid in $2,000,000.00.

DAN PATCH 1:56, CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE of the WORLD. VALUED AT $150,000.

New Steel Roofing and Siding $2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for **Roofing, Siding or Ceiling for Residences, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc.** Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer or hatchet the only tools needed. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. $2.00 is our price for the flat. Corrugated as shown in cut, or "V" crimped or standing seam costs $2.10 per 100 square feet. We offer **Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at $2.25 per 100 Square Feet.** Thousands of buildings throughout the world are covered with this steel roofing and siding, making their buildings

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. Time will prove its enduring qualities. Withstands the elements, best of all roofings. At prices noted in this advertisement,

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. Ask for further particulars. **Immediate shipment if you mail us your order at once.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Our Special Catalogue No. K-34** tells all about this roofing. It also quotes low prices on **Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods, Down Spouting, Eave Trough** and thousands of other items bought by us at **Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.**



CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH AND IRON STS., CHICAGO.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW AND WIN MORE PRIZES

than the products of any other brand! Besides several **Gold Medals,** they won a **Grand Prize** for vegetables at the **St. Louis Exposition.** ☞If you intend to **try Burpee's Seeds,** we will mail free our **Complete Catalogue of 178 pages,** with beautiful colored plates and illustrations from photographs taken at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS, the largest Trial Grounds in America. **Write TO-DAY!**

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., SEED GROWERS, **PHILADELPHIA**

BUY TESTED SEEDS

Whether you have a small garden, a large farm, or just a flower bed, it will pay you to send a postal card for our large

Free Illustrated Catalogue for 1905.

It gives full information regarding the growth, care and culture of every seed we list. *Liberal Premiums free.* Write to-day. **HOLMES SEED CO., Harrisburg, Pa.**

I Turned Out $30 to $127



worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $5.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you **Free—No Experience Required.** Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catalog, Agency and Offer. Address **F. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.**

MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform anyone addicted to **COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM,** of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address MRS. MARY D. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago

LADIES: For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY Bloomington, Ill. Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED. BOOKLET FREE. STRON FIELD & CO. 132 STATE STREET. CHICAGO, ILL.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give It to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid $100,000

for the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Astbma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

S4 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU



Oven Thermometer

We will send you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a

360 Days Approval Test.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way, return it at our expense. No quibble nor trouble. We guarantee under a $20,000 bond that there is no better stove or range made than the Kalamazoo, and we save you from 20% to 40% because we give you

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We have exceptional facilities for manufacturing; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world, and we are the only actual manufacturers who sell the entire product direct to the user by mail. If you want the best procurable article at a big saving, we know we can satisfy you.

Send Postal for Free Catalogue No. 183

describing full line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds for all domestic purposes and for all kinds fuel. All of the highest quality, built with special reference to long life and economy of fuel. All blacked, polished and ready for immediate use.

All cook stoves and ranges equipped with patented oven thermometer. It save fuel and makes baking easy.



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Investigate our offer and save money.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

CROOKED SPINES MADE STRAIGHT



If you are suffering from any form of spinal trouble you can be relieved in your own bome without pain or discomfort. A wonderful anatomical appliance bas been invented by a man who cured himself of Spinal Curvature. Its resnlts are marvelous. It is nature's own method. The scientific and medical world is amazed at the work being effected. Noted physicians in prominent medical institutions and in private practice are endorsing it. The Sheldon Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengtbened, all soreness is taken out of the back, the cartilage between the vertebrae is made to expand, tbe contracted mnscles are relaxed and the spine is straightened. There is bright bope for you, no matter bow long you have suffered. We have strong testimonials from every state in the Union. The appliances are being sent all over tbe world. Each one is made to order from individual measnrements and fits perfectly. There is positively no inconvenience in wearing. **We guarantee satisfaction, or refund your money at the end of thirty days' trial.** Write for our new book giving full information and references.



PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 236 3d Street, JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

America's Greatest Newspaper

The Standard American Weekly

Three Times a Week for the Price of One

Read the Newspaper that is Read by the Million.

The Thrice-a-Week NEW YORK WORLD

is issued three times a week—that is, every other morning except Sunday. The entire news service of the New York World establishment, the largest in existence, is at its service, and it tells you of all important events promptly, accurately and impartially. Everything is reported in its columns without partisan prejudice or favor. Its object is to give the news as it is. In addition it publishes serial stories by the world's most famous authors, strong political cartoons, and elaborate and accurate market reports. No other publication gives half so much for the money. The subscription rate is $1.00 per year.

"America's Greatest Year Book"

The WORLD ALMANAC and ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 1905

is recognized at home and abroad as the STANDARD AMERICAN ANNUAL. It is to the United States what "Whittaker's" is to Great Britain and its colonies. It contains over 600 pages, and is invaluable to people in every walk of life. 1,000 topics and 10,000 facts are between its covers.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send the Thrice-a-Week World and the 1905 World Almanac and Encyclopedia for $1.10. These rates are net, and apply only to remittances made direct to this office. (Address all letters to P. O. Box 1,703.) The World Almanac and the Thrice-a-Week World at $1.10 is a bargain. It is made with a view to adding 25,000 new names to our mailing list during March.

The volume is sent charges prepaid by The World.
Send $1.10 for both Almanac and paper.

Address THE NEW YORK WORLD, P. O. Box 1,703, New York City



Wit and Humor



Collectors

Mother has a lace collection,
Sister goes for rugs;
Others go for books and pictures,
Butterflies and bugs.

One thing, though, they all omitted—
So, the whirl to join,
Father works with toil unceasing—
He collects the coin.

—New York Sun.



WHY HE WAS WHIPPED

The Russian Bear (to the Powers)—"Well, you see, I was just fighting for a dinner, while he was fighting for his life." (Apologies to Æsop.)—Journal (Minneapolis).

Double Punishment

"A young woman went into a New York restaurant for her lunch, but after a glance at the tablecloths and a sniff of the close air," says the New York "Sun," "she decided not to eat there, and started to go out. The proprietor thought that she was leaving without paying for a meal, and stopped her. In order to avoid hurting his feelings by telling the truth, the girl said, 'I find I have forgotten my purse, so I can't eat here now.' She was hurrying on, but the generous man's heart was touched.

"'My dear girl,' he exclaimed, 'you sit right down, and eat! No young woman is going out of my place hungry because she hasn't her money with her. You eat now, and to-morrow you can come in and pay me for it.'

"The young woman sat miserably down, and tried to eat, and as she left, hiding her purse, she wailed, 'That's what I get for lying! And I've got to come around to this place again to-morrow, too!'"

Presumptuous Tourists

Rear-Admiral Melville was praising the turbine-engines that he had been studying in Europe. Westminster Abbey in some way thrust itself into the conversation, and the noted sailor, ceasing his technical discussion of turbines, said, "Westminster Abbey is a grand old place for everything except prayer. They say that a devout American visited it one day, and after he had looked at all the tombs and inscriptions, he knelt on the stone pavement and bowed his head.

"A verger, frowning, tiptoed up to him. 'You can't pray here,' he said.

"The American arose in confusion. 'Can't pray in the Abbey?' he exclaimed.

"'No,' said the verger; 'if I was to allow it once, we should have 'em praying all over the place.'

"Near Kidderminster," continued Admiral Melville, "there is an ancient and picturesque church, the show of the country. It is only a show church, though; public services are no longer held in it. Well, one day, struck with the impressive beauty of the place, a tourist said to the sexton, 'I suppose there are some people who use this church for private prayers?'

"The sexton answered, fiercely, 'I ketched two of 'em at it once.'"

A Mark Twain Anecdote

The following story comes from York Harbor, Maine:

"Say, yer know thet literary chap thet hed the Furness cottage up on the hill two year ago last summer—Mark Twain, I b'lieve they called 'im. Gee! ye'd never think ter look at 'im thet he could write books!

"Wall, he uster come over ter my house an' set fer hours to a time while I spun yarns an' told 'im abaout York folks an' things. Seemed ter be real sociable-like—liked ter smoke an' talk an' joke with an old fool like me.

"Wall, one day he come ter me lookin' kind o' worried like, an' his hair was all ruffled up like he'd been aout in a stiff nor'easter, an' he says, 'Cap'n Brooks, can you tell me if there's an osteopath at the Harbor?'

"'Wall,' says I, 'they meb be, but I ain't never ketched one on 'em, an' I've been fishin' here nigh onter forty year.'

"He looked at me kinder queer, an' then said he guessed he'd go up ter the drug-store an' enquire.

"Wall, I went home an' told the old woman abaout it, an' she says, 'Yer big fool, Jed Brooks, 'tain't no fish, 'tis a bird.' So then I went inter the best room, an' took daown the cyclopedium my boy Steve hed when he was ter Harvard College, an' I'll be durned if 'twa'n't no fish at all, nor no bird, neither, but a newfangled kind of a doctor!"—Harper's Weekly.

The Needy

"It is reported," says an exchange, "that one of our newly married ladies kneads bread with her gloves on. The incident may be peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his pants on; he needs bread with his shirt on, and unless some of the delinquent subscribers of this paper pay up before long he will need bread without so much as anything on, and this is no Garden of Eden, either, in the wintertime.—Enid (Okla.) Daily Wave.

FROM A RUSSIAN PAPER.



—Inland Printer.

FROM A JAPANESE PAPER.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW

Waste of Humanity

Edna—"What did Doctor Dix mean when he spoke of that vast waste of humanity?"

Maud—"Bachelors, of course, dear."—Life.

Deafness Can Be Cured

I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises, and I Give the Secret Free

With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case, and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the ocenlt and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I

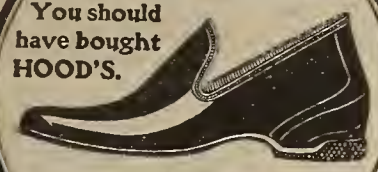


I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured.
—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatns, salves, air-pnmps, washes, douches, and the list of innnmerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cnre you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be nsed in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free, and yon pay for it only after you are thoronghly convinced that it will cure you, as it has others. It seems to make no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have heen deaf nor what caused yonr deafness, this new treatment will restore yonr hearing qnickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to your entire satisfaction before yon pay a cent for it. Write to-day, and I will send yon fnll information absolntely free by retnrn mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 1901 Auditorinm Bnilding, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.

ALL KINDS

Ever buy two pair of Rubbers in one Winter? You should have bought HOOD'S.



ASK FOR Hood's Pilgrim Heel.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

HOOD RUBBERS

TRADE HOOD RUBBER COMPANY BOSTON MARK

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

IF YOU CANNOT GET THESE RUBBERS FROM YOUR DEALER-WRITE US



WE WANT AGENTS in every town to ride and sell our bicycles. Good pay. Finest guaranteed 1905 MODELS, with Puncture-Proof tires, Coaster-Brakes 1903 & 1904 Models of Best Makes..... **$10 to $24**

$7 to $12

500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models good as new **$3 to $8**

CLEARING SALE at half cost. We *SHIP ON APPROVAL* and **TEN DAYS TRIAL** to anyone *without a cent deposit.* Write at once for Special Offer on sample bicycle.

TIRES, SUNDRIES, AUTOMOBILES. **MEAD CYCLE CO.,** Dept. C-83, CHICAGO

SLIGHTLY USED FURNITURE



from the INSIDE INN and ten other leading World's Fair hotels **AT ONE-FOURTH COST**

Iron Beds, 50c; Dressers, $2.50; Extension Tables, $3.50; Chairs, 25c; Sheets, 10c; 9x12 Rugs, $5.00; and everything in proportion. All good as new.

Our Big Warehouse Is Overflowing Room must be made to handle our contracts. The greatest Bargain Clearing Sale ever held. Complete Catalogue sent FREE. Dept. E. E.

LANGAN & TAYLOR, St. Louis, Mo.

$6.50 **"O" Size BEAUTY**



One of the smallest watches ever manufactured. A little beauty, looks not much larger than a 25c piece. Donble hunting case, richly engraved, 14k solid gold filled, warranted by the manufacturer to wear for 10 years. Fitted with beautiful little ruby jeweled works, fancy decorated dial and gold hands. Guaranteed to keep correct time for **20 YEARS**

Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to yon by express for examination. If as represented pay express agent $6.50 and express charges and they are yours. Catalogue and list of genuine testimonials free with every watch.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Fifty years of success. The simplest and best remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

Sold in Boxes only. Avoid imitations. John I. Brown & Son

Wit and Humor

Caution and Care

JOHN MORLEY, in an address at Pittsburg, urged the American people to use caution and care in their busy lives—to do strenuous things, but to do them with forethought.

"The Scot," said Mr. Morley, "is noted for his forethought.

"A bald Scot, on a visit to London, paused to look at a display of hair-tonic in a chemist's window. The chemist, himself a bald man, came out, and tapped the Scot upon the shoulder. 'The very thing for you, my man,' he said. 'Let me sell you a bottle of this tonic. It is the greatest medical discovery of the age.'

"'It is guid, eh?' said the Caledonian.

"'Good? It's marvelous. I guarantee it to produce hair on a bald head in twenty-four hours.'

"'Aweel,' said the Scot, in his dry, cautious way. 'Aweel, ye can gi'e the top o' yer head a rub wi' it, an' I'll look back the morn an' see if ye're tellin' the truth.'"—New York Tribune.



—Maybell, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Hay—"Mind your P's and Q's!"

The New Cook-Book

Mrs. Newed—"Oh, Jack, I bought a darling of a cook-book to-day."

Newed (uneasily)—"I thought all cook-books were alike."

Mrs. Newed—"So did I. But this perfect gem gives two hundred ways of entertaining cooks, and also a great big list of subjccts they're touchy about."—Brooklyn Life.

An Easy Creditor

In a certain town of Connecticut a deacon of the church, soliciting subscriptions for a charity, experienced considerable difficulty in getting the townsmen to contribute.

To one of his neighbors the deacon said, "Oh, come, Richard, do give something."

"Sorry, Deacon," answered Richard, "but I don't see how I can."

"Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?"

"Oh, yes, the cause is good enough, but I owe too much money."

"But, Richard, you owe God a larger debt than any one else."

"That's true, too," drawled Richard, "but God ain't pushing me."—Harper's Weekly.

Considerate

Father—"What did the teacher say when she heard you swear?"

Small boy—"She asked me where I learned it?"

Father—"What did you tell her?"

Small boy—"I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot."—Detroit Free Press.

Sure Protection

The boss—"How did my wife ever come to pick a nurse-girl as pretty as you are?"

The nurse—"I suppose she wanted to be sure that the children had police protection when they were on the street."—Chicago Journal.

In Case of Failure

"But," said the young man who had just been admitted to the bar, "suppose that my practice should be a failure, then what?"

"Well," replied the old lawyer, encouragingly, "there is politics that is always open to you. Remember, there are two hundred and thirty-six lawyers in our House of Representatives and quite a few of them in our Senate."—Judge.

Why He Moved

Subbubs—"Do you really have to move?"

Backlotz—"Yes, indeed; our parlor is too small."

Subbubs—"Why, it has always seemed to be plenty big enough for you heretofore."

Backlotz—"Yes; but we've had our rubber-plant out all summer, and it has grown so beautifully since it has been outdoors that our present parlor's now entirely too small for it."—Philadelphia Press.

True to the Last

"What happened to Rolligan?"

"He drowned."

"Couldn't he swim?"

"He did, for nine hours; but he was a union man."—Yonkers Statesman.



SUPERSTITIOUS

"Why don't you go back home and get your umbrella—it's only a few doors?"

"Go back? Oh, no; that's bad luck. I'm superstitious."

Didn't Work

Mama—"Have you been fighting again, Willie? I told you to stop and count one hundred whenever you were angry?"

Willie—"But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!"—Harper's Bazar.

Evidence Undisputable

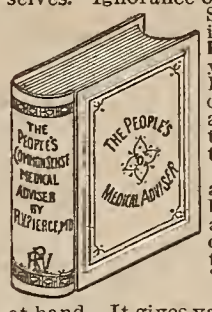
Tommy—"When ma asked me if I'd been stealing jam, I said yes."

Johnny—"Aw, get out; why didn't you deny it?"

Tommy—"I didn't have the face to say no."—Cleveland Leader.

PERSONS OF EITHER SEX

Before or after marriage should know themselves. Ignorance of the laws of SELF AND SEX leads to misery and ill-health. Do not permit FALSE modesty to debar you from such knowledge. Know about the Process of Generation, Physical and Vital Properties of the Blood, the Organs of the Body.



A great deal of sickness and a great many doctors' bills might be saved to any family by keeping a copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page free book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," at hand. It gives valuable recipes for curing the diseases that are curable without a doctor and comprehensive information about Anatomy and Physiology with over three hundred illustrations. "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only.* Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume.

CANCER CURED

How Mrs. Worley's life was saved



WARNOCK, OHIO, April 28, 1904.
DR D. M. BYE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Doctors:—I will write yon again to let yon know I am well and doing my own work. There is no sign of the cancer coming back. Yon have cured me of a cancer of the breast that four other cancer doctors told me I never could he cnred of. May God bless you in your good work. If I never meet you again on this earth, I hope to meet you in Heaven. Respectfully,

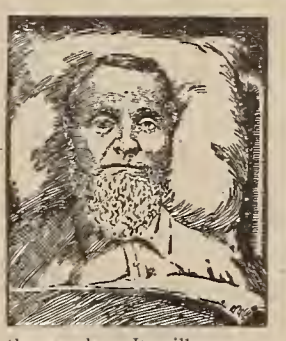
ELIZABETH WORLEY.

All forms of cancer or tumor, internal or external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the home office of the originator for free book.

DR. D. M. BYE CO.
Drawer 505, Dept. Z, Indianapolis, Ind.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How to Cure Yours FREE



I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day.
Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 651, Watertown, N. Y.

Farmers and Homeseekers

A recent number of the Southern Field contains an article of great interest to Farmers and Stock raisers on the relative place of Southern Agriculture to that of the United States and showing the relative profits of farm products in the South as compared with returns in other sections. This article is of unusual interest, showing as it does from government and other sources a condition of affairs as respects nearly all farm crops and all lines of agriculture not generally understood. Copy free upon request to M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., or Chas. S. Chase, Agent, 722 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., or M. A. Hays, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



TELEPHONES and line material for **FARMERS' LINES**

So simple you can build your own line. Instruction book and price list free.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co., 71 Central Ave., Cleveland, Ohio



This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome **WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75.** Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS, pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address

M. FARBER & CO., K53, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. **The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

WANTED Married man capable of managing large farms. One capable of managing large number of men; thoroughly familiar with farming in all its branches, and the raising and feeding of horses, cattle and hogs. Address, with references, T. W. WITWER, 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

$24 WEEKLY for man with rig to introduce Royal Stock and Poultry Remedies. Year's contract. We mean business and furnish best of references. Dept. B 4, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

SALZER'S SEEDS



Beardless Barley
The barley of your dreams; no heard; easy to harvest; always big yielding. Mr. Wells, of Orleans Co., N.Y., threshed 121 bu. per acre. You can beat this in 1905.

National Oats
The marvel and wouder! Yields 300 bu. per acre.

Billion Dollar Grass
Will produce 12 tons magnificent hay and Teosinte 80 tons of greeu fodder per acre!

Look At These Yields
Speltz, 80 bu. grain per acre.
Macaroni Wheat, 80 bu., Corn 300 bu.
Victoria Rape, 40 tons of green food.
Pea Oat, 35 tons.
Potatoes, 800 bu.

For 10c in Stamps
We mail lots of farm seed samples and catalog.

Absolutely Free
If you will send us the accurate address of three wide awake farmers, to whom we can write, giviug your name as refereuce, so that we can mail to them our great plant and seed catalog, we will send to you, free of all cost, our magnificent 140 paged catalog and a package of

Egyptian Clover
Comiug from the highlauds of Egypt, the laud of the Pharaohs, the Sphiux and the Pyramids; the laud of luxuriaut verdure and prodigal growths!!
You may send the three names ou a postal card, with full address, and he sure to give your name and address and name of this paper correctly when sending the three names.
Send this adv along. F. & F.

SALZER'S BEARDLESS BARLEY

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LA CROSSE WIS.



Revolvers

are noted for their absolute safety, accuracy and durability. Avoid inferior substitutes.

Sold direct where dealers will not supply.

Harrington & Richardson Arms Company
Dept. 21 WORCESTER, MASS.
Makers of H. & R. Single Guns

Catalog for postal.



The One-Quality Plan

employed in the manufacture of Model Buggies insures the uniformly high grade of every piece of material entering into the construction of each and every vehicle, and guarantees first-class workmanship throughout. The large output of our factory—all of One Quality, and that the best—enables us to sell to the user direct at a much lower price than dealers charge for an inferior class of goods. In our large

1905 Catalogue

you will find our complete line of One-Quality Model Vehicles, fully described and illustrated, with money-saving prices in plain figures and detailed information of our liberal One Month's Free Trial offer.

Model Carriage and Harness Co.
210 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio

WELL DRILLS

With one of Loomis' late-improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money-earning Well-Drilling Machinery made in America. Address

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, Ohio

BEE-KEEPING.

Its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsome illustrated magazine,

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.

We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and Book on Bee-supplies, to all who name this paper.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.



MAKE MONEY pulling stumps, grubs, etc., and clearing land for yourself and others. Hercules Stump Puller is the best.

Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. O Centerville, Iowa.

A Hint for the Trader

BY MARGARET K. RAILEY

"I have the best farm
In the county, I'll say;
The finest of cattle,
And horses that pay.

"You talk of your hogs,
Here's the best that are bred—
Both Polands and Berkshires,
All show they are fed.

"So I feel very happy,
Content, I must say,"
'Twas thus talked the farmer
One fair day in May.

* * * * * * * *

How changed is the farmer,
Now list to his tune
As he meets the assessor
The first day of June.

"My land is worn out,"
He says, with a sigh.
"I truly believe
You assess it too high.

"The number of hogs
I am sure I can't tell,
The measly shotes
Are all running pell-mell.

"My horses are old,
They go pretty slow;
I think you would say
They are worn out, you know.

"My notes and my money?"
Then heaves a long sigh.
"I must say I have
A few dollars laid by.

"I thought you allowed
A few hundred to pay
The running expenses
I meet every day."

I suggest to the trader
That he make the round
With the county assessor—
Then bargains are found.

For in the whole county
The assessor knows well
He scarcely can find
Anything that would sell.

◈

Juvenile Gamblers

ANY morning in Chicago or New York one may see girls of sixteen and seventeen years of age with their heads close together over a newspaper tabulation, trying to figure out "winners" during their street-car or elevated-road ride to the factories and offices where they are employed. Listen to them, and you will hear the language of the track. They know the relative reputations of the jockeys, and can talk glibly of their riding-weights and of their seats in the saddle. They know the horses and their supposed likings for track, weight and distance. They are ready for handbook-plucking.

Meet them on the way home, and you will hear them say sadly that "luck" had not been with them that day, and will see them tear up their tickets and throw them away. Only one thing is worse for these girls than losing, and that is winning. Losses may bring a tardy, dejected reform. Winnings lead to the frenzy of daily trips to the race-courses themselves; to the spurring of all wild emotions; to the plunge into the black, engulfing chasm.

Observation will show that boys take their first gambling-lessons earlier than girls. If they have sucked the poison, they will be hardened gamblers when not half-way through their teens. The idea of working for a living is lost as soon as the fever of chance is in their blood.

But though their schooling is sooner acquired than that of girls, it is begun at the same place—the handbook kindergarten—and the instructor is the same—the newspaper "dope-sheet."—Edgar Grant Sisson, in The World To-Day.

◈

Rulers Who Never Drink

Among all the European sovereigns it is said that but two are total abstainers. The Queen of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Turkey never touch intoxicating drinks of any kind.

◈

Russian and Japanese Schools

The relative difference with reference to education of the masses of Russia and Japan can be gleaned from the fact that Japan has in school one in every nine of her children of school age, while Russia has only one in every forty.

◈

Free to Subscribers

Two beautiful pictures will be sent with each and every copy of the March 15th FARM AND FIRESIDE as an art supplement. If your subscription expires before that time, and is not renewed, you will of course not receive this issue with picture supplement.

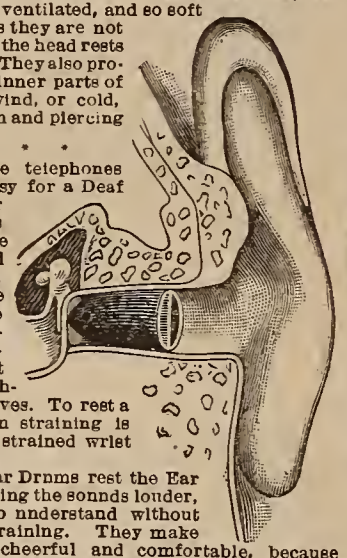
Deaf People Now Hear Whispers

Listening Machines Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Listening Machines?
They make the Deaf hear distinctly.
They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them.
And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.
Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.
They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sonnds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off.
And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind, or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

* * * *



These little telephones make it as easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sonnds as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And, the longer one wears them the better his hearing grows, because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining is like resting a strained wrist from working.
Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Nerves by making the sonnds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

* * * *

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.
This is why people who had not in years heard a clock strike can now hear that same clock tick anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson's Ear Drums.
Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured (even after Ear Doctors have given up the cases), by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound-magnifiers.
A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.
Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.
Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.
This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof.
Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co.
28 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

How does the stomach of the horse compare with that of the steer in size?
When is the best time to water a horse?
How much grain and hay should a work horse be fed?
How does the cost of raising a colt compare with that of raising a steer?
What are the principal causes of sterility in stallions?
Is it safe to work mares in foal?
How soon can a mare be bred after foaling?
What is the value of the droppings of a steer, measured by the price of commercial fertilizers?
What does it cost to produce a pound of beef?
What do you do for thumps in pigs?
How much gain in weight should you make for every bushel of corn fed to steers or hogs?
What percentage of corn passes through steers undigested?
What weight cattle command the best prices on the market?
How great "a spread" between the price paid for feeders and the selling price is necessary to show a profit?
What is the period of gestation of the different farm animals?
How long is a good boar capable of service?
All these and a thousand and one other questions of vital interest to every man who owns live stock are answered in "The Standard Feeder," a book of 160 pages, handsomely illustrated with views of prize live stock and the homes of successful stockmen. It contains the practical experience of more than 100,000 farmers and feeders who make money from stock. The price of "The Standard Feeder" is 50 cents, but one copy will be sent to you free, if you mention this paper and tell how much stock you keep. Address Standard Stock Food Co., 1506 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

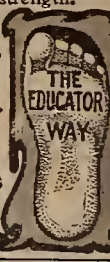
EDUCATOR SHOES

"LET THE CHILD'S FEET GROW AS THEY SHOULD."

Box, Russia and Patent Calf and Kid.
Infants', 5 to 8, $1.50 Misses', 11½ to 2, $2.00
Child's, 8½ to 11, 1.75 Girls', 2½ to 6, 2.50
Add 25 cents for delivery.
Oak Soles sewed with new Richardson Short Stitch give utmost pliability and strength.



Send for booklet about these and many other styles for Men, Women, Boys and Children.
Ask your dealer for Educators or send to us.
Take no imitation.
Educator Rubbers fit Educator Shoes.
RICE & HUTCHINS
SHOEMAKERS
15 HIGH ST., BOSTON



DIRECT TO YOU At Factory Prices.



We are not jobbers or assemblers of other people's goods—we build vehicles in our own factory. By buying direct from us you get factory prices with no middlemen's profit, you get everything that is latest, best and most durable. Our large free catalogue tells all about our no money with order plan, freight offer, 2 years guaranty and how we ship anywhere

ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

We make 140 styles of vehicles from $22.50 up and 100 styles of harness from $4.40 up. Don't buy a vehicle or harness until you have heard from us.
Write today for Free Money Saving Catalogue.
U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.,
B 516 Cincinnati, O.

BUGGIES FACTORY PRICES TO USERS 200 STYLES



SURREYS HARNESS

BUGGIES $22.50 UP SURREYS $55 UP HARNESS $4.25 UP

FREE Largest Vehicle Catalogue Published. Lowest Manufacturers Prices in U. S.
Write us to-day. You can save money. Don't Pay Dealers' Profits. Goods Guaranteed. Your Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied.
CONSUMERS CARRIAGE & MFG. CO.
2340 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

IT IS LOADED with



AGENTS WANTED **"MEND-A-RIP"** Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching

Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting
WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined
To Show It Means a Sale. Agents make from $3 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agents' price.
J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.



To Gas Engine Operators
Dynamo Ignition.
Motsinger Auto-Sparker
No battery to start or run. The original speed-controlled friction-drive Dynamo. Driven parallel with engine shaft. No belts. No beveled pulley or beveled fly wheel necessary. For make and break and jump-spark system. Water and dust proof. FULLY GUARANTEED.
MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.,
24 Main Street, Pendleton, Ind., U.S.A.

The **ONE MINUTE Sheep Dip**
Dipolene
also best dip in the world for hog lice.
Booklet, "Dipping for Dollars," free.
Marshall Oil Co., Box 23,
Marshalltown, Ia.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S



Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure will effect a permanent cure for the ailments named. Recommended by veterinarians and owners. Every druggist in America has it or can get it.
Send for Booklet.
$1.00 per can, at dealers, or by mail or express prepaid.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

FREE GOLD WATCH & RING



An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 yrs. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Zamhesi Diamond Ring, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send you the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us $2, and we will positively send you both the watch and the ring, also a chain. Address
BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 36. CHICAGO.

DeLOACH PATENT
is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.
SAW MILLS
Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.
DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 300, Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted 10 men in each state to distribute samples and collect for manufacturer. Salary $75.00 per month and expenses.
KUHLMAN CO., Dept. H-2, Atlas Block, Chicago

IMMIGRANTS' INFORMATION BUREAU. We buy, sell, exchange and rent out farms, homes, business places, and give information on how to get free government homesteads. Laborers and farm help furnished. Write to us. J. LUCOS, Mgr., 167 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 384 Springfield, Ill.

FREE INKLESS PEN and package CIRCASSIAN PERFUME, two new sensations, to introduce. Only one each to a person. Send 10 cents to help pay postage. Chase Mfg. Co., Box 285Q, Toledo, Ohio.



2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

Perfect Patterns for 10 Cents

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only ***10 Cents Each.***

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, *with a picture of the garment to go by.* These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for *every single piece* of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns.

FREE **We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.**

We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for Only 30 Cents



No. 490.—REDINGOTE. 11c. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 484.—TAB SHIRT-WAIST. 10c. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 483.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH STOLE YOKE. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 491.—FANCY WAIST. 10c. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 486.—FANCY SURPLICE WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

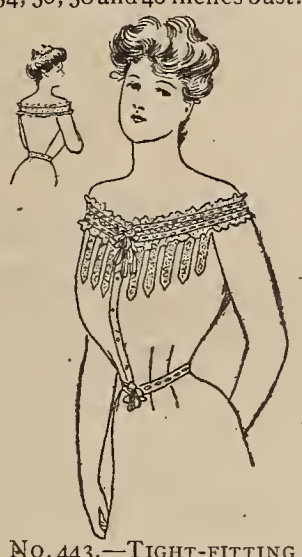
No. 487.—TUCKED FULL SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 497.—DRESS WITH HANDKERCHIEF YOKE. 10 cents. Sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 482.—WAIST WITH REVERS. 10c. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 443.—TIGHT-FITTING CORSET-COVER. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 485.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH ROLLING COLLAR. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 492.—BOLERO WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 493.—ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT. 11c. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 498.—DRESS WITH SCALLOPED YOKE. 10 cents. Sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 446.—KIMONO SACQUE. 10c. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 442.—CORSET-COVER WITH BERTHA. 10c. Sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inches bust.



No. 480.—DOUBLE-BREASTED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 488.—REEFER COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 489.—SEVEN-GORED WALKING-SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 496.—BISHOP DRESS. 10c. Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 451.—COMBINATION WAIST AND DRAWERS. 10 cents. Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.



No. 481.—TAB-YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. 10c. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 495.—DRESS WITH BOX-PLAITED YOKE. 10 cents. Sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years.

Ask for Our New Spring Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Farm Selections

Making Cement Posts

THE item of fence-posts has become an important consideration on many farms where the timber-supply has been exhausted. In a great many places it is almost impossible to go out and buy posts at anything that approaches reasonable figures. So we see on farms here and there an attempt made to use substitutes for the wood posts, such as steel, stone and cement. Iron and steel posts do not seem to be practical, on account of their short life, as well as cost. Stone posts come high, unless it is convenient to have them quarried out on the farm or near by. The cement post comes nearer filling the bill and supplanting the wood post than anything else. We have tried them, and have seen quite a number of them used, and they seem to be very satisfactory. They are not expensive, and are easily made.

The first step is to make a mold, in which the post is to be cast. This mold is nothing more than a wooden box without a lid, and made in the shape you want your post. A common form is that of the old-time sawed post, tapering from the bottom to the top. The sides of the mold should be on hinges, so that when the post is made they can be dropped down, in order to facilitate the removal of the post. The mold can be held together by means of clamps or hooks. To prepare the cement, have a good strong mixing-box, and into this put cement and a sharp sand in the proportion of one part of cement to five of sand. Some finely crushed stone may be used with the sand. Some use one part of cement to six of sand, but the less sand you use, the stronger your post will be up to about half and half. Mix cement and sand thoroughly dry, and then add water until you have the mixture in the shape of soft mortar. Lay the mold down on a couple of blocks near the mortar-box, and in it place three or four strands of barbed wire bent and curved so they will run all through the post. Then fill up the mold with "grout" (or sand and cement), smoothing off the top with a trowel. If you want eyes in the posts, to which to fasten the fence, take a heavy wire or small rod, and make some staples, which may be inserted in the post while the cement is still soft. If you do not care to wait for the cement to set, it is not a bad plan to have two molds, so that one post will set or harden while the other is being made. Cement posts will break off sometimes unless there is a rod or wire cast inside to give it strength. An ordinary-sized cement post will cost from thirty to forty cents, according to the price of the material used in its construction.—W. W. Stevens, in Rural New-Yorker.

◈

Alfalfa in Michigan

Alfalfa is yet an uncertain crop in Michigan, and is not yet out of its experimental stage. In some places in Oakland County it has done first-rate for a year, and then has died out without leaving any sign or a guess for its sudden departure. Should the attempt be made to grow it in this state it is absolutely necessary that the soil be properly inoculated. Sow on well-prepared ground in the spring, using plenty of barn-yard manure and even commercial fertilizers to make the ground especially rich. Also apply lime in some considerable quantity up to as high as three hundred to five hundred pounds an acre. Get American-grown seed—the seed grown in northern United States, if possible. Do not sow it with a nurse-crop, but sow the seed alone, and run a mower over the field as often as may be found necessary during the first year in order to keep the weeds down.—C. D. Smith, in the Breeder's Gazette.

◈

Catalogues Received

J. L. Loebs, Aberdeen, S. D. Catalogue of Northern-grown farm and garden seeds.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago; Ill. Illustrated catalogue of garden, farm and flower seeds.

German Kali Works, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. Pamphlet, "Value of Swamp-lands."

The Templin Company, Calla, Ohio. Illustrated catalogue of garden and flower seeds and small-fruit plants.

M. Crawford Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Catalogue of strawberry-plants, and pamphlet on the pedigree question.

Geo. H. Lee Company, Omaha, Neb. Catalogue of incubators and brooders, "A Thousand-Dollar Egg" and "Gems for the Hog-Raiser."

SPECIAL TO READERS OF FARM AND FIRESIDE

Sale of Rare Bargains from the Fifty Million Dollar World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MERCHANDISE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIAL, MACHINERY, ETC., AT RECORD BREAKING PRICES.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

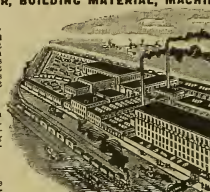
purchased the St. Louis World's Fair, thereby enormously increasing their line of supplies of all kinds, and making their institution the largest on earth. The dismantling of this exposition is in itself one of the most gigantic undertakings of the Twentieth Century. Our list of goods that we offer embraces everything manufactured. As we are constantly buying up stocks of all kinds at

RECEIVERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALES.

Our catalogue quotes the lowest cash prices on thousands of different articles covering every want. The following offers are a few samples of the thousands of bargains which we are constantly offering our patrons. Send us a trial order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed to all.

REFERENCES:

Drovers' Deposit National Bank, any responsible bank, express office or merchant anywhere. Our plant covers over 25 acres. Capital, $500,000.



SAVE FROM 30 TO 50 PER CENT

For anything needed for your farm, home, barn or buildings. Our purchases include hundreds of public and private buildings, hotels, etc. We bought and dismantled the Chicago World's Fair, 1893, the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, the Omaha Exposition, 1898, and are now placing on this market hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of materials of every kind from the

St. Louis World's Fair, 1904.

We are constantly buying stocks of

NEW GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS', TRUSTEES', ASSIGNEES' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES.

These goods are New, clean Stocks of Up-to-date Merchandise and are just as standard as any on the market fresh from the factory. The fact that our prices are as low on the items shown in this advertisement does not mean that the quality is lacking. We offer you the rarest opportunity to buy goods at low prices. You dare not overlook such a chance.

Don't wait until the material is all sold and then regret a lost opportunity. The time to buy is today.

Nails $1.50 Per 100 Lbs. 10,000 Kegs Mixed Wire Nails.

Each containing 100 to 110 lbs. and ranging from 3 to 30 penny; weight, all kinds in each keg. Special price per keg..... $1.50

Wire Staples, 1000 kegs, size ½. Per keg ... $2.00

600 kegs wire spikes. Per 100 lbs.. $1.30

Wire Nails. One size in a keg. Per 100 lbs..... $2.00

100 Lbs. Wire, $1.40

Lowest Prices on Galvanized Wire.

Wire Shorts, No. 14 gauge, per 100 lb. bale..... $1.40

Annealed Wire, nos. 11 to 14 gauge per 100 lbs..... $1.90

B. B. Telephone Wire, continuous lengths, per 100 lbs.. $2.75

Barb Wire, painted, per 100 lbs. $2.60

Galvanized, 100 lbs. $2.75

Poultry Netting, galvanized, 100 sq. feet..... 40c

Write for complete list of low prices on all kinds of wire fencing and fence posts.

Manila Rope, 7c Per Lb. Now is the time to order binder twine. Buy quick, an unusual opportunity for anything in the line of rope, binder twine, etc. at prices like these:

Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes, per lb..... 7c

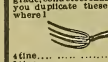
New Rope, slightly shop-worn, per lb. 8c

Manila Binder Twine, per lb..... 7c

Wrapping Twine, lb. 6c

Wire Rope and Cable at way-down prices. Tackle blocks, Rope Pulleys, etc. Big stock. Write for price list.

Steel Tine Manure Forks, 40c At this price a 3 tine, high grade, solid steel shank fork. Can you duplicate these prices anywhere!



4 tine..... 45c
5 tine..... 50c
6 tine..... 60c
Hay Forks, 8 tine..... 20c
3 tine..... 30c
4 tine..... 40c
Potato Hooks..... 45c
Manure Hooks..... 40c
Steel Hoes..... 40c
Rakes..... 20c

Sale of Steel Tools

	Each
Single bitted ax.....	$0.45
Double bitted ax.....	.50
All-steel hatchets.....	.35
Lath Hatchets.....	.40
Broad hatchets.....	.50
Steel adz.....	$0.85
Hunter's ax.....	.58
Solid steel hammers.....	.38
Machinist hammers.....	.50

New Steel Roofing and Siding

$2.00 Per 100 Square Feet

Painted red both sides, most durable and economical roofing for houses, barns, sheds and all other kinds of buildings for inside or outside use. Comes in sheets 6 and 8 feet long. This is our No. 10 grade, semi-hardened, per square of 100 sq. feet..... $2.00

Corrugated Crimped or standing seam per square..... $2.10

Beaded ceiling and siding per sq. $2.25

Imitation brick siding per square $2.25

We pay the freight east of Colorado, except Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. No special tools needed. Full directions furnished.



"Eagle" Felt Roofing

60c Per 100 Square Feet

2 Ply "Eagle" Brand, ready roofing, per square..60c

3 Ply "Eagle" Brand, ready roofing, 90c

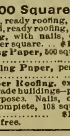
Vulcanite Roofing, with nails, caps and cement for lap, per square..... $1.75

Red Rosin Sheeting Paper, 500 square feet..... .45c

Parchment Building Paper, per 500 square feet..... $2.10

Galvanized Rubber Roofing, extensively used on high grade buildings—practical for lining purposes. Nails, caps, cement furnished—complete, 108 square feet..... $1.75

Samples furnished free.



$5.10 Anti-Freezing Pump SPECIAL OFFER IN PUMPS.

Windmill lift pumps—each $8.65

Double Acting force pumps, each..... $9.00

Pitcher Spout pumps, each..... .95c

Kitchen Force pumps (brass tube cylinder) each..... $4.50

Threaded Tank pumps, each..... $1.65

Hydraulic Rams $4.75

Water Lifts, Rubber and Leather Belting at Very Low Prices.

Paints, 30c Per Gal.

Write for color card—Free.



Hour Paint, in barrel lots, per gal. 50c

Cold Water Paints per pound..... 6c

"Perfection" mixed paints, per gal. 75c

"Premier" brand, three year guarantee, per gal. .95c

Orders Filled Promptly.

Catalogue Free

If you cut out coupon at bottom of page and mail it to us at once.



Modern Plumbing Material

We offer you a saving of 20 to 50 per cent on anything you need in this line. A sample of our prices

Handsome Steel 4½ ft. Bath Tub..... $6.80

Enameled Sinks..... $1.10 up

Water Closets, complete..$7.00 up

Wash Stands, handsome, all well finished, all complete..... $7.50 up

A Modern Bath Room Outfit, complete..... $25.00 up

Write for our plumbing supply catalogue. It's worth having.



We Guarantee

Every article on this page to be just as represented.

Money back if not satisfied.

LOW PRICES ON BUILDING MATERIALS

100 MILLION FEET OF WELL SEASONED LUMBER from the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. The finest grades of lumber were used in the construction of this grand exposition. We are offering for sale at prices far below the original cost everything in the line of building materials needed in the construction of a building for any purpose. The time to buy lumber is today. Prices are advancing. Now is your opportunity to make the necessary improvements on your house and farm buildings.

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR ESTIMATE. SAVE 30 TO 50 PER CENT IF YOU BUY AT ONCE.

Studding, joists, planking, dressed and matched flooring, sheathing, timbers, in fact lumber for any purposes. If you are intending to build be sure and take advantage of this offer, which can last only for a limited time. We can quote you a lower price on your lumber bill than anyone else. Among our enormous stock we surely have just what you want.

Best For Our Special World's Fair Catalogue.

Quick delivery to those who purchase now. Besides lumber we have for sale all kinds of sash, doors and building materials, hardware, electric apparatus, plumbing material, flags, poles, tools of all kinds, turnstiles, statues, railing, molding, iron rods, conductor pipes, save troughs, and thousands of other articles. Write today.

All Goods advertised are sold at prices as given here. Send for catalogue for complete list.

CHAIR BARGAINS

Kitchen Chairs, 25,000 from the St. Louis Exposition. Good grade substantial. Like cut. Each.. 25c

2,000 brand New. Each.. 40c

1,000 Vienna Cane Chairs. Cane seat. Each..... $1.25

1,000 Antique Reception Chairs. Handsomely carved. Polished, high back, cane seat. Each..... $1.25



1,000 Hardwood Chairs, Flat, spindle back, heavy, suitable for dining room, parlor or bedroom, used at World's Fair. Each..... 70c

1,000 Rocking Chairs, 89c to $2.50

100 Easy Chairs. Handsomely upholstered..... $6 up to $15.

500 Kitchen Tables. Large size, Drawers. Each..... 89c

Do It Now!

Send for our Catalogue today, it will show you how to save money on your purchases.

Furniture from the World's Fair

$100,000 worth of high grade furniture from the Worlds' Fair, practically as good as new.

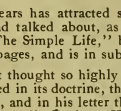
100 Morris Chairs. Reversible cushion, hair filled, adjustable back, spring seat, golden oak, polished frame. Each..... $5.50

150 Couches. Good grade velour, upholstered in the best manner. $8 to $10 values. One price..... $4.00 to $5.00

Office Desks, 200 handsome roll top, from World's Fair..... $16.00

Dressers, 2,000 combination dressers and commodes, large mirrors, solid oak, from World's Fair. Each..... $6.00

2,000 Iron Beds. Made especially for the World's Fair. All extras well built. Good as new. Cost $6. Our price..... $2.25



FORGES, $4.75 AND UP

Post Drills, each, up from..... $4.85

Mixed Nuts, all kinds, 100 lbs..... $2.50

Mixed Log Wood Screws, 100 lbs..... $8.00

Wood Screws, mixed, per lb..... 10c

Mixed Rivets, wagon makers, tinners, etc., 100 lbs. $2.50

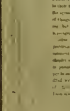
Carpets, 50 CENTS PER YARD AND UP

Brussels Carpet, handsomely designed, high grade, all wool, made for service, per yard, 60c

1000 remnants of carpets, per yard..... 10 to 60c

2000 rugs and art squares temporarily used at World's Fair, all latest patterns, all sizes, from..$1.50 to $20.00

Door Mats, (used) worth 50c, our price 35c



Gasoline Engine

2 H. P., guaranteed..... $60.00

With pumping jack..... 68.00

Machinery of all kinds, ranging from 1 to 100 H. P. Saw mills, Sellers, pumping machinery and equipment of every kind. We are constantly buying complete stocks and Sheriff's & Receiver's Sales. Ask for our Machinery News



Linoleum & Oil Cloth

150 Rolls new High-Grade Linoleum in various colors and neat designs, two yards wide, per square yard..... 85c

New cloth, width 1, 1½, 2 yards, per square yard..... 10c

1000 Yards of used carpet in fair condition, per yd. 8c

Some at..... 10c



MATTRESSES.

Cotton Top Mattresses, from World's Fair, fine single beds, good condition, each..... $1.25

2000 Dobson Wool Blankets, full size, each..$1.75 to $2.00

4000 Bed Sheets, full size, for single beds, each..... 23c

2000 Comforters, 75c to 90c

6000 Pillow Ticks, each..... 8c

5000 pillows, a pair..... 75c

PIPE, ALL KINDS AND SIZES

1 inch with couplings, per foot..... 8½c

1¼ " " " " 4½c

1½ " " " " 10c

2½ " casing with couplings, per foot..... 14c

Special Prices. See List.

Chicago House Wrecking Company,
35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

I am a reader of Farm and Fireside, send me your Large Catalog No. 34, as advertised in this paper.

Name .....

Address .....

R. R. or P. O. Box .....

State .....

You must have our Catalog if you want to save money on your future purchases. It quotes the lowest prices on everything, and contains descriptions and illustrations relative to quality and quantity to guide you in making the best selections. It contains the most attractive list of genuine bargains ever offered by any house anywhere. Write your Name, Address and State in lower left hand corner; put cross mark (X) on such items that interest you and mail us this page for full particulars and catalog. Cut out and mail us this coupon anyway, and get our catalog. Do it today.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO.

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

¶ No book in late years has attracted such world-wide attention, and is so universally read and talked about, as this wonderfully lucid exposition of the beauties of "The Simple Life," by Wagner. The book is 4¼ by 7 inches, with about 200 pages, and is in substantial *cloth binding*.

¶ President Roosevelt thought so highly of the book, and was so wonderfully and deeply interested in its doctrine, that he invited its distinguished author to visit this country, and in his letter the President said; "I am preaching this book to my countrymen." Professor Wagner delivered a lecture in Washington, at which the President presided, introducing the author in the most glowing words of praise and coöperation.

¶ It is said that John Wanamaker, the world-renowned merchant and philanthropist, is behind a movement which has for its object the building of a church of which Professor Wagner, the author of this work, is to be pastor, and preach the principles and doctrines of "The Simple Life" to its congregation.

¶ It is truly the most wonderful book of modern times, and should be read by every man and woman in this great land of ours. The fact that our own great and beloved President of these United States has fixed his seal of approval on this book should be sufficient to recommend it to every true American man and woman. It is the book of the hour, the greatest teachings of modern times, receiving the praise and endorsement of the millions the world over. Get it to-day, and read it.

OUR OFFER We will send this wonderful book post-paid, and Farm and Fireside one year, to any address for only **50 Cents**

Free The book will be sent free to any one for sending only THREE yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at 25 cents each.

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

LIBRARY

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Vol. XXVIII. No. 12 WESTERN EDITION MARCH 15, 1905 TERMS {25 CENTS A YEAR / 24 NUMBERS

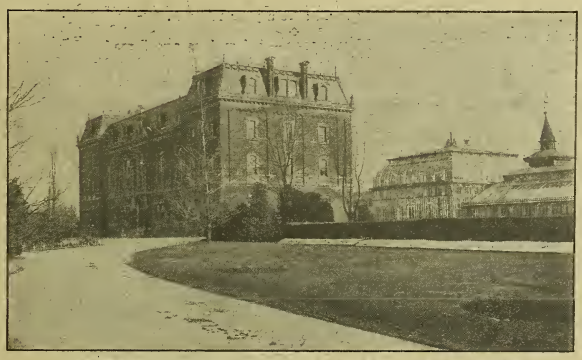
The Greater Department of Agriculture

By C. M. GINTHER

THE growth of the United States Department of Agriculture is one of the marvels of our country. From the smallest beginning it has advanced until there is no part of our national domain that is not made to feel its virile influence. As a department of the general government it is perhaps the most widely felt of all in our great system, and extends its influence to all corners of the earth. Every agriculturist in the land is the special ward and care of this great system. Its scientists are constantly engaged in studying conditions with a view to returning benefits to land-workers and stock-breeders. Its reports are printed by the millions of copies, and sent to all who ask for them free of cost to the recipient. Any subject of agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, soil-chemistry and applied agricultural science will be explained and demonstrated by the highest authorities the world has produced. The greatness of the work spreads and increases every year.

The department is one of the biggest branches of our government. For years the question of sufficient room to accommodate the hundreds of scientists and experts employed has greatly worried the secretary. The present buildings are far too small, and at this time more than half the space occupied by the various branches of the department is in rented buildings. These buildings are not adjacent to each other, and frequently are found to be several blocks apart. Manifestly this creates confusion, and makes it extremely inconvenient for all who have business with the department.

The principal building now in use is owned by the government, and is known as the Building of the Department of Agriculture. It stands in a most beautiful place on the highest ground in that part of the city. There are about forty acres of park, or mall, surrounding it, and it is likely that such legislation as will forever prevent building on this vacant ground adjacent to this department's buildings will be enacted.



THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Congress has appropriated one and one half million dollars for the erection of new buildings for the Department of Agriculture. Large as this sum is, it will probably not be more than half enough to complete the buildings as planned by Secretary Wilson and his assistants. Ten great buildings are projected, all suitable for the class of investigation which the department must carry on. It will be years before all of the ten will be completed. The immediate plan contemplates three laboratory buildings and an immense administration building. These buildings will be completed as soon as possible, and will enable the department to comply with the law enacted when the appropriations were made, to bring within these structures all branches of the department now paying rent.

The buildings as planned provide for a series of structures connected with pavilions in such a way as to make practically one harmonious structure. The chief advantage of this plan is that it can be laid out in such a way as to be added to indefinitely from time to time as the needs of the department grow. These ideas have been developed by the architects, with the result that a series of buildings has been designed the central feature of which is an administrative structure which is of a monumental character. Grouped about this great central administration building are laboratory buildings to be used by the bureaus in research work. Ultimately ten buildings will be constructed, all suitable for the class of investigation which the department may require to conduct. Each of these laboratories will have a frontage of two hundred and fifty-six feet. Extending back from one end of each of the main laboratory structures will be a wing one hundred feet in length. A large court will thereby be formed, with the entire south end open. This arrangement affords excellent light and ventilation.

The laboratories are five stories in height, including the basement, which will be for the most part above-ground. The best modern methods of heating, lighting and ventilating these structures will be installed. These buildings are for working purposes. Everything about the entire group of buildings will be fireproof and substantial. Each room will be equipped with all necessary apparatus for biological, chemical or physical work.

The administration building is designed to combine dignity, beauty and utility. There is no waste space, and all the offices will be arranged in such a way that each will have outside light. The main feature of this building consists of a central court surrounded by corridors, from which the various offices are reached. The structure will be six stories in height, including the basement. The library of the department, which is at the present time one of the most valuable of its kind in the country, will be located on the top floor of the administration building, where ample light and quiet, which are so necessary for library work, will be available.

The administration building and laboratories will present a façade six hundred and fifty feet in length. The buildings will be constructed either of marble or of white granite, and placed as they are among the beautiful surroundings of the department grounds, will constitute one of the most beautiful, inspiring and imposing groups of buildings in the city.

◈

Agricultural Notes

At last a codling-moth parasite has been discovered on the coast of Spain by Prof. George Compere, an agent of the California State Commission of Horticulture. The work of breeding them has already been commenced, and the California fruit-growers confidently expect to be relieved from the inconvenience and expense of using costly sprays to prevent the ravages of the codling-moth.

◈

Secretary Wilson in his last annual report to the President makes a special point in referring to the marked advance that has been made in increasing the sugar content of the beet. The American-grown, pedigreed seed has produced beets testing as high as twenty-four per cent sucrose, while the average of all beets from American-grown seed was 15.8 per cent in sugar of the weight of beets used. This, as compared with the usual average of eleven per cent as shown by the reports of the total extractions of the factories in the United States, shows the vital importance of using thoroughbred seed in beet-sugar production.

◈

The success which has attended the administration of the affairs of the Department of Agriculture by Hon. James Wilson is everywhere conceded. No country can boast a man better qualified for the position of secretary of one of the most important branches of the public service. The experience gained by Secretary Wilson during nearly eight years will be of the very greatest importance as an aid in achieving still more important results in the line of the development of the agricultural resources of the United States, our territorial and insular possessions.



FRONT ELEVATION OF PROPOSED BUILDINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM AND FIRESIDE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICES:

41 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY — SPRINGFIELD, OHIO — Tribune Building, CHICAGO

Subscriptions and all business letters may be addressed to "Farm and Fireside," at either one of the above-mentioned offices; letters for the Editor should be marked "Editor."

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year (24 Numbers) . . . . . 25 Cents

The above rate includes the payment of postage by us. All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and poultry journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. *When neither of these can be procured,* send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. *Do not send checks on banks in small towns.*

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelope and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar if for every 25 cents in stamps you add a one-cent stamp extra, as we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Apr1905 means that the subscription is paid up to April, 1905; May1905, to May, 1905, and so on.

When money is received, the date will be changed within **four weeks,** so that the label will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to **say it is a renewal.** If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. *Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on the label, to your letter of renewal.*

Discontinuances.—Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued should write us to that effect and pay up all arrearages. If this is not done, it is assumed that the subscriber wishes the paper continued and intends to pay when convenient.

Always give your post-office at the beginning of your letter.

THE FREE ART SUPPLEMENT WITH THIS ISSUE

The beautiful art supplements which have been sent with FARM AND FIRESIDE during the past few months have been royally received and thoroughly appreciated by FARM AND FIRESIDE readers in hundreds of thousands of rural homes. It pleases the publishers very much to learn that their efforts to make FARM AND FIRESIDE the biggest, brightest, best and most attractive twice-a-month farm and family journal in the world have been highly rewarded and eminently successful.

With this issue is sent a beautiful art supplement containing two pictures, one on either side, which permits the subscriber to have a choice and select the one he likes best.

The picture "God Speed" is one of the most famous pictures in existence, and the original painting is valued at about fifteen thousand dollars. See description on page 19 of this issue.

The other picture, "At Breakfast," is a charming work of art, portraying childish simplicity. A beautiful little girl has just sat down to partake of her breakfast, but before doing so she "says grace" for the meal. Her pet fox-terrier, as you will notice, is very deeply interested in the "eatables," but evidently a very well-behaved doggie, for while it eagerly and closely inspects the meal, it does not venture to help itself to any of the delicacies. No doubt before the meal is ended doggie will receive from the hands of its charming little mistress its full share of the repast. Rather a good all-round lesson is taught in this exquisite picture.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES FOR APRIL 1st ISSUE

"Life Among the French-Canadians"—An interesting special by C. M. Ginther on the rural French-Canadians of the province of Quebec.

"A Song of Home, and Its Origin"—The story of the writing of the famous "Old Oaken Bucket," by Samuel Woodworth, together with illustrations of the site of the Old Well and the House in which the Song is said to have been written.

"The Shad-Fisheries"—An insight into the operation that takes on gigantic proportions each spring along the Atlantic coast, with special mention of the interesting Bay Side village on the New Jersey coast.

"Housecleaning Made Easy"—A well-informed contributor tells of how much of the dread drudgery and worry of spring housecleaning may be obviated.

"Summer Care of Winter Clothes"—The wearing-apparel that has served its usefulness during the winter season must now be laid away. The writer tells how to do this properly.

New Serial Story—"A Blue-Flag Idyl" is the title of a new and clever rural story that will be printed serially. It is from the pen of Albert Lathrop Lawrence, the author of "The Wolverine," and was written especially and exclusively for FARM AND FIRESIDE.

About Rural Affairs

By T. GREINER

SILAGE WITHOUT CORN.—A reader in the state of Washington asks whether it is practicable to put up a silo for two, three or four cows, also what crop to raise for silage, as corn will not succeed in his locality. If there is one thing I miss, it is a silo. But as I keep cows (two) only for family use I feed corn fodder, hay, etc., during the winter, always chopped up, moistened and mixed with bran, meal and oil-meal. During summer they get oats and peas or other green stuff as rations in the stables, and are out on pasture in day-time. As a gardener, too, I raise a big lot of mangels, of which they receive a mess or two a day from October or November until April or May, or as long as the supply lasts. Silage would be cheaper, and if I had five head of cattle I believe I would put up one rather than continue raising mangels. Corn is the crop for silage. In a place where corn does not grow I do not believe there is any use for a silo. In the inquirer's place I would inquire about my chances for growing alfalfa, and on this, if it can be grown (and why should it not?), I would rely for green feed in the summer and for hay in the winter.

◈

BEDDING FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.—Our Washington reader tells me that bedding material is rather scarce in his vicinity, but he can get cedar and fir sawdust. The question is whether it will rot down enough with the manure to become of use to plants. "It takes a long time for such wood to rot, and it seems to injure the crops rather than help them." Experience, of course, is the best teacher. I use ordinary saw-shavings, largely pine, mostly, and at times exclusively. They make nice clean bedding, and are good absorbents. But as I have to pay from fifteen to twenty cents a bale for them, I try to use them economically, and consequently the proportion in the manure is never excessive. I use such manure right along. I have even bought car-loads in Buffalo, where sawdust or shavings had largely been used for bedding. I have never noticed the least ill effect on the crops due to the shavings or sawdust, and rather like the manure on account of its fineness. If our reader in Washington cannot get other bedding, he will have to use his cedar and fir sawdust, and if he does not use them to excess I believe the manure will be all right. If, however, ill effects are noticed, then I would pile up the manure, and let it get heated through and become rotten, even if it should take a year to do it.

◈

PREVENTING MILK-FEVER.—A few days ago I read the report of a large dairy-farmer who says that while the simple device of forcing air into the udder, even if by nothing more than a bicycle-pump, will effect a cure of milk-fever in a cow, he believes in preventing the trouble when it can be done by so simple treatment as feeding to the cow a few messes (two or three handfuls each) of oil-meal for a few days before calving, and giving her a warm bran mash half an hour after calving, at the same time abstaining from drawing all the milk out of the udder for a day or so after the event mentioned. He says that in his varied experience through a long series of years he has never yet had a case of milk-fever when the animal was treated in this way. I myself have long since drifted into the habit of treating my cows just exactly as here outlined, and have never had any trouble with my cows when coming in. I am feeding more or less oil-meal anyway, both to horses and cattle. At the time that I dry up a cow I usually reduce the grain ration and withhold the oil-meal altogether; then a few days before she is expected to have her calf I give one mess a day of raw potatoes, and start up the oil-meal ration again, and shortly after calving I give her a couple of pailfuls of warm bran and oil-meal slop. My cows invariably have an easy time getting the calf, and clean promptly.

◈

SOIL-INOCULATION FOR ALFALFA.—A reader asks about "this new fad," soil-inoculation. He has twenty-five acres in alfalfa, and wonders whether it would pay him to get some of the bacteria-tablets and try to inoculate his soil. That depends. It was reported that one farmer expressed himself as highly pleased with the inoculation idea, because "it would save him a big fertilizer-bill." If our friend has had alfalfa growing for some years, the chances are that the old fields are already well supplied with the nitrifying bacteria, and that he can inoculate the newer fields, if unprovided with them, by scattering over them a little soil from the older ones. Or if sweet clover has been growing on any of those fields before being sown with alfalfa, the bacteria will be present, also. But no matter about the bacteria, if the soil lacks potash and phosphoric acid, one or both, the alfalfa will fail to thrive. Soil-inoculation, instead of saving us the need of applying fertilizers, may really be calling for extra applications of potash and phosphoric acid. There may be cases where the soil is sufficiently rich to produce big crops, but where those special nitrifying bacteria are absent. In that case, of course, the inoculation of the soil with the specific alfalfa-bacteria for alfalfa, or soy-bean bacteria for soy-beans, etc., may give remarkable and immediate results; but where mineral plant-foods are lacking not even the most lavish use of bacteria-laden soil will do much good unless mineral plant-foods are also applied with a free hand.

◈

CLOVER AND MANURES.—An Illinois reader wishes to hear from Eastern farmers about the use, cost, etc., of fertilizers for corn and oats. "This section of the state," he says, "is using clover and barn-yard manure. We put on from three hundred to six hundred bushels of manure to the acre with the spreader." I think this man has little need of information on chemical manures. When he uses clover and barn-yard manure at the rate mentioned he can increase his yields from year to year without buying a pound of chemical manure unless he desires to hurry up matters or do something extra, when an occasional application of simple superphosphate (dissolved phosphate rock), say at the rate of a few hundred pounds to the acre, may be made. This superphosphate is the cheapest of all chemical manures that can come in consideration. It usually costs from eleven to fourteen dollars a ton here in the East, and it contains from fourteen to sixteen per cent soluble phosphoric acid—in other words, in a ton of this fertilizer you buy about three hundred pounds of soluble phosphoric acid at a cost of about four cents a pound. The application of two hundred pounds to the acre (about thirty pounds of phosphoric acid) will cost you about one dollar and twenty cents to one dollar and fifty cents, and may give an increase of eight, ten or more bushels of corn or oats to the acre—at least, it has often done that here.

◈

BLUEBERRY CULTURE.—A circular of the Bureau of Forestry describes the development of a Maine industry as follows:

"A century ago the 'blueberry barrens' were for the most part covered by a dense forest, chiefly of white pine and spruce. The forest was thinned by lumbering the pine, and the increased amount of light permitted new kinds of undergrowth to get a foothold. Fire, as almost invariably happens, followed the lumbering, the rest of the original stand was destroyed, and the undergrowth was still further altered, a great variety of valueless underbrush and weeds taking possession of the ground, together with a stand of birch, popple, red maple and other hardwood seedlings. As the fires continued to occur this hardwood growth became scrubby, and was finally entirely eliminated, and the ground became a true barren, covered with a growth of blueberry-bushes, sweet-fern, brake, bunchberry, goldenrod and sheep-laurel. With the ground in such condition its best use is for blueberry culture.

"The blueberry-owner divides his land into three portions. Each year he picks the berries from one portion, burns another portion, and allows the third to rest. The first year after the land is burned over the blueberry-bushes sprout and grow a few inches. The second year they yield a full crop of berries. The third season the crop is small and of little value, and the bushes reach a condition in which they can be burned most effectively.

"Under this system of blueberry culture the land does not 'run out' with constant use for the same crop. Where the burning has been properly done the same tracts have grown blueberries continuously for fifty years without showing any decrease in the yield. But if the land is burned over at the wrong time of the year, or the roots of the bushes are badly injured by fire, many years are required to restore the productive capacity of the tract. The best time for burning is when the melting snow leaves the ground wet and the tops of the bushes dry. After May 10th the burning is very injurious, unless the spring is very late."

◈

ARSENATE OF LEAD.—"Disparene," or under whatever other trade-name arsenate of lead is furnished, is coming to the front more and more as a general remedy for leaf-eating insect pests. An Arizona reader asks me in what proportion it should be combined with Bordeaux mixture for insect foes on cabbage, beans, squashes, cucumbers and melons. Two points should be borne in mind. One is that arsenate of lead is supposed to be more or less absorbed by the tissue of the leaf to which it is applied, thus safely protecting the leaf even when heavy rains follow soon after its application. This is a first-rate thing for vine-plants the foliage of which is not to be used for food, but it might be a dangerous application in case of cabbage and string-beans, as the poison might be absorbed by them and injure the people who eat these vegetables. The other good point about arsenate of lead is that it can be used in almost any degree of strength without danger of injury to the tenderest foliage. Thus we have in it a safe means of fighting insects that we could not reach with our common Paris green applications. The rose-chafer has thus far defied all our efforts at poisoning it. It is an extremely hardy creature, and for a long time we were puzzled what to do to prevent its ravages. Arsenate of lead now seems to help us out of this trouble. Professor Slingerland stated at the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester that this poison has been applied for the rose-chafer on grapes and roses at the rate of from five to twenty pounds to fifty gallons of water or Bordeaux, in no case doing harm to the foliage. When the stronger solutions are used, the bugs stop feeding; and the five-pounds-to-fifty-gallons rate is best because the bugs eat the sprayed leaves more readily, and, of course, die. For the grape-root worm or grape-berry moth arsenate of lead, at the rate of four pounds to fifty gallons, has also proved an effective remedy. Finally even the plum and quince curculio seems to yield to arsenate of lead. Paris green, in the strength that it could safely be applied (one pound to fifty or one hundred gallons), usually failed to do the business, but when we can use arsenate of lead in the strength of four or five pounds to fifty gallons without endangering the foliage there seems to be a fair promise of satisfactory results. A case much similar to this is that of the yellow-striped cucumber-beetle. I have been trying my luck with Paris green for this pest for years. Sometimes I thought I accomplished what I was after, but more usually the beetles destroyed the vines notwithstanding the applications. The chief trouble was, however, that I could not use Paris green in sufficient strength to kill the beetles without injuring the vines. In arsenate of lead, to all appearances, we have the remedy we want. We can make it just as strong as we please. Heretofore we have applied it at the rate of a pound or two to fifty gallons, and it has seemed to be quite effective. Probably we can make a sure thing of it by doubling the strength of the solution, and I shall not hesitate hereafter, for this enemy, at least, to use four pounds in fifty gallons. This will be likely to put a quietus on the flea-beetle, too. In short, arsenate of lead will probably be our main reliance for a whole list of the most noxious insect pests, and we need not be afraid to use big doses of it; yet I would not use it on any plant the foliage of which is to be used as food—not on cabbage, celery, nor on tomatoes, nor even apples or grapes after the fruit has reached some size.



Supplement to FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio, March 15, 1905.

"GOD SPEED"



Supplement to Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio, March 15, 1905.

"AT BREAKFAST"

All Over the Farm

Salient Farm Notes

BY FRED GRUNDY

PARCELS POST.—Rural-mail carriers will not carry parcels out to the farmers along their routes this year. When a representative from Missouri arose in the lower house of Congress, and moved an amendment to the postal-appropriation bill carrying this feature, he was promptly squelched with "a point of order." A Mr. Post, of Michigan, has filed a petition with the president of the Senate for the expulsion of Senator Platt, of New York, because said Mr. Platt is president of the United States Express Company, and very much interested in preventing any legislation in the direction of a parcels-post system for this country. It is safe to say that the petition will go into the waste-basket, and the express companies will go merrily on charging about six prices for conveying parcels about the country, and never for a moment forgetting to charge an extra twenty-five cents every time they transfer a parcel from one to the other. Mr. Platt says he will oppose all legislation injuriously affecting his company's interests. That is a sure conclusion. Whether the people of New York put the gentleman in the Senate for the purpose of taking care of his company's interests is a question. Queer things happen, or rather are brought to pass, in politics. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but I think the time is rapidly coming when they will grind out a grist that will surprise the express trust and some others of its ilk. The people of the United States will not much longer consent to be deprived of so great a convenience as parcels post for the sole benefit of the express trust.

◈

BUY A FARM.—A farmer in Kansas writes that he started out a few years ago with two horses and a runty pig that a neighbor gave him. Now he has three good horses, eleven head of cattle and ten good hogs, besides a fair outfit of implements. He has no surplus funds, but he is out of debt. Now he wants to know whether it would be better for him to buy a farm of eighty acres, going in debt about fifteen hundred dollars for it, or to rent one. Incidentally he mentions that he has a good helpmate who is greatly interested in his success.

A man who can start in with practically nothing, and in a very few years get together what he has, certainly has no business living on a rented farm. He should not lose a moment in buying a farm and beginning to work all the time for himself instead of one third or one half for somebody else. He has had experience enough to know how to farm right, and on his own land he can do so many things to help himself along that he could not on a rented place. He will be on his own farm, and will have the knowledge that every stroke he does for its betterment will benefit him instead of somebody else. He will himself reap the reward of his efforts to conserve or increase the fertility of the soil. If by any better method of tillage he increases the yield of grain, it will be his, all of it. And this fact will be an inspiration to him to at all times do the very best he can.

Besides the regular payments he will have to meet, there will be the interest; but at this time he should be able to obtain money at a very low rate, so that the interest charge will not bear very hard on him. He should keep his eyes on the successful farmers in the neighborhood—the men who are making farming pay—and follow their example as nearly as he can do so in a thorough manner. He should not attempt to do a half-section business on eighty acres, nor allow himself to be led into investments that are in the least risky. Good stock can be purchased at a moderate price, and to have such stock it is not necessary to pay extra for a name or pedigree. I have seen many young farmers spend money for fancy stock, when good stock was all they needed. I have seen a farmer pay a big price for a pure-bred animal at a public sale, when he could have bought one at private sale from some farmer that would have served his purpose fully as well. Most young farmers need cautioning along these lines.

I said this man mentioned the fact that he has a good helpmate. Let me say right here that he is doubly fortunate—in fact, the battle is already half won. When a man tackles a proposition like the one I am advising him to tackle, he is sure of winning when he has a good helpmate to encourage and cheer him and to rejoice in his success. She is a constant inspiration to him, and the thought how glad she will be when the last penny of the debt is paid and the farm is surely their own will keep up his courage in the most trying times. Thousands of farmers who own their farms and are in good circumstances began with practically nothing but strong muscles and a good helpmate. And many of them are ready to admit that if it had not been for her they never would have become the owners of a foot of soil.

◈

TILE-DRAINAGE.—A lady reader in the state of Washington asks several questions about putting in tile drains. For her information I will say that in finishing the ditch for the tile the bottom is scooped out with a tool that leaves it in the form of the letter "U," then when the tile is laid in it cannot move sidewise, as she fears. In draining an orchard, one drain half-way between the rows of trees is all that can be put in, and in time the tree-roots will reach them and fill them up. The soil she desires to drain is rather hard clay, and probably the water does not pass through it very readily. She will need to put in four-inch tile, and to put them about three feet deep, possibly a little deeper. If she can obtain gravel near by, it would be a good idea to put it on the tile a foot or so deep. If she cannot obtain any gravel, she could put a layer of straw about a foot deep on the tile before filling in. Eleven years ago I ran a tile drain through a strip of stiff clay, and about half its length I covered the tile with about a foot of straw trampled down, and I noticed that the soil drained out much quicker where the straw was than where the clay was thrown directly on the tile. After the drain had been in four years there was no appreciable difference. Before I ever put in any tile drains I asked a man who had been working at the business all his life how wide a strip a three-inch tile would drain in my heavy soil if it was put down four feet deep. He examined the soil carefully, and said thirty feet. I doubted it, but told him I would try it. The first season it drained a strip four feet wide so that I could cultivate it as early as my neighbors could hill-land. At the end of five years this strip had widened to about fifteen feet. Last season I put drains under a garden, and to get immediate results put them twelve feet apart. They are three and one half feet deep, and the tile are covered with coarse cinders to a depth of eighteen inches. Last spring, when the soil was soaked with almost continuous rains, I could see that the drainage was almost perfect, though the tile had been laid only two months.



A FARM HOME IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO

◈

Building the Farm-House

Many farmers are now planning to build a new house, or to remodel the old one so that it may be more convenient and up to date. I wish I might be of a little service to all such, for I have been along the road these kind friends are now traveling, and experience is worth something.

Suppose a new house is to be built from the ground up. The first thing to be considered, in my judgment, is the location. This should be at the most accessible point on the farm. I would not set the house too far from the road; and still it should be far enough back to afford opportunity to lay out paths and flower-beds, and for the planting of shade-trees, as well as for other kinds of shrubbery. Proximity to the well, if one is already dug, should also be taken into account, for it is a great burden to be compelled to carry water a long distance by hand. I know of one woman who contracted what will probably be a lifelong case of rheumatism by being compelled to carry heavy pails of water a long distance through all kinds of weather. Then, too, we should not forget to locate the house and barns as near to each other as may be practicable. A great deal of time and effort may be saved if this is done.

The site determined upon, a good cellar should be dug where the drainage will be as nearly perfect as possible. This should be large enough to provide storage for all farm-vegetables and fruits, as well as for the canned goods and meat-barrels. But do not make the cellar the catch-all for everything that it is desired to put out of sight. If I had my way, the cellar would be remote from the house, and it would be just as clean as the parlor. The cellar-wall should be laid up a good share of the way in mortar, and well plastered from top to bottom. Make provision for keeping out the rats and mice. This will be found to be a hard job, and well worthy the most careful study.

Not to go into lengthy details, we may say in a general way that the rooms of the new house should be planned very carefully so as to afford convenience, warmth and light. Be particular on the latter point. It never pays to be economical of sunshine. It is better to spend a few dollars more for windows and blinds than to pay them out for doctors' bills. While on this subject let me say that it is not a good plan to set out trees too close to the house. They will always shut out the sunlight and make the house more or less damp and unhealthful. I would pay especial attention to the sheathing of the outer walls of the house. Keep out the cold winds. Furnish plenty of ventilation, but do not get it through the sides of the house. Try hard to have every room in the house as bright and cheery as you can. Dark houses tend to make people gloomy in spirit, and if anybody in the world ought to be happy all the time it is the farmer folks. Make the rooms fairly high, but not so high that it will take an excessive amount of fuel to keep them warm. Have the kitchen, well and pantry as near to each other as you can. The woodshed should likewise be handy of access. Provide a good outside hatchway to the cellar, which ought to be high enough so that you can carry a crate of apples or potatoes down on your shoulder if you wish to.

Paint the house white, with green blinds, and keep it painted. One coat of paint once in five or six years, if the material is good, will preserve the woodwork in good shape. See to it that the chimneys are well planned and made of the best possible material and style of workmanship. Move in, and be happy all your lives.

If an old house is to be remodeled, the work may be more troublesome. Usually the first thing may be to raise the frame up, for almost always houses used to be built too near the ground. Eighteen inches or two feet is near enough to the earth. While this is in progress it is a good time to relay the cellar-walls if they are out of repair. I took a wall of this kind down to the very bottom a few years ago, and laid it up new, making it about as thick again as it was originally, and laying it in mortar. Then, if the frame is like many old houses, it is probably only a story and a half high. This is a good time to raise the roof to two full stories.

Along the front deep porches may be constructed. These will prove to be very comfortable in the summer-time, and always add to the appearance of the house inside and out. Good bay-windows may be built on the sunny side of the house, to let in more light and furnish room for house-plants. The old-fashioned windows may be taken out, and replaced by modern-sized glass. If no blinds were formerly up at the windows, these may be provided now.

The work of raising the frame may have necessitated the new grading of the lawn, and this should be well attended to, so that there may be a gradual descent from the house toward the road. Earth for this may be obtained from some near-by eminence that should be removed to beautify the grounds. While the work of transforming the house is in progress it is a good time to set out some nice shade-trees.

In making all these changes, do not get too far in debt. You had better take more time, and build as your means will permit, than to take upon your shoulders a heavy indebtedness. That would worry you, and take away much of the happiness you might otherwise enjoy.

EDGAR L. VINCENT.

◈

Notes

The potato crop of the United States is reported to have been twenty-six million three hundred thousand bushels greater than in 1903. Reports indicate that there will be nearly three times as many bushels for sale in the spring of 1905 as at the same time in 1904.

◈

As the result of two years' experiments made by the horticulturist of the Maryland Experiment Station the conclusion has been reached "that either bone or fish tankage is the most desirable material for top-dressing lawns, and for the city or town lawn is much easier to get, cheaper and more agreeable to use than stable manure." *

Special Notice

If this paragraph is marked with a blue pencil, it means that your name has been handed to us by a friend, and we have sent you this sample copy of Farm and Fireside, and you are requested to send 25 cents for a year's trial subscription to Farm and Fireside, and we count on you as one who will do so.

Farm and Fireside is the biggest, brightest and best farm and family journal in the world at 25 cents a year. It comes twice a month, which is twice as often as any monthly journal comes, and has more than two million readers in hundreds of thousands of rural homes.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Gardening

By T. GREINER

GINSENG-GROWING is hardly the business I would advise a man seventy-one years of age to engage in for profit. It is slow work at best, and the profits largely problematical. There are many other garden-crops that will give quicker returns at less expense and labor.

◈

CORN-COBS contain a large proportion of potash, but it takes a big heap of them to give even a bushel of ashes, and these ashes are light. I do not know of any better way to utilize the plant-foods in corn-cobs for our crops than to burn the cobs and apply the ashes as a top-dressing. That they would be very effective in driving wire-worms away, however, is a matter of doubt.

◈

FOR GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT bushes the right location is on good clay loam in a spot not too much exposed to the full sun. Neither will do so well on sandy soil or where fully exposed to a hot sun. Currants stand more than gooseberries, however, and we raise good crops in open field. Gooseberries do well enough in full exposure when the earlier part of summer is cool and moist. If dry and hot, however, the berries often sun-scald quite badly—so much, in fact, as to amount to the loss of a large portion of the crop.

◈

"WILL CABBAGE do as well when seed is sown directly where the plants are to grow, or is it better to transplant the plants?" asks an Illinois reader. All I can say is that I have often grown good cabbage and cauliflower by sowing seed right in the hills, dropping four or five seeds, and afterward thinning them to one plant in the hill. It is a good method to follow when the soil is very dry and hot, and when we don't expect to be able to get the plants. Here we can usually grow winter cabbage by sowing seed in open ground (in hills) as late as the last week in June or by July first.

◈

CELERY OR POTATOES?—A reader wants to plant something for profit, and asks which would bring him the most money, potatoes or celery. If he is an expert potato-grower, and knows little about celery, most likely potatoes would bring him more money. If, however, he knows how to raise a good crop of celery, there is a chance to secure a number of times the returns by celery-growing that he could possibly obtain for a crop of potatoes from the same field. The potato crop is largely a product of the soil, the celery crop more largely the product of labor, of course with a free expenditure of plant-foods.

◈

"COVERING POTATO-PATCHES with pine-straw and oak-leaves," says a reader, "will keep the bugs off." I doubt it. My experience is that you cannot kill insects merely by surrounding your plants with a bad smell, and that when insects get real hungry even a very bad smell will not keep them away. But I like the idea of covering the ground all around the potatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers, etc., with coarse litter of any kind, pine-straw being perhaps as good as anything. If I had straw or coarse manure enough for the purpose I would mulch my garden-potatoes and many other vegetables, especially cauliflower and celery, every year without fail.

◈

BLANCHING CELERY.—A Missouri reader asks me to tell him the best kind of celery to plant. He had some last year, but it did not blanch fully enough to sell well in his markets. He used the board method. The only celery that a person with little experience in the business can be advised to grow is one of the self-blanching sorts. White Plume is probably more easily grown and blanched than any other sort I know of. Next in consideration comes Golden Self-Blanching. The latter is a better seller, on account of its better quality and rich golden color, but it is not as thrifty a grower as the White Plume. For a beginning it is better to set plants in single row, six to eight inches apart, and blanch with boards wide enough so that only the tips of the leaves are showing above the edges of the boards. This will surely blanch fit for market the two kinds of celery here mentioned in a very few weeks of good growing-weather.

◈

LIQUID VERSUS DUST SPRAYING.—J. B., an Arkansas reader, gives me his experience as follows: "For sixteen years we sprayed our vineyards with the Bordeaux mixture by means of different sprayers. The result had always been very satisfactory, as the vines were kept almost free from black rot and mildew. But having heard much talk about the dust-spray and its many advantages, I bought a dust-machine for fifteen dollars, and in the spring of 1903 I prepared the dust according to the manufacturer's directions, and dusted the vines about eight times during the spring and summer, but did not find it as effective in controlling mildew and black rot as the four or five liquid sprayings which I formerly gave to my vines. The dusting itself was the most disagreeable, nasty and sickening job I ever did. I got full of the dust all over outside, and inside, too. The least current of air was enough to blow the dust everywhere except where wanted. One season's trial was enough for me. I gave my dust-machine away, and again resorted to the liquid-spray method." Who is the next to report, pro or con?

◈

PIPEY CELERY.—In regard to the real cause of hollow stalks in celery we are yet somewhat in the dark. In a pamphlet issued by the Hendersons ("Best Methods of Growing Vegetables") the cause is given as follows: "A somewhat common trouble with celery is what is generally called 'pipey'—that is, hollowness of the stems or stalks. Although under ordinary conditions the stalks should never be pithy or hollow, yet we have found that now and then even the most solid kinds of celery have become more or less hollow when planted in soft, loose soils, such as reclaimed peat-bogs, where the soil is mostly composed of leaf-mold; in fact, on heavy or clayey soils the celery will invariably be specifically heavier than on lighter soil." I believe this is true enough. At least, we have at times looked for the cause of this trouble in the lack of mineral plant-foods in the soil, and sought the remedy in applications of big doses of potash, possibly with the addition of superphosphate. But there must be still another cause, and we have looked for it in the seed. Last year I tested French against American grown seed, obtained from three different seedsmen. The differences then were slight, however, and seemed to be in favor of the French seed. The trials will be repeated this year.

◈

POTASH FOR CABBAGE.—A reader in Knowlesville, N. Y., proposes to apply a solution of potash in place of clear water when setting his cabbage-plants by machine, and to apply potash in solution to his growing corn, also. He is paying from twenty to twenty-four dollars a ton for his regular brand of fertilizers, and he thinks he is not getting much potash for his money. In all probability he is getting next to no potash in a fertilizer which he can buy at twenty dollars a ton. Such a fertilizer consists mostly of dissolved phosphate rock, and just what is needed for cabbage and cauliflower is lacking. The one element of plant-food which these crops, and corn to a smaller extent, need more than any other is potash. Cabbage-growing uses up vast quantities of that particular plant-food, and a few crops grown on the same land will soon exhaust ordinary soil of potash. What is wanted to make up the deficiency in a case like that is muriate of potash, and it may be applied in heavy doses, up to five hundred pounds and more to the acre. It is useless to attempt growing good crops of cabbage, or corn after cabbage, on "partly starved" soil. The application of a cheap fertilizer will help matters but little. The free use of potash, either in the muriate form, as mentioned, or in unleached wood-ashes, will most likely be what will give the desired results.

◈

FROM THE SEED-CATALOGUES.—To the Livingston Seed Company, either as originators or introducers, we are indebted for a whole long list of our best tomato varieties. They have set the pace, and others have had to follow. In their new catalogue I notice first of all a new tomato, the Globe. Heretofore the varieties sent out having a distinct globe shape or elongated form were uniformly lacking in solidity and quality. This new kind is claimed to be very solid, and excellent both for forcing and for field-culture; color, a fine glossy rose tinged with purple. This firm introduced the Honor Bright tomato in 1897. Among other vegetables listed in this catalogue I find Eureka First Early cabbage.

W. W. Rawson's catalogue has a beautiful design, in relief, of double hollyhocks on the front cover-page. This is one of the flowers easily raised from seed, and when once planted (best in groups) it will give a wealth of showy flowers year after year. Rawson also lists Livingston's Globe tomato. One of the vegetables given prominence by color-design on the back cover is Crosby's Egyptian beet. This is one of the varieties that can be depended upon to give us nice marketable table-beets of first quality as early as we can expect to have beets ready. Rawson also offers Pan-American strawberry plants ("the wonderful new everbearing strawberry") at one dollar apiece, or ten dollars a dozen. I have had no success with this strawberry. Not a single runner-plant could I get in two years' time, and only a very few berries, either in spring or fall, and these of inferior size and quality. Probably my soil does not suit this new sort, and it may be that the experience of other readers who may have tried it is different. I will welcome reports.

Fruit-Growing

By S. B. GREEN

CRANBERRIES ON UPLAND.—J. H., Harrison, Ohio. You can undoubtedly grow a few cranberries near your water-pipe if you will look after them. The best soil for this purpose is a rather heavy retentive clay loam in which a small amount of muck has been mixed. I have seen just as nice cranberries raised in a moist location on upland as I ever saw anywhere.

◈

TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.—J. M. C., Centralia, Mo. I have no doubt but that lard and sulphur applied to trees would protect them from rabbits. It is, however, considerable work to put on such a covering, and I am inclined to think that just as good protection would be had by using cement wash or whitewash, carbolic acid and Paris green, as recommended in these columns a short time ago.

◈

PROPAGATING ROSES.—M. L. H., Bradford, Pa. Roses are not easily grafted, as the wood is generally very pithy. I would suggest that probably the best way for you to get a single climbing rose on to your yellow rose would be to insert buds for this purpose—either in the spring, after growth has started slightly, or else about the first of July. If you decide to do this in the spring, then you should cut scions with good buds on them before growth starts, and put them in an ice-house or other cool place, to stay until the bark will peel from the rose-plant to be grafted. If you decide that you wish to try grafting the roses, the best form of graft for you to use is what is known as splice-grafting. In this neither the scion nor the stock is split, but the parts are cut as in whip-grafting, and then laid together and tied tightly in place.

◈

WRAPPING ROOT-GRAFTS.—S. D. C., Mountain, Wis. I think it just as well to wind root-grafts with waxed strips of cloth as to treat in any way I know of, providing, however, that the cloth is not so strong but that it will give way to the growing root. I have used cloth in the small amount of root-grafting that I have done for many years. However, some of my friends who do a large amount of root-grafting prefer to use waxed brown paper, and then cut it into narrow strips. You could make a good job by winding with cotton waste or yarn, and then covering with wax, but it would take more time and would be no better than covering with cloth or paper. Some of the largest nurseries do not use any wax on their root-grafts; they merely tie the union together with a piece of string. I think, however, that in unfavorable conditions it is a good plan to have the joints well protected by wax.

◈

LOCUST OR CATALPA FOR MICHIGAN?—E. H. K., Vermontville, Mich. The catalpa will make something of a show even between latitude forty-two and forty-three degrees in Michigan, but I would hardly think of planting it there for a timber-tree, although in favorable locations I think it might do well. I know it will do well considerably further north, and in a more severe climate than that to which you refer, but it is unreliable there. In the Mississippi Valley I doubt if there are many real sound catalpa-trees north of central Iowa, which seems to be about the northernmost limit of its successful culture for timber. This tree grows, however, as far north as Minneapolis, and is used there to beautify the parks, but it occasionally kills back to the ground and then sprouts anew. The locust, however, is perfectly hardy for you, and will make good small-post timber in quicker time than the catalpa. I do not know as to the abundance of the locust-borer. If it is prevalent, however, it will interfere with the successful growing of this tree. In order to raise five thousand plants of either of these trees I would suggest that you sow about two pounds of seed. The catalpa-seed will need no treatment before planting. The locust-seed, however, should be scalded by putting it in a pan, and then pouring on hot water, and allowing the seed to stay until the water is cool, when the water should be poured off and the swollen seeds removed. This should be repeated until all the seed is swollen, when it should be planted at once. If the seed is not treated in this way a large portion of it will not germinate until the second year.

◈

PLUM-POCKET AND PEACH-LEAF CURL.—F. J. J., Parkers Prairie, Minn. The tree-peddler who told you that spraying with hellebore solution would kill plum-pocket probably had little idea of what he was talking about. This disease is caused by a fungus which enters the fruit before or just after the petals of the flowers have fallen. It is probable that the spores are spread during the autumn and the latter part of the winter, and that they remain in and about the buds ready for growth in the spring. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture during the latter part of the winter, so as to coat the buds and twigs with this material, is undoubtedly sufficient to very materially reduce injury from this source, and often to prevent it altogether. Treatments of this kind are the only satisfactory remedies for this pest. It is often stated that this trouble is caused by cold weather or winds from certain directions. It is probable that there is some connection between the growth of the fungus and favorable or unfavorable weather conditions, but on the other hand the direct cause of it is the spores or seed of the fungus, and without this fungus we would never have the disease. The fruit-grower who told you that the only remedy for the disease is to dig up and destroy the trees and start anew undoubtedly had the best intentions, but he is certainly wrong, as I well know from the fact that I have had trees on the university experiment farm that have been badly infested with plum-pocket, and by carefully picking and destroying the plum-pockets for a few years I have succeeded in checking the disease, showing that even where fungicides are not used the disease may be kept in check by destroying the pockets, through which the source of infection comes each year. The disease known as peach-leaf curl may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture the same as the plum-pocket. It is caused by the same fungous disease.

◈

ORNAMENTAL TREES IN MINNESOTA.—J. G., Springfield, Minn. Catalpa speciosa is not safe for general planting in Minnesota, but it is desirable to use in very favorable locations in a small way on account of the very beautiful flowers. Horse-chestnut is not hardy. What is known as the Buckeye horse-chestnut will do very well in favorable locations, and makes a pretty tree, but is not nearly so conspicuous as what is commonly known as the horse-chestnut. Carolina poplar is a form of the common cottonwood, but an improvement on it. I would not recommend planting it in large quantities, with the expectation that it would be permanent. It is, however, all right for use as a pioneer tree and in a small way to give variety to ornamental planting. The American linden is one of the best ornamental trees for Minnesota and Wisconsin. What is known as the Wisconsin weeping-willow is the best weeping-willow to use. In very severe sections it is not satisfactory, but generally does well in favorable locations. Norway maple is satisfactory, but of slow growth. Wier's cut-leafed silver maple stands well on good soil and makes a pretty tree. The white elm is one of our most desirable street-trees for all the Northern states. Buckthorn is seldom used except as a hedge-plant, for which purpose it is well adapted. We use it here for screens occasionally, for which purpose it is well adapted, as single specimens make nice large bushy plants. If you start with seedlings one foot high the plants should reach a height of four feet in two years on rich soil. They will be improved in shape, however, if they are shortened back occasionally. Evergreens eight feet high may be transplanted, but the work can be done much more satisfactorily with spruce, arbor-vitæ and red cedar than with the pines. In the case of any of these evergreens, however, they are much more liable to transplant well if they have had their roots trimmed about two years before they are moved.

Keep the Boys Near to Nature



With a STEVENS

make manly men of them—strong of arm, quick of eye and steady of nerve. There is nothing a boy enjoys more than a good gun, and there are no better or safer guns made than "Stevens."

FREE PUZZLE—Our clever "Rifle Puzzle" will be mailed postpaid if you ask for it—it's fascinating; "easy when you know how."

Send for Our Free Book of 140 pages which tells about the "Stevens"—gives pictures and prices, with many interesting articles on hunting, target shooting, rifle hints, etc., enclosing 4c. to cover postage.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.,
850 Pine Street,
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Vaughan's Seeds

28th ANNUAL CATALOGUE
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs and all Garden Supplies

Chicago and New York

Seeds grown by men who know the business and put up by experienced help.

You will find our seeds as carefully handled as a druggist's prescription.

Two Grand Prizes and 20 Gold and Silver Medals awarded our displays at St. Louis, equal to all other American Seedsmen combined. This catalogue tells why.

It also tells how beginners can make REAL money growing vegetables and plants from Vaughan's Seeds. If you want the best Flower and Vegetable Seeds that can be had, write for this catalogue today. 130 pages—28th year—20 Greenhouses. We invite you to visit our stores.

Vaughan's Seed Store

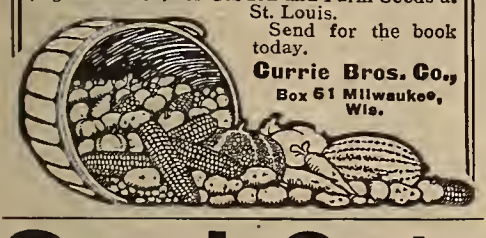
CHICAGO 84-86 Randolph St
NEW YORK 14 Barclay Street

YOU

should send for a copy of Currie's Seed Annual for 1905. It contains everything of known value for the garden and farm. Headquarters for the Wonderful New Hanna Barley. We received the only Grand Prize (highest award) for Garden and Farm Seeds at St. Louis.

Send for the book today.

Currie Bros. Co.,
Box 51 Milwaukee, Wis.



Seed Oats

White Siberian, yield last year 84 bushels per acre (actual). White, clean, heavy. 55 cents per bushel.

O. C. SHEPARD CO., MEDINA, OHIO

TREES THAT GROW

Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 4½c; Budded Peach, 3½c; Black Locust Seedings, $1 per 1000; Concord Grapes, $2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free.

GERMAN NURSERIES Carl Sonderegger, Prop.

GERMAN NURSERIES
Box 3. Beatrice, Neb.

20,000 Apple Trees

first class and hardy sorts, must be sold regardless of price. A full line of hardy fruit and ornamentals.

Write to-day for price-list.

AURORA NURSERIES, AURORA, ILLINOIS

SEED BOOK FREE

A book of seeds, plants, fruits worth dollars sent free. Send 10c for 3 packets of Wonders—Delicious Tomato, Alpha Lettuce, Omega Cabbage. VanWagenen, Seedsman, Fulton, N.Y.

450,000 TREES

200 varieties. Also Grapes, Small Fruits etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample currants mailed for 10c. Desc. price list free. Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N.Y.

STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

GINSENG

If you want some information about Ginseng send for "My New Book of Advice." It's free; also my Great Seed Catalogue for 1905.

F. B. MILLS, Box 382, Rose Hill, New York

BUSHEL CRATES & BOXES

In the flat—you to nail up. Special discount now.

GENEVA COOPERAGE CO., GENEVA, OHIO

900,000 GARDEN ROOTS Asparagus, Horse Radish, Rhubarb, Garden Seed, Flowers, Roses. Catalog. W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

Buhach Plantation

By C. B. MILLS

NEAR the center of the San Joaquin Valley, in California, and six miles northwest of Merced City, lies a very highly developed tract of land known as "Buhach Plantation, Vineyard and Orchard." It comprises twelve hundred acres, and lies in the midst of the "sand-land" section, which was formerly grain-land of good producing qualities. J. D. Peters bought the property in 1885, and is the present owner, only a few shares of stock being held by others. About nine hundred acres are irrigated by the Crocker-Huffman water-system, and the remainder is irrigated from wells, which are of an average depth of ninety feet. Gasolene-engines operate the pumps. There are five hundred acres of vines, eighty acres of almonds, fifty acres of peach and pear trees, and five acres of various kinds of fruit and berries, which are mostly for home consumption. Besides this acreage, there are also three hundred acres planted in the pyrethrum-plant, from which buhach is made. Vegetables also are grown for use on the place. Attention is given to cows, hogs and poultry for domestic purposes.



ONE OF THE HUGE TANKS

The buildings and all the structures necessary for carrying on the extensive industries of the place constitute a good-sized settlement. The plantation faces the county road, and extends along the Southern Pacific Railroad for one and one half miles. A depot and side-track are opposite the entrance. Adjacent to the opposite side of the property is a station on the Santa Fé road.

From twenty-five to thirty car-loads of green fruit are shipped annually, markets being found in many of the large Eastern cities. Special attention is given to the selecting, wrapping and packing of all the fruit shipped, and the Buhach Company has gained a high reputation. Besides preparing a large quantity of dried fruit for the market, about twenty-five tons of almonds are produced, for which remunerative prices are obtained. There is an up-to-date winery and a distilling-plant of sufficient size to handle the combined crops of the vineyardists in the vicinity. The annual output is about sixty thousand gallons of port wine and twenty thousand gallons of brandy, a demand for which is found in San Francisco and New York, where satisfactory prices are obtained. The several large cellars contain huge wooden and cement tanks, which hold thousands of gallons of wine—there are barrels upon barrels of wine and brandy. The grape-crushing machinery and the distillery are of the latest type.

The growing of the pyrethrum-plant is very interesting, and something few have the privilege of becoming acquainted with, as this is the only extensive pyrethrum-plantation in this country—probably in the world. A vast amount of labor and expense is involved in the growing of three hundred acres of pyrethrum, as much irrigation and hand-cultivation is necessary. Buhach is made from the flowers of the small plant "Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium." Its cultivation here was begun twenty-five years ago by G. N. Milco, in whose native country, in southeastern Europe, the plant grows wild to some extent. The name "buhach" was adopted by him or his successors as the trade-mark of the powder, but its derivation and literal meaning we do not know.

The pyrethrum-plants are small, low bushes, which are planted two feet apart in rows six feet wide. The flower resembles a daisy, and must be gathered at the right stage of ripeness, which occurs in the month of May. The harvesting is a particular operation, and an army of people are employed to do the work. After drying, the material is shipped to Stockton, where it is ground into a powder. An average of about twenty-five tons is made every year. Buhach is sold as an insect-powder all over the United States, wherever an insecticide is in demand, and the number of billions of insects destroyed by this product, including the California fleas, is beyond computation.

From twenty-five to one hundred people are employed on the plantation all the time, and the annual disbursement for wages amounts to twenty thousand dollars. In the fruit-season a number of women are employed in the drying and packing departments, and are paid one dollar for each day of ten hours, they boarding themselves. A conveyance that carries them to and from their homes is furnished by the employers. Many of the regular employees are Japanese, as they prove to be very satisfactory help, and the only cooks that can be depended upon are Chinamen. The wages average one dollar a day and "found."



SCENE AT BUHACH PLANTATION

A superintendent is in charge of the plantation, the one who is there at the present time having been manager for over fourteen years. The proprietor's son is assistant superintendent, and under their efficient supervision and sagacious management the Buhach Plantation has grown into a large and profitable concern, and it is being better developed every year.

◈

Forest Reserves Transferred

Slowly, but surely, the United States Department of Agriculture is obtaining the control of such matters as properly belong to it. The federal forest reserves, including timber-sales and applications for the free use of timber and permits for grazing live stock, have been transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The new law affects the administration of more than sixty million acres of public land. *



Go Up

Yes and stay up. Forty years some of the

Star Wind Mills

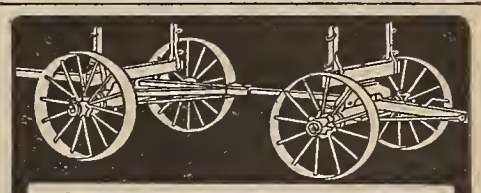
have stood and they were our first models. We are making a mill that for good old-fashioned, common sense and staying qualities beats the world, and we have got out a neat, plain speaking book, called the

"Star Book"

We send it free. If you use water or wind power, you really ought to have have the book. Send in your name today and you'll have the Star Book day after tomorrow.

Flint & Walling Mfg. Co.
Dept. 24. 89 Adams St.,
Kendallville, Ind.

Tanks, Towers, Pumps and all fittings and fixtures.



WHAT DO YOU SAY?

Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 96, Quincy, Ill.

WEST MICHIGAN TREES



are "bred for bearing." That's why we cut all buds from the best fruited, bearing trees. It also iusures stock true to name and variety. Over three million trees—913 acres. All new and standard varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, etc. Also ornamental trees and shrubs. We sell direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated catalogue free.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES,
Box 11, Benton Harbor, Mich.



EVERGREENS.

Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado.

Also *Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.*

R. DOUGLAS' SONS
Waukegan, Ill.

Mention this paper



EVERGREENS

forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, $1 to $10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free.

D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Millions of them. Prices $1.25 per thousand up. Grown under special care with the view of producing plants of the highest quality that will yield abundant crops of large, fine berries. These are the kind of plants that you get if you buy of

W. W. Thomas, the Strawberry Plant Man
Write for prices. Anna, Illinois



SPRAY PUMPS

"The Daisy" A Money Maker for Farmers, Fruit Growers, Housekeepers. 300,000 in use. Kills bugs and insects. Has rubber hose, perfect nozzles and valves. No. 1, tin, $1.00; No. 2, iron, $1.50; all brass, $4.00. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Write

Hurraw & Son, Box B, Wilmot, O.

Save Your Trees vines and plants from the ravages of scale, fungi and worms. *Neglect means no crop.* Spray with Excelsior Spraying Outfits and save the fruit. Send for free descriptive catalog. *Do it now.*

WM. STAHL, 109-B Quincy, Ill.



YOU going to buy a HARROW Want Best for least Cash.
WE make that kind. PAY FREIGHT. Cat. free. Write for price.
G. H. POUNDER, No. 15 Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
I NO YOU



Pot Bellied Calves

are neither pretty nor profitable. This condition arises from overfeeding, causing gas to accumulate in the stomach with accompanying indigestion, constipation and scours. It is remedied by

DR. HESS Stock Food

the old reliable digestor and conditioner.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), that tones up the organs of digestion and assimilation. Rapid development and immunity from the diseases common to the calf is made possible while increasing the vitality, and carrying the young stock beyond the danger point.

5¢ per lb in 100 lb sacks, 25 lb pail $1.60 — Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.

Sold on a Written Guarantee.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

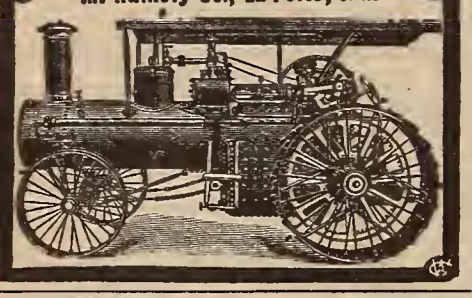
52 YEARS

Constantly doing one thing—always improving, strengthening, simplifying, making better and better—that's the reason why

RUMELY
TRACTION ENGINES

give such universal satisfaction; that's why threshermen prefer them. Our catalog is full of other good reasons. It's free; write for it today.

M. Rumely Co., La Porte, Ind.



GOOD AGENTS WANTED



GRIND SMALL GRAIN AT HOME

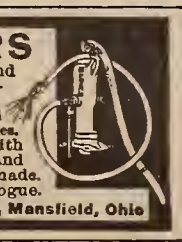
Don't pay out grinding charges having a large amount of grain ground at the mill, which grows stale before being used. The

Black Hawk Grist Mill

grinds wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, and in fact all small grains, fine or coarse as desired, either for table or farm use. You can grind as much as you need for your immediate wants, thus insuring fresh ground grain at any time. The **Black Hawk** not only pays for itself by saving grinding charges, but is a constant money-maker for you. Poultry raisers find the **Black Hawk** invaluable for cracking corn. The mill is simple in construction, easily taken apart, cleaned and set up. The grinding-plates are of hardest metal, all the bearings are chilled, and the long malleable iron crank makes grinding easy. All parts are interchangeable and can be replaced at any time. **Sent prepaid on receipt of $3.00.**

A. H. PATCH, Sole Manufacturer, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

SPRAYERS



Barnes Pump Line. Single and double acting. High-grade iron and brass. Bucket, Knapsack, Barrel Pumps, Nozzles and Accessories. All parts in contact with liquid are brass. Best and the most complete line made. Write today for free catalogue.

THE BARNES MFG. CO., Mansfield, Ohio

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S



Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure will effect a permanent cure for the ailments named. Recommended by veterinarians and owners. Every druggist in America has it or can get it.

Send for Booklet.

$1.00 per can, at dealers, or by mail or express prepaid.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

CASH for your FARM, BUSINESS, HOME or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY
313 S. Bank of Commerce Building, • Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS FOR RICH farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

Live Stock and Dairy

Beware of Overfeeding

It is safe to say that thousands of work-horses are injured by kindness. The owner thinks that because his team is worked hard it ought to be heavily fed, but he forgets that it is not what a horse eats, but what it digests, that counts. This is especially the case in summer, when there is much field-work to be done and little time in which to do it.

The horse hurries home, hot and weary, is given all he can "hog," and goes out to the watering-trough, where he fills up with water, and goes on to work again. First of all, his stomach was not in a fit condition for the reception of food. The fatigued, hot, sweaty horse cannot digest food. He needs a rest first, and then a drink of water, which passes through his stomach and stays in the large intestines. If he first eats grain, and then drinks water, the food is largely washed out by the water, and passes to the small and large intestines, in which such food is not digested, but decomposes, gives up gas, and thus sets up more or less disturbance and distress.

Under these circumstances a horse is not properly fed just because he has been furnished with six quarts of oats and all the hay he can gobble in the short interim of the noon-hour. He has been fed, to be sure, but he has derived little benefit from his food. All the benefit derived comes from the portion of the food digested, and that is very small when there is not sufficient time first to masticate properly and then digest normally.

In the busy season the work-horse should have small amounts of concentrated, nutritious food — just such an amount as he can masticate and digest. When corn is fed it adds fuel to the heat of the body, and does not supply the strength and vigor he most requires. That comes from oats, and time is required for their mastication. Hay is unnecessary at noon.

On general principles it will pay to cut in half the ration now being fed to work-horses, provided they are given time to masticate and digest their food. This will be found remedial where the horses are evidently doing poorly, sweating too much, panting when at work, or having a tendency to diarrhea. They will do better on less food, for the reason that they digest a greater proportion of its nutrients. In summer-time hay should be fed very early in the morning, and again at night, at which times the horse may have all he wants. M. Stenson.

A Pig-Feeding Experiment

During the past year a very successful and important pig-feeding experiment was conducted by the animal-husbandry department. In this experiment the very great importance of adding some food rich in protein to the usual corn diet was very clearly demonstrated. Four lots of four pigs, each of the same breed and as nearly uniform as possible, were fed with the following rations, giving the following results. In calculating the results the value of the pork produced and cost of food eaten were figured at current market prices.

LOT NO.	RATION	POUNDS GAIN IN LIVE WEIGHT	PROFIT OR LOSS
1	Corn only	183	—$ .03
2	Corn one part..... Shorts one part.....	365	+ 5.71
3	Corn two parts..... Soy-beans one part..	402	+ 5.66
4	Corn five parts..... Tankage one part....	348	+ 4.49

It will be seen that the lot fed with corn and soy-beans made considerably more than double the gain in live weight made by the animals fed on corn alone, and the lots fed shorts and tankage in addition to the corn made almost double the gain made by the lot fed corn alone.

When the financial phase of the question is considered, the differences are much more striking. It will be observed that the lot fed on corn alone made a loss of three cents, while the lots fed with rations containing protein in addition to the corn made gains of from four dollars and forty-nine cents to five dollars and seventy-one cents. Counting a gain of only one dollar to the hog fed, which is decidedly less than that made by the animals in either of the lots receiving protein, the immense importance of such experiments to the farmers of the state can be seen when it is stated that there are over two million hogs fed in Indiana each season.—Indiana Experiment Station.

Ill-Shaped Horns

A. W. M., Ohio, writes: "My Jersey heifer, four months old, is developing freak horns, which if allowed to continue their growth would no doubt greatly disfigure her otherwise beautiful head. They are now about three fourths of an inch long, and are exactly similar in size, shape and adjustment, but instead of pointing forward, they curve backward toward the ears. Is it too late to remove them, or even stop their further growth by rubbing well with caustic potash? I am unable to account for this deformity. Four generations of her maternal ancestry have lived here, and all possessed perfect and beautiful horns. Her sire, a thoroughbred Jersey, also had a fine pair, so naturally she seemed in a way to follow suit."

I think the horns are too much developed to successfully treat with caustic potash. I advise allowing the horns to grow for a year or so, after which time, if they continue in their wayward course, have them removed by a skilled dehorner. Horns are sometimes trained into the way they should go by putting an adjustable clamp on them, and scraping on the sides of the horns toward which their turning is desired, tightening the clamp as development progresses. This operation is attended with considerable uncertainty as to satisfactory results, and requires time, patience and oversight. I have had horns grow toward the ears, as yours, that have never fully developed, but remained dwarfs a few inches long, and not entirely unsightly. There is a strong latent power in physical heredity, and if there were no bad horns on near ancestral heads, on the side of the sire especially, I would indulge the hope that those of your heifer will improve with age.

W. F. McSparran.

Pertinent Sheep Problem

One of the chief causes of mortality among breeding-ewes at this season of the year is grub in the head. Possibly at no time is the farmer more likely to be impressed by preventive measures than when he stands over a fine ewe, and gives the carcass a gentle kick to be sure that the disease has got in its work.

The principal symptom of this malady is general debility and thinness of flesh. Because rounded out by a good fleece of wool, the afflicted individuals are often overlooked by the farmer until the disease has well-nigh run its course. The nervous and vital strain caused by the long-continued presence of the grubs, together with the demands of an almost fully developed fetus, cause the ewe to collapse.

As a last resort some have performed the trephine operation, which consists in removing a small disc of bone at the proper place in the nasal cavity, so that the grubs may be picked out or dislodged by washing. The frequent lack of success from the use of this radical operation is generally due to its having been deferred too long. When subjected to the operation the ewe was quite likely utterly exhausted and past help. The parasite might be removed, but its ravages could not be so easily corrected.

The eggs from which these destructive larvæ hatch are deposited on the noses of their hosts during the late summer months. Many systematic flock-masters apply tar to the noses of their sheep at frequent intervals after July 1st. This is a preventive measure, warding off the fly. It is an excellent practice, and if pursued in the proper manner is more expeditious than one may suppose.

When not dislodged, the egg that has been deposited at the end of the nostril hatches in a short time, and the larva makes its way up the nasal passage and intrenches itself. If the host is in a vigorous condition it will likely withstand the depleting action of the grubs, and sooner or later dislodge them. By promoting violent sneezing in even advanced cases the grubs have sometimes been expelled.

It is highly important to keep the whole flock in vigorous, resisting condition at all times, and to be watchful for cases that need individual attention and extraordinary care. The sheep should be kept dry, as dampness causes colds and a clogged condition of the nostrils favorable to the retention of the grubs.

One writer has advised plenty of pure drinking-water as a "cure for grubs." Simple and ineffective as it may seem to the casual reader, it is nevertheless a very rational preventive. An abundance of water assists in preventing a feverish condition, the sheep does not take cold

NEW DEERE No. 9



Actual Test

has established the fact that the NEW DEERE No. 9 Edge Drop Corn Planter has the most perfect dropping arrangement and drill attachment on the market.

This is **a corn planter that counts** and does it **accurately**—92 to 98 per cent being its average in **hundreds of careful tests.** A planter that has the slightest tendency to uncertainty may mean a big loss on the crop as a whole. The extra **10 or 15** bushels per acre secured with the DEERE is all extra profit. Besides, the cost of cultivation is no greater with a perfect stand than with half a stand.

The NEW DEERE has a system of valves that is **simple in construction, efficient in action.** No stringing of the hills with these valves. The change from hilling to drilling or vice versa is **instantly made. No switching of the valves.**

There are many other **valuable features** which combine to make this the **ideal planter.** Write for catalogue or call on your dealer for further information. Reputable dealers **everywhere** handle our goods.

FREE BOOK, **"MORE CORN."**

This book is meeting with great favor among the farmers. It contains valuable information on **gathering, selecting,** and **preparing seed corn,** and by carefully following its suggestions, the corn grower will increase the yield from **ten to fifty per cent** on the **same acreage.** Just a postal brings it. Mention this paper. *Address*

DEERE & Mansur Co., Moline, Ill.

"Tip Top" for You

No one can afford to be without a platform scale when any responsible party can have a **FREE 15-DAY TRIAL** of a **"TIP-TOP"** 800 lb. portable platform scale, mounted on wheels, with highly polished sliding poise beams, hardened tool steel pivots, adjustable bearings and platform 18" x 26". Elegantly finished in carmine and black, **WARRANTED** absolutely free from all defects and guaranteed accurate and durable by **"JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT".** If it suits, send us $9.00; if not, return the scale. It will not cost you a cent as we **PREPAY THE FREIGHT.** Sign or copy the coupon or send for full list of all kinds of scales at equally low prices.



JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.
Send me a "Tip-Top" 800 lb. scale.
My R. R. Station is
My P. O. address is
In 15 days after receipt I will send you $9.00 or return the scale.
Signed

STRAIGHT GRAIN HICKORY VEHICLES FOR 1905



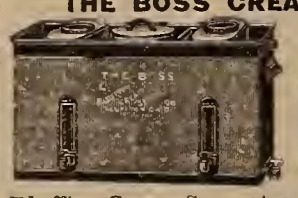
$49.50

Straight-grained hickory wheels, shafts & gear woods; GENUINE leather quarter top; fine trimmings and finish. The toughest, strongest, easiest-riding and most satisfactory buggy ever offered at this price.

We can prove it without cost to you. **SOLD ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL. OUR BIG FREE** Catalogue illustrates, describes and quotes prices on 125 other vehicles of highest quality and latest 1905 styles. It fully explains our Free Trial Plan, our **COMPARISON Challenge,** and many other things you ought to know. Our co-operative prices save you 25 to 40 per cent on any vehicle you buy. Write today for this **GREAT FREE Catalogue.**

FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
7 F Cash Buyers Building Chicago, Ill.

THE BOSS CREAM RAISER



Raises your cream between milkings, gets more cream, therefore more butter, gives you sweet skim-milk for house use and calves and pigs, does away with all crocks and pans. If your dealer does not sell them write us for **Free Catalogue and Special Introductory Prices.**

Bluffton Cream Separator Co., Bluffton, Ohio

FARMERS





HANDY WAGON

Low steel wheels, wide tires, make loading and handling easier. We furnish **Steel Wheels** to fit any axle, to carry any load. Straight or staggered spokes. Catalogue **free.**

EMPIRE MFG.CO., Box 109 F Quincy, Ill.

EDUCATOR SHOES

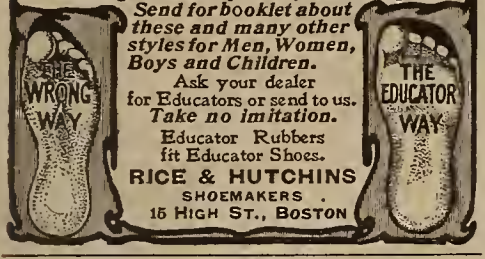
"LET THE CHILD'S FEET GROW AS THEY SHOULD."

Box, Russia and Patent Calf and Kid.
Infants', 5 to 8, $1.50 Misses', 11½ to 2, $2.00
Child's, 8½ to 11, 1.75 Girls', 2½ to 6, 2.50
Add 25 cents for delivery.
Oak Soles sewed with new Richardson Short Stitch give utmost pliability and strength.

Send for booklet about these and many other styles for Men, Women, Boys and Children.

Ask your dealer for Educators or send to us.
Take no imitation.
Educator Rubbers fit Educator Shoes.

RICE & HUTCHINS
SHOEMAKERS
15 HIGH ST., BOSTON



PULLMAN SLEEPER COACH

$4.95 to $26.50

For 18 years our Pullman Baby coaches have been famous for their elegance, style, comfort and durability. Finest material and workmanship throughout, with all the newest patented features. Our co-operative prices are 25 to 60 per cent less than retail dealers charge. Sold on Trial. Free catalogue of 1905 styles fully explains our free trial plan; beautifully illustrates and describes full line of coaches and go-carts from $1.85 up. Send a postal today for it.

FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
7-G Cash Buyers Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



Good German Reed body upholstered with French Damask. Mercerized Sateen parasol with two flounces and ruffles. Back and dash adjustable to any position. Automobile steel gear, enamel finished. Steel bicycle wheels, rubber tires. Rubber hub caps, patent wheel fasteners and foot brake. At retail, $12.00. Our Co-operative price.. $8.95

ALFALFA

It's easy if you prepare the soil right. Soil must contain nitrogen-gathering germs, or alfalfa and other leguminons crops fail. Put germs in barren soil and crops yield heavily.

NITRO-CULTURE

Contains the germs. Sprinkle on seeds before planting. Germs supply the nitrogen plants need. No nitrogenous fertilizers required. $2.00 worth fixes that poor acre—makes that bare spot rich. Write for catalogue. 8 G

NATIONAL NITRO-CULTURE CO.,
West Chester, Pa.

Going to Bale Hay?

Spencer's Alligator Box Hay and Straw Press is guaranteed to have a capacity of 3 tons in 10 hours greater than any other press, nsing same help. Is not this Press cheaper at its price than another kind as a gift? Catalog free. In writing name this paper.

J. A. SPENCER
Dwight, - Illinois.



IT IS LOADED with SILVER STEEL

AGENTS WANTED "MEND-A-RIP"
Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching



Can use heavy waxed end.

Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting

WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined

To Show It Means a Sale. Agents make from $8 to $15 a day. One agent made $20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agents' price.

J. F. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.

COLUMBIA VEHICLES and HARNESS are right.



Quality higher than price. Write for our 128-page FREE CATALOG. 250 Styles. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial.

Columbia Mfg. & Supply Co. 106 Vandalia Ave. CINCINNATI, O.

LEARN BY MAIL Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc.

MONEY BACK if not satisfied. We have $300,000.00 capital and a chain of 20 Colleges to back our claims. DIPLOMAS issued and positions SECURED. Write to-day. Address ORAUGHON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE CO., (Mention this paper.) Nashville, Tenn.

Telegraphy

taught thoroughly. Institution established 1874. Endorsed by officials Railroads and W. U. Tel. Co. Positions secured. Entire cost, tuition (telegraphy and typewriting), board and room, 6 months' course, $89. Can be reduced. Home instruction also given. Catalogue M free.
DODGE'S INSTITUTE OF TELEGRAPHY, Valparaiso, Ind.

EDUCATE FOR PROFIT

Every graduate has secured a position. Over 25,000 students employed. National reputation. Indorsed by the business men. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Writing, etc. Circulars free. NELSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 7th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

And secure a railroad position. Situations guaranteed. Send for catalog.
OBERLIN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, OBERLIN, OHIO

Live Stock and Dairy

so easily as when denied it, and in fact all the processes of the body are more naturally assisted when plenty of water is supplied.

Some farmers have lost as high as five or six per cent of their flocks from this cause. Any method by which such a destructive loss may be averted ought to be studied in a business way.

GEO. P. WILLIAMS.

◈

Developing the Dairy Business in California

In California the natural conditions are in nearly every respect favorable to the dairy business. The climate is so generally temperate that the vital energies of the dairy-cow are taxed neither to resist the cold nor the heat—she may go on producing milk with about the same facility whether it be summer or winter.

As far as pasturage is concerned, it is during the winter months that it is best. The rainy season begins about the first of October, and lasts until May, and during all of this season the grass and herbage in the pastures and on the ranges grows better and better. Then it takes some time after the rains cease for the grass to dry up, and when it does dry up it still makes pretty good feed. Bur-clover, one of the most beneficial of the native forage-plants, is even at its best when fully ripe, for the tiny burs that grow in great profusion upon it are full of oil, and this oil is very nutritious, and is most beneficial when the plant is at its full maturity.

With the increase of irrigation alfalfa is gaining ground in California, and it is rapidly becoming a popular feed for dairy-cows. In and around Oakland and San Francisco, however, alfalfa is not much seen, simply because they cannot get it. They feed their cows on oat and wheat hay, which costs them from ten to twelve dollars a ton in the field, and this has to be supplemented by a generous ration of ground feed, such as bran, middlings, chop and oil-cake.

A dairyman whose dairy is not more than one eighth of a mile from my home in East Oakland has sixty acres of pasturage. In the summer-time, when the pastures have become dried up, he feeds his cows on the hay already described, and then gives each cow daily in two feeds about ten quarts of mash composed as follows: Two parts of bran, two parts of chop, two parts of middlings and one part of oil-cake. For the middlings he pays twenty-eight dollars a ton, for the bran twenty-four dollars a ton, for the chop twenty-four dollars a ton and for the oil-cake forty dollars a ton. It can be seen by these figures that it is quite an expensive proposition to feed dairy-cows in Oakland. Milk, however, does not appear to be proportionately high, for you can have a quart of good fresh milk delivered at your door daily for two dollars and twenty-five cents a month. Butter is rather high at present, however, creamery retailing at thirty cents a pound and tub-butter at twenty-seven and one half cents.

I was down in Stanislaus County recently, and there found a different condition of affairs. Stanislaus County is one of the northern counties of the San Joaquin Valley, and the point visited was Modesto, which lies central to the great Modesto irrigation district, where under the benign influence of irrigation they are raising alfalfa in quite large quantities. The San Joaquin Valley appears to be particularly well adapted to the raising of alfalfa. Some of the farmers cut as many as seven cuttings from the same ground in a single season. Still the market appears to be short of alfalfa hay, for it was selling at from six to seven dollars a ton in the stack at the time of my visit. In Colorado it seldom goes above four dollars and fifty cents a ton in the stack.

But down in Stanislaus County they are making milk exclusively upon alfalfa—and dry alfalfa in most cases, at that. I went out one day to the Holstein ranch of Dr. C. W. Evans, to see his dairy-herd, and the doctor pointed out a few of his best cows from a milk-producing point of view. One cow when three years old, and just after the birth of her second calf, had a record of giving not less than ninety-seven pounds of milk in one day. He had ten cows in a row that were good for ten or twelve gallons of milk a day. One cow that had been milked for six months gave fifty-seven pounds of milk on the day previous to my visit. Last year another upon grass alone made twenty-four and one half pounds of butter in one week. Of course, these are thoroughbred Holsteins, and bred up especially for their milk-giving qualities, but the doctor informed me that all these records had been made on an exclusive feed of alfalfa. He intends, however, soon to add a small grain ration to the alfalfa.

The establishment of the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts, and the consequent expansion of the alfalfa areas in Stanislaus County, have stimulated the dairy business to a very large degree. Three large creameries have been established in the neighborhood within the past three years. Previous to the establishment of these three creameries the county stood twelfth in rank of the dairy-counties of California, but with the increased products of the past three years the county has risen to seventh in rank, and now aspires to become the leading one in the near future.

The Stanislaus County creameries are at Modesto, Ceres and Oakdale. The two first named are situated less than four miles from each other, yet they manufacture the product of twenty-one hundred cows. These cows are principally Jerseys, Holsteins and Shorthorns, with the Jerseys predominating. These cows are all fed on alfalfa, and principally on dry alfalfa. These cows are paying the owners from sixty to seventy-five dollars a year for each head.

The Stanislaus County herds run from five to sixty-five cows in number of head milked. All the milk, with few exceptions, is separated at the farms, there being one skimming-station connected with the Modesto creamery. During the year 1904 the creamery paid its patrons an average of nineteen cents a pound for butter-fat.



A STANISLAUS COUNTY DAIRY-HERD

To show the rapid development of the creamery business in this district it may be stated that the Modesto creamery was started with the product of only two hundred cows, and that the Ceres creamery has been running only since 1903. These two creameries are now paying to their patrons more than one hundred thousand dollars a year.

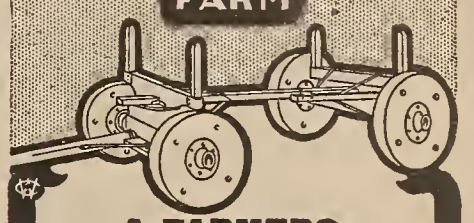
There are numerous cases where farmers make an exclusive business of running dairy-herds, but the majority of those who furnish the creameries take the business in connection with general farming.

H. A. CRAFTS.

◈

Do not allow your subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE to run out. It is the greatest value in agricultural journalism at twenty-five cents a year for twenty-four numbers. Look at the address label for expiration date.

HANDIEST THING ON THE FARM



A FARMERS HANDY WAGON
WOOD OR STEEL WHEELS

is the handiest thing on the farm, because it is the one wagon for every farm purpose; because it does work no other sort of a wagon is suitable for; makes work lighter for horse and man; loads and unloads easier than the high-wheel wagon; runs lighter over any kind of ground; wears longer and sells at a *reasonable* price. Sold by dealers everywhere. 48 page catalog tells the whole wagon story. Send direct to us for a copy—you'll be interested in the story.

FARMERS HANDY WAGON CO., Saginaw, Mich.
Branches: Kansas City and Des Moines.
Also makers of Farmers Handy Hay and Stock Racks and Handy All Steel Silos. Catalogs free.

MADE IN SAGINAW

Men Who Shave

run big risk in using anything but the best shaving soap. That's the popular

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp. Write for "The Shavers Guide and How to Dress Correctly."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

Sugar Beets

Better Than Mangels for Stock Feed

"BREUSTEDT'S "ELITE" and "ELITE A" high grade Sugar Beet Seeds yield 2000 to 3000 bushels of fine large Beets, with 15 to 20 per cent of Sugar; per acre. ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.25, 4 lbs. $2.25, by mail prepaid. 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. $6.00; 50 lbs. $11; 110 lbs. (original package) $20, by freight or express, not prepaid. Cash with order.
Write for booklet No. 20 —"All About Sugar Beets."
EDWARD C. POST, M. E., Dundee, Mich.
IMPORTER and SOLE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

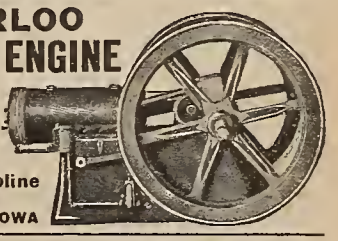


BICYCLES ON TRIAL

for 10 days. We ship on approval to anyone *without a cent deposit.*
Finest guaranteed 1905 Models $10 to $24
with Coaster-Brakes & Puncture-Proof Tires.
1903 & 1904 Models of best makes..... $7 to $12
500 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes & Models good as new $3 to $8
RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town at good pay. *Write at once* for Special Offer on sample bicycle.
TIRES, SUNDRIES, AUTOMOBILES.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C-83, CHICAGO

WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE

Frost-proof and cannot Freeze.
Write for illustrated catalogue.



Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
WATERLOO, . IOWA

OUR $50 CHALLENGE



Top buggy shipped anywhere on 30 days free trial, and covered by written guarantee for two years. We challenge any carriage factory in the world to produce its equal for $50. It costs you nothing to try it 30 days. CUT THIS AD OUT and write for free vehicle and harness catalogue, explaining our liberal terms of shipment. We own and operate the largest vehicle factory in the world.

Consumers Carriage & Mfg. Co., 2340 State St., Chicago

DeLOACH PATENT
is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed.
SAW MILLS
Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw Mills, 4 H.P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, 4 Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. Catalog free. We pay the freight.
DeLOACH Mill M'f'g Co., Box 300, Atlanta, Ga.

EYE DR. MORCHER'S EYE CURE

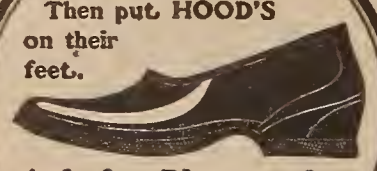
We Gnarantee relief in all cases and an absolute cure in most eye diseases. Sold by mail only. Money back if not as represented. Used fifty years. Price $1.00. Address Mymo Chemical Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

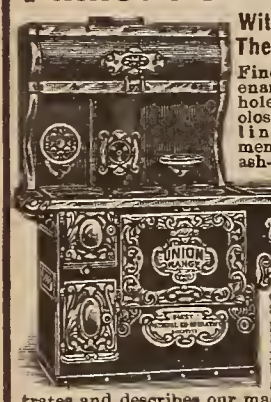
YOUNG ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED
RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

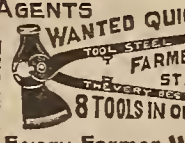
Baggagemen, Brakemen, Locomotive Firemen, Electric Motormen and Conductors. Experience unnecessary. Prepare you at home by MAIL. Inclose stamp for application blank and booklet. J. P. Railway Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN to sell COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES

to the Family Trade in communities of 1,000 to 10,000 population. Cash commission paid. We want permanent agents. People who want steady employment address Bodenheimer Coffee & Tea Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ALL KINDS
Children going to school? Then put HOOD'S on their feet.

Ask for Plymouths.
MADE FOR the Whole Family as well.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
HOOD RUBBERS
TRADE HOOD RUBBER COMPANY BOSTON MARK
NOT MADE BY A TRUST
IF YOU CANNOT GET THESE RUBBERS FROM YOUR DEALER-WRITE US

Famous Union Range

With Oven Thermometer $19.85
Finest cold rolled steel, enameled; six cooking holes; high warming closet; reservoir enamel lined; latest improvements in grates, linings, ash-pan and draft regulators. Equipped with fuel-saving oven thermometer. Burns less, costs less, lasts longest; its equal retails at $28 to $40. Our co-operative price only $19.85. 30-Day Trial Offer is fully explained in our big Free Range Catalogue, which illustrates and describes our magnificent line of steel ranges from $14 up. Our great co-operative plan enables us to sell ranges of higher quality at lower prices than any other manufacturer or dealer can possibly quote. Don't buy a range at any price until you see our Free Catalogue. Send today.
FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
7-B Cash Buyers Building Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST OF STEEL 8 TOOLS IN ONE
AGENTS WANTED QUICK


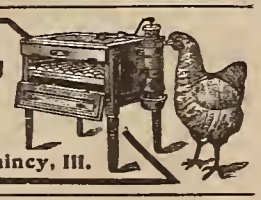
Hammer, Hatchet, Screw Driver, Staple Puller, Nail Claw, Wire Cutter, Leather Punch, Pinchers
Every Farmer Wants One at Sight
One of our agents says he will make $1600 next year We believe he can. This is the best seller we ever saw. Write for Special Offer and plan to Agents. Make money now.
J. B. Foote (Dept. 6) Fdry. Co., Fredericktown, O.
The Great Agents Supply House.


THIS GREAT PUMP (Freight prepaid) FREE to a few FARM and HOME OWNERS in each County. We want you as a partner in our great manufacturing business. Write for our free offer to-day. Agents wanted.
PENN. PUMP COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York City.

EGG RECORD FREE
Lee's Egg Record and 1905 Egg Calendar keeps track of your egg production for a whole year, tells how to increase your supply. Every page bristles with pertinent pointers and helpful hints for poultry people. *Free*, write today.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Box 12, Omaha, Neb.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

acknowledged by experts to be the most profitable machines made. Winners of 335 First Prizes. Write for *free* catalog with proof and valuable information for beginners.
Prairie State Incubator Co.
Box 415, Homer City, Pa.

$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

THIS LIGHTNING Lice Killing Machine

kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also *Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc.* We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.
CHARLES SCHILD CO.
401 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio

20th Century Wonder

Made entirely of metal and asbestos — fireproof. The CYCLE HATCHER is wonderfully efficient. Fifty egg size $5.00. Catalogue free.
Cycle Hatcher Co., Box 230, Salem, N.Y.

HATCH CHICKS FREE


We sell the high-grade, automatic BADGER INCUBATOR on 30 day's free trial. Hatch one batch before you pay. Return it if it doesn't suit. We sell pure bred poultry and eggs. Catalog free.
Badger Incubator Co.
Box 15 Delavan, Wis.

You Can Build It Yourself
We tell you how to do it in our new book, "How to Make and Save Money with Incubators and Brooders." Full of good things. You save half the cost of your incubator. Get the book. It is FREE.
Channon, Snow & Co. Dept. N, Quincy, Ill.

In the Field

The Most Profitable Crops

How can a farmer earn the largest amount of money in a given length of time? This is a difficult question to answer. Lord Bacon says, however, that "history makes men wise." This is true, and the proper way to get rich on the farm is to study the history of successful farmers.

A farmer will plant ten acres in corn or potatoes, when he could secure much greater returns from an acre of vineyard. This has been demonstrated time and time again. Then why not cultivate the one acre in preference to the ten? The same is true in the purchase of stock. If a certain amount of money expended in the purchase of five sheep of a superior breed will give to the farmer better mutton and more wool than the same amount of money invested in fifty of the ordinary lean, thin-wooled, long-legged fence-jumpers, it would be much better for the farmer to purchase the five sheep of a good breed than to purchase the fifty comparatively worthless sheep. If a few good cattle of a superior breed will furnish more milk and butter and better beef than twice their number of an inferior breed, and if their increase is worth more at three months old than the progeny of the latter at six months or a year, then the profits enjoyed by the farmer would indicate, if he was a sensible man, that he would prefer to have the superior breed of animals.

Concentration of capital in animals is as wise as the concentration of expense in the thorough cultivation of a few acres rather than to spread it over many acres. Virgil's advice is as true now as it was when first written, hundreds of years ago: "Praise large farms, but cultivate a small one." This matter of large farms, many portions of which are neglected by our farmers, should receive much consideration. The cheapness of land in this country is one cause of this. Many farmers buy more land than they can properly till. The result is a slovenly style of conducting agricultural operations. In almost any county in any state a close observer may see numerous orchards festooned with caterpillar-webs and scorched by canker-worms. He will see the fields covered with daisies and goldenrod, while the roadsides are decorated with Canada thistles, and rendered dangerous by sumacs and dogwood or other noxious and troublesome plants. The cause of this is that the farmer has undertaken too much. He should give proper attention to his roadsides. Neighboring farmers have a right to demand that he shall not make his farm a nuisance to them by converting it into a seed-bed and nursery for these weeds and insect pests, so that they are constantly supplied with fresh accessories, no matter how much pains they may take to keep their own farms clean and clear.

A rotation of crops is, of course, desirable. No crop should be planted twice in succession on the same ground. It is difficult to understand why a farmer should be content to make ten dollars an acre raising an unprofitable crop, when by proper management he could make one thousand dollars an acre raising onions, for instance. It is estimated that from one thousand to fifteen hundred bushels of onions can be raised on one acre, and often much more under good culture. Asparagus, which is extremely healthful, and which was a favorite dish of some of the greatest of the Roman emperors, yields nearly one thousand dollars an acre when properly cultivated. Why is it that the cultivation of crops like these is so much neglected by our farmers? The cultivation of celery, cabbage, beans, tomatoes, carrots, peas, lettuce, cauliflower and beets will all pay handsomely if careful attention is given to the best methods of raising them.

HENRY HARDWICKE.

◈

Notes

We need the rapid extension of a parcels-post system based on equity. We do not want to be favored to the extent of installing and extending the system at a loss to the government. All that we want as farmers or citizens is a "square deal."

◈

Audubon societies are now established in thirty-five states, and a model bird-law has been passed in all but eight of them. President Roosevelt, who is in hearty sympathy with this work, has set aside certain government lands as perpetual breeding-places for birds. *

◈

Are you going to help FARM AND FIRESIDE get that million subscribers by sending in your neighbor's subscription?

STUDEBAKER

A MILLION EVERY DAY.
There are more than a million Studebaker vehicles in daily use the world over. More Studebakers are sold every year than any other make. And yet within the memory of many men who read this, the Studebaker shop was a little, one-man, country smithy! Doesn't that suggest to you that the Studebaker must be about right? Well, it is; just as good as expert workmen can make from the choicest materials, most rigidly inspected.
The Studebakers are the largest buyers of vehicle materials in the world. They get first pick and they're mighty particular about what they take. They have behind them and bred into the boue of them, the traditiou that it's a sin to let a piece of work go out of the factory that is uot as nearly perfect as human skill can make it. That's why they keep more inspectors at work than some factories keep hands.
If you're thinking of buying a farm wagoo, a spring wagon, a surrey, a buggy, a family carriage, a vehicle of any kiud for business or pleasure, or a set of harness, talk it over with the Studebaker ageut. You don't make such a purchase very often; do it right while you're about it. Ask him for the Studebaker Almanac for 1905. If he can't supply you seud your name and address with a 2c. stamp to us and a free copy will be sent you. Address Dept. No. 27
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.
Agencies 'most everywhere.
A dealer may make more by selling you some other, but you make the most by buying a Studebaker.

NO BOY OR GIRL LABORERS EMPLOYED
Split Hickory Vehicles are made by experienced, skilled workmen, who spent years in learning their trade, and who know how to construct and finish tha very highest grade of vehicles.
Price $50

Our Famous 1905 Split Hickory Special Top Buggy SOLD ON 30 DAYS FREE USE PLAN
We don't employ inexperienced boys in our shop, nor three-dollar-a-week girls, to trim our buggies, as do soma cheap mail-order houses, who advertise no-acconnt buggies.
Split Hickory Vehicles have a world's reputation to sustain and they are sustaining it. They are made to order and sold on 30 Days Free Use Plan. With each vehicle goes a two-years iron-clad guarantee. You should know more about Split Hickory Vehicles before you buy. We want to send you our 192-page 1905 Catalogue, which is free. Write for it at once.
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. (H. C. Phelps, Pres.) Station 23. Cincinnati, O.

You Can Save $30 On This Buggy

In the ordinary way of buying from a dealer this buggy would cost, with his commission added, from $15 to $30 more than if bought from our factory. We are actual manufacturers and sell by mail direct to the customer, saving all middlemen or dealers' profits to the buyer. In every case we guarantee satisfaction or refund purchase price, and pay freight both ways. Write for free illustrated catalogne.
THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep Shearing Machine PRICE ONLY $12.75

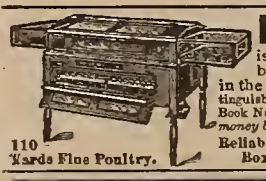
The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get *one pound of wool extra per head.* It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save yon money
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 210 Ontario Street, Chicago.


60 DAYS FREE TRIAL
That's the way we sell the *Success Incubator.* We give you an opportunity of taking off two hatches and thoroughly trying machine. Send it back if not satisfactory. Send for free, illustrated catalog.
We pay the freight.
AMERICAN BROODER CO.
Box k-45, Racine, Wis.

"MONEY in POULTRY"

Our new 84-pp book tells how to make it; also how to feed, breed, grow and market poultry for best results; plans for houses and useful information. Illustrates and describes the largest pnre-bred poultry farm in the world. Tells about our 25 leading varieties; quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators & brooders. Send 4c in stamps to F. FOY, Box 10, Des Moines, Ia.


Free Poultry Book
Complete catalogue and poultrymen's guide, 212 pages (8 x 11 inches) 500 illustrations. Describes the standard Cyphers Incubators price $6.50 and up, and 40 Poultrymen's necessities. Free if you send addresses of two neighbors interested in good poultry. Write to Cyphers Incubator Co. Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City or San Francisco.


RELIABLE is a word that stands for the best Incubators and Brooders in the world. Each has special distinguishing features. Send 10c postage for Book No. 19, just out, giving *guaranty of money back* if incubator is not satisfactory.
110 Kinds Fine Poultry.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-41, Quincy, Illinois.


100% HATCH GUARANTEED
30 DAYS' TRIAL To prove it.
50 Egg $4.50 100 Egg $8.50 200 Egg $13.75
$5.00 $9.50 $15.00
Self regulating; Antomatic moisture. Brooders, all sizes and kinds, $3 up. 50,000 in use. Send 3c. for catalog.
Buckeye Incubator Co., Box 28, Springfield, O.

RICH LANDS IN TENNESSEE
Suitable for raising Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, Hay, Grasses, Vegetables, Fine Stock, etc., are now selling from
$5 to $20 AN ACRE
Climate the best in the world, with conditions of health unsurpassed. For free literature write H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, N. C. & St. L. Ry., Nashville, Tenn. Dept. S.

WE WANT GIRLS
and boys in every city and town, who are bright and energetic, and who want to make some money for themselves, or who would like to have a *steady income.* It is the most pleasant work possible, and will bring you in contact with the finest people. The work can be done after school. Write us at once. Address Circulation Department,
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, Ohio

POULTRY JOURNAL FREE

20-page weekly farm and family journal to new enbscribers 6 months for silver qnarter, and best poultry journal in America one year free. The farm paper is owned and edited by farmers. Splendid farm, stock, dairy and household journal. Stops when time is up. Samples free.
FARMER'S GUIDE, Huntington, Ind.

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders

Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue. Send for Free Catalog
BANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA.

PATENT SECURED or FEE Returned
FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised at our expense.
EVANS, WILKENS & CO., 615 F St., Washington, D. C.

Poultry-Raising

By P. H. JACOBS

Loss of Turkeys

In some sections the farmers appear to have had considerable losses of turkeys of all ages from disease, and some have written to this journal regarding their difficulties. A Pennsylvania reader states that the turkeys "fall over and die," and that examination shows "the liver to be spotted and full of holes," no method of management being mentioned, whether the turkeys are confined, roost on trees, or are fed solely on corn, not being stated. A reader in Iowa states that every fall some of his turkeys become sick and die of a disease resembling cholera, they being on range, but can get all the new corn they want in the fields. As the full details of management usually are not given, it is difficult to impart satisfactory advice. The probability is that in both cases the illness results from overfeeding on grain. Indigestion is often mentioned as cholera, and liver disease nearly always prevails in flocks that have been fed largely on grain, though it may be that some form of disease exists, depending upon the conditions and mode of management of the flocks, which are not stated.

◈

The Nests

The nests should be comfortable. In winter they should be warm, containing hay or other soft material, while in summer they should be cool, any kind of soft litter answering the purpose in the boxes. When the hens go on the nests to incubate they warm the nests and eggs to one hundred degrees and over. At certain periods the warmth reaches one hundred and four degrees. The conditions are very favorable for the propagation of lice, even during cold weather, and the free use of fresh insect-powder in the nests and on the bodies of the hens about once a week will protect against lice; but it is a fact that much of the insect-powder sold is adulterated, which leads many to believe that it does not possess the properties claimed for it. Only the fresh Dalmatian insect-powder should be used if it can be procured. Should an egg be broken in the nest, wash those remaining with warm water, and remove the materials in the nest, substituting clean material. All nests should be as secluded as possible, and the hens should never be disturbed if it can be avoided.

◈

The Poultry-House Walls

If the poultry-house is made tight on the back and ends, and left open at the front (if south exposure), the birds should thrive, provided the poultry-house floor is kept well littered with cut straw or leaves; but if the walls contain a crack, knot-hole or opening of any kind through which a flood of air can come in on the fowls the effect will be injurious. A stream of air through even a nail-hole is similar to a small stream of water from a nozzle—it may not be very large, but it is enough, for in a few hours the whole floor will be wet. The stream of air from the walls plays like a small stream of water from a nozzle. It freezes the combs and wattles of the fowls, and chills their bodies, especially when they are on the roost at night. One of the best modes of protecting the fowls is to use wall-paper in the interior. Simply paste it on the wooden walls. Even building-paper or tarred roofing-paper will answer. Some prefer to use the tarred paper, tacking it on the outside, so as to also protect the walls from being made wet during stormy weather. It will pay to line the walls at this season either on the inside or outside, as the small expense incurred will be fully compensated for in the increased number of eggs secured.

◈

Shipping Pure Breeds

Those who have pure breeds for shipping to distant points should aim to have the coops strong and light. Make a light frame, and cover it with heavy canvas. Provide a cup for water, which should be placed in such a position as to be out of the way of the droppings of the birds, and also out of the cut hay, chaff or whatever is used on the bottom. If the coop is of the square pattern, have handholds on the ends always, so that it will be easy to handle, and be comfortable for the fowls. Never coop two male birds together, neither two birds of bad disposition, but it is not often that hens are quarrelsome. It is better to use every precaution against injury on the journey than to have them arrive at their destination in bad condition.

◈

Pigeons and Disease

Wherever there is a flock of pigeons at liberty in the community there will exist a liability of disease being carried from one yard to another. Pigeons may take the germs on their feet from one yard to another flock half a mile or more away. Every one having a flock of hens should protest against visits to their yards by pigeons. Those who desire to keep pigeons should have them in yards covered with wire netting. Sparrows that feed in poultry-yards also serve as carriers of disease-germs.

◈

Inquiries Answered

Indigestion.—G. H., Canton, Ohio, "has several chickens the crops of which are very full, the food apparently not passing into the gizzard." The difficulty is probably due to overfeeding, the best remedy being to allow no food for forty-eight hours, then feed sparingly for a few days.

Keeping Eggs.—H. P., South Meriden, Conn., desires "a receipt for keeping eggs." One of the best is to keep the eggs on racks in a cool place, using no males in the flock. A temperature of about forty degrees is correct, though as high as sixty degrees may answer.

Lameness of Hens.—A. D. T., Plainfield, Mass., and several other readers ask "causc and remedy for lameness, the hens being apparently in good health, but cannot stand." The cause is probably due to the fowls being very fat, the male included, which should be removed from the flock.

Plan for Poultry-house.—J. I., Belle Vernon, Pa., asks "for plans of best poultry-house." There are no "best" plans, as much depends upon the amount to be invested. The "New and Complete Poultry Book," published by Farm and Fireside, contains a large number of plans for poultry-houses.



SMALL FLOCKS OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The yards are divided by wire netting, the flocks being small in number of individuals so as to afford extra yard-room. Curtains of muslin are used to furnish shade in the houses during the warm days of summer



To Bring Up The Chicks

strong and healthy there is nothing like Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Chicks very frequently become exhausted from a rapid growth of feathers, which is characterized by debility, general ill condition and leg weakness. The digestive tonics of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a work wonders in these cases. It strengthens every organ, makes pullets lay earlier.

We guarantee that if Pan-a-ce-a is fed once a day, beginning when the chicks are less than a week old and continued until they are well feathered, there will be no loss from gapes or other diseases.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

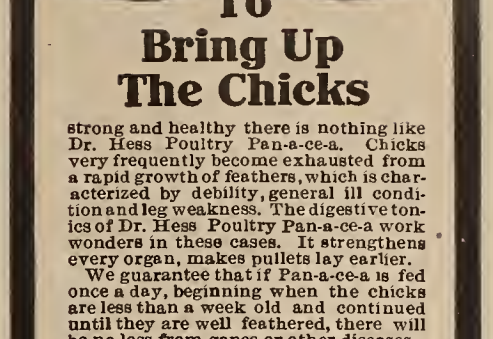
1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c
5 lbs. 60c
12 lbs. $1.25
25 lb. pail $2.50.
Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Sold on a Written Guarantee

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

When setting the hen sprinkle both hen and nest with Instant Louse Killer.



Better Fruits—Better Profits

Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual

Potash

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, booming special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
St. Louis, Mo.—4th and Olive Sts.

Chicks Well Hatched Are Half Sold



To be profitable an incubator must hatch chicks to average 85% of fertile eggs set—good, strong, healthy chicks that will live and grow to maturity. That's what the

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR does. 60,000 of them doing it today. Sold on 60 DAYS TRIAL, with $100,000.00 5 Years Guarantee. Operates with half the oil and half the trouble others do. High percentage hatches, hatched early, that live and grow, make money. Dead chicks are a loss. The best brooders can't save poorly hatched chickens. Our 120-EGG INCUBATOR, complete with all fixtures, delivered, all charges prepaid to any place east of the Rocky Mountains, for only $10 Write for free catalogue today and learn why Sure Hatches make money while others lose money.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY,
6622 Clay Center, Neb. 16622 Indianapolis, Ind.



I Will Teach You the

Chicken Business

WITHOUT CHARGE and guarantee you success if you use

MODEL Incubators and Brooders

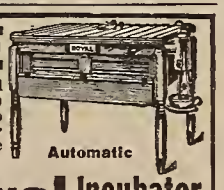
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS
3904 Henry St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Get One Hatch FREE



Fine Poultry



Automatic

Let us send you on 30 days free trial—pay if you like it—a

Royal Incubator

Absolutely self-regulating. Fully guaranteed. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue FREE. Poultry paper one year 10 cents. Write at once.

ROYAL INCB. CO. Drawer 45, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE Victor BOOK



tells how to make money—How to raise young chicks for early spring markets when prices are high. How to make a profit on ducks. How to feed for heavy fowls. How to make hens lay. Why not get an adequate return from poultry? Why not try modern methods this year?

Why not learn about incubators and brooders from a firm who have been in business since 1867, and who know how to make satisfactory machines? Write us for the book today. It is free.

GEO. ERTEL CO.,
Quincy, Ill.



EASY and SURE PROFITS
...FROM THE...
Iowa ROUND Incubator.

Simple to operate. Cheapest in fuel. Perfect heat regulation. Largest per cent hatches. Healthier chicks. Thousands testify to the hatching qualities of these machines. Descriptive catalog FREE for asking.

"No Cold Corners"
IOWA INCUBATOR CO., 33 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa



Automatic

incubators by a practical man. Simple and easy to operate.

THE IDEAL

We Pay the Freight.

hatches in a way that makes poultry pay. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL Results guaranteed. Send for free book on Incubators, Brooders, Poultry and Supplies.

J.W. Miller Co., Box 81, Freeport, Ill.

HAWKEYE SPECIAL INCUBATOR



100-Egg Capacity

$9

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL GIVEN

The "Hawkeye" way of proving superiority. Now isn't that fair and square?

WRITE for details of our free trial offer. Hawkeye Instruction Book Free with machine.

Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 26, Newton, Iowa.

MAKE MONEY



HATCHING CHICKENS WITH THE

GEM INCUBATOR

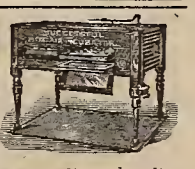
that high-grade, low priced, absolutely reliable, up-to-date hatcher. Sure profits. Begin now—get an early start. Write for free catalog today.

Gem Incubator Co., Box 35, Dayton, Ohio

Successfuls

Automatic in everything. Accidents impossible. The most chicks hatched, brooded the best, least care. Get the standard of years. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 year 10c

Succeed with a Successful



DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
Dept. 61 Des Moines Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15c.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 869, FREEPORT, ILL.

$9,000 Poultry Catalog



40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue.



100 page Incubator Catalog free.

Incubators 30 days free trial
J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 12 Delavan, Wis.

AT 1-2 PRICE



Scott Incubators and Brooders

Freight paid. Send for free catalogue.

Scott Incubator Co., Box 44, Abingdon, Ill.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE



of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors, fine chromo, suitable for framing, illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents.

B. H. GREIDER. RHEEMS, PA.

NEW POULTRY CATALOGUE



FREE. Our large 1905 Poultry Guide is the leader. It's the best book ever published. Tells how to care for and MAKE BIG MONEY with poultry. Worth $25 to anyone. Send 15c. for mailing.

JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Box 141 Freeport, Ills.

THE NEW METHOD INCUBATOR

Different and dependable. Hatches more and stronger chicks than any other. Catalog, 2-cent stamp.

New Method Incubator Co., Box 42, Morrow, O.

Eggs for Hatching Single Comb Brown Legborns $1 to $2 per 15. C. Jackson, Buchtel, Ohio.

90 Var's Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, Ang. Goats, Dogs, etc. 60-page Book 10c. List free. J.A. Bergey, Box 1B, Telford, Pa.

Racine Incubator

The practical, serviceable kind. Automatic regulator; self-ventilated; nursery; no moisture. Built by a man who devoted 23 years to nothing but incubators. It can be operated successfully by anyone, anywhere. There lies the great value of the Racine. Don't buy without reading our remarkable **Incubator Book**—written by the man who made the Racine. It tells facts that you must know to get the right incubator. It's free. Write for it.



We pay the freight

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 42, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Paul.

The Grange

By MRS. MARY E. LEE

Character a Determining Force

THE country has been shocked at the death of notable men in different vocations—Theodore Thomas, the musician who did more than any other to raise the musical standards of the country, and Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., business man, philanthropist and statesman.

When Theodore Thomas came to America he sacrificed financial gain that he might be true to the highest ethics of music. Not once did he tolerate ragtime, or music that did not appeal to the highest and best sentiments of the people. He created and fostered a demand for purity and excellence. If he lost faith, no one was the wiser. Moneyed men deserted him; he appealed to the common heart of the people. Society deserted and ridiculed him; he appealed to the best in the people. His appeal was not in vain. They upheld him, and believed in him, resented the attacks made by his detractors, and when the time seemed ripe for building a great musical auditorium in Chicago to be devoted to the highest type of music, he found ready support among the people in whom he believed, for whom he labored, and in whom he never lost faith that they need only to be discovered to themselves. A few days before pneumonia seized him he saw the dedication of the magnificent auditorium that was a monument to his unfailing zeal and work. It is as fitting a monument as a grateful people can bestow, and they honor themselves in thus honoring him.

No one who sees truth needs incentive to continue the work that God calls him or her to do. Despite opposition, ridicule, even deeper attacks, let him who sees the light fail not to follow its gleam. Every benefactor of the human race has had to suffer opprobrium, scorn, furious attacks; yet he who was true kept steadily on, and in the end won what he most desired, the good of the people and their love. It was the integrity of Theodore Thomas' character that makes the world resound with his praise, his quality of never giving up, even when the opposition was so intense as to stagger a man who was not divinely gifted. He never lost sight of the goodness in people and their desire for better things. He showed them hidden depths of which they had little dreamed. He discovered them to themselves. He showed them the divinity in each. He interpreted their ideals, and to-day his name is revered by a grateful people. He polished the rude gems, and showed pearls and diamonds where only dull masses appeared before. Welcome evermore are those who can discover to mankind their hidden worth.

While Mr. Baldwin was a financier, his ethical ideals were high and lofty. In his brief life he did much to break down prejudice against the moneyed classes. His life was pure, helpful and altruistic. He made money honestly, and spent it wisely, was at all times a sincere patriot. His life will go down as a noble example of what can be attained.

The strict integrity of these two men, their unflinching devotion to duty and to the best interests of the people, their high ideals, raise them above the great mass, and entitle them to a place in the hearts of their countrymen. It was their character, their invincible determination, their unswerving devotion to truth, their belief in humanity, that made their lives shining marks. Other men may have had more genius, more strength, better connections; none were more honest. No one who heard Wells W. Miller pay tribute to Colonel Brigham and Seth H. Ellis but was impressed with this: "They were honorable men, absolutely honorable men." And so we can say of these two men, they were absolutely honorable—to themselves, to their country, to their God. Is it not worth the striving for, my boys and girls who are entering upon the active duties of life, that you take these lessons to heart, and know that true success can only come by being true to that great soul that animates you and all humanity? Speak from the heart, and not from the lips. Listen to the whisperings of your own soul, and keep true to the ideals that exist in you. Then will time bring its reward, and you can stand before any tribunal that men may erect and prove your worth and your integrity.

◈

The Child's Mind

In the very general discussion of the betterment of schools, has thought been directed toward the child's natural tendencies, or is there a notion that the schools are not doing what they should do for the people, but no definite idea of what that improvement shall embrace? We know that they are not good. But why? Or where shall we find the remedy? What answer does the thing to be developed, the child's mind, give to this? Of what worth do we consider his impulsiveness, or what means to develop or restrain, as the case may be? A few traits stand out preëminently.

A child is impulsive. He will be good-tempered one minute, and go to pieces the next; he will courageously fight for what he thinks right one minute, and the next skulk and dodge to do a cowardly thing; kind one minute, rescuing a cat or chicken from a perilous position, or defending a weaker party, and the next will watch with eager interest the agony of the mouse trying to escape from the paws of a playful kitten; he will cut the mother's heart with a sharp retort, and suffer the agony of repentance the next, and consider no task too great, so long as it does not last too long, to make amends; he will fall down or bruise himself against the door, and turn upon it viciously as the cause of his mishap. Thus we see that not until a late day in childhood does he commence to reason. And one could believe that reason never came did he see a mother soothing the child by directing its angry thoughts to the beating or kicking of the stumbling-block, or the lack of balance in character in after-years of those who have little self-control. The aim of education is to strengthen those impulses that are for the best interests of the individual and state, and to dwarf those that are inimical to such interests.

He is imitative. He can mock the call of a bird or animal, as well as mimic the gait and voice of a neighbor. He follows the example of others. As the power of reasoning is developed, he will lose the imitative quality, and develop the thought-directed tendency. But that imitation, and not thought, governs maturity as well as youth, we have only to see those who follow the well-beaten paths of their fathers, and do things as father or mother did for no better reason than that they did it. This negatives improvement. Genius is never imitative without a reason for imitation. It selects the good, and rejects what will not be of benefit to it in its work. Genius is hard mental labor.

He observes, but does not reason about, phenomena. The stone, pumping of water, the fall of dew or the rising of the fog suggests no questions in his mind. Only those things that are out of the ordinary events of the day arouse his curiosity, and then only to the point of staring and exclaiming, but not of questioning. The time of reasoning begins at different ages with different individuals. Even maturity will contemplate with the utmost indifference the most profound experiments, manifest only expletive curiosity, without seeking a reason. And it takes years of work on the part of educators and progressive farmers to show him that there is any relation between acid soil and the growth of sorrel and the failure of grasses and wheat. To-day every one accepts the revelations of the experiment stations in regard to the control of some diseases and the curing of others, the treatment of potatoes for scab and of oats for smut, yet few stop to think that they are telling day after day of other just as important facts in the feeding of animals, the treatment of diseases, the cooking of foods and the balancing of rations for the human family. It is simply a manifestation of the inability to reason, and shows that one must first have some information on a subject to be able to ask intelligent questions about it, or to select from the various things that are told him those which bear the semblance of reason. Reason would not lead a man to pay three dollars a bushel for rust and smut proof wheat, or for corn that would produce five hundred bushels to the acre. And these same people were possessed of ordinary intellects that instead of being trained, were stunted and dwarfed. Arrested development, we term it, laugh at the man or woman for being such a fool, and keep right on paying for schools to turn out an identical product.

◈

New Serial Next Issue

Albert Lathrop Lawrence, author of "The Wolverine" and many other popular and high-class pieces of fiction, has written "A Blue-Flag Idyl" especially for FARM AND FIRESIDE. It will be printed in serial form, commencing with the April 1st issue, and will undoubtedly prove of great interest to our many thousands of readers.

The Family Lawyer

By JUDGE WM. M. ROCKEL

Legal inquiries of general interest from our regular subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. Querists desiring an immediate answer by mail should remit one dollar, addressed "Law Department," this office.

Quitclaim Deed from Husband to Wife

M. H., Indiana, asks: "Would a quitclaim deed be legal made from husband to wife?"

At common law a husband could not deed directly to his wife. This has been changed in many states, and I think in yours, although I am not positive.

◈

Legal Will—Settlement of Estate

J. K., Iowa, asks: "What would be a legal will in Iowa?"

If you want a will drawn up, get a competent attorney to draft it. Any person of full age and sound mind may make a will. It must be signed by the testator and witnessed by two competent witnesses. No person interested should be a witness. If there are debts to be paid, the only way to enforce payment of them is to have an administrator appointed, and present the bill to him for payment. If he refuses, you can sue him.

◈

Tax-Title

C. M. F., Oklahoma, asks: "A. received a United States patent to land in Missouri, and transferred the same to B., giving a warranty deed, which B. had recorded. B. allowed his taxes to become delinquent, and the land was sold at sheriff's sale as the property of A. to satisfy a lien of the state of Missouri for back taxes, the sheriff's deed conveying A.'s title and interest to C. Is C.'s deed good?"

Yes, C.'s title is good, provided the law relating to the tax-sale has been literally complied with.

◈

Collection of Note

W. B. K., California, says: "I sold a neighbor lumber, hay and furniture amounting to one thousand and twenty-four dollars. The man and his wife both promised to pay me in nine months. In building my house I paid the man over two hundred dollars, and my bill they would not pay. I gave it to a lawyer to collect. They wanted four years' time, and gave me a note. Next tenth of September the four years will be up. They both signed the note. Can I not make them pay it? They have not paid one cent yet."

I cannot understand why you cannot collect the note if the parties are worth it. They have no good defense against it.

◈

Specific Bequest in Will

J. H. B., Nebraska, says: "I willed a farm, and then sold the farm, and put the money in a bank on interest. Will the will still hold good on the money to the parties for whom the will is intended?"

This query is a little too broad to answer definitely. If the will mentions the farm, and says it should go to certain parties, without any further words showing that it was the intention of the testator that not only the farm, but that his property, no matter whether in the farm or money, should go to certain parties, then it would make no difference whether it remained in the farm or was converted into money. However, answering the proposition just as it is, I will say that the will will not hold good.

◈

Election of Director of School

F. A. B. inquires: "When a board of directors fails to hold a nomination, and fails to get a ticket, when does the time of the members expire under the new school law in a special district?"

Under the new school code of Ohio there is no such thing as a board of directors. Under the law a certain number of persons are elected, and these constitute the board of education. In township districts one person in each district is styled a director, and is the agent to look after the affairs of that particular school. Under the new school law the persons in office at the time of the adoption of the law shall hold until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Except in a special district created by a special act it seems the officer can hold only until the first Monday of January, 1905. A strict following of the law might leave the district without any board of education. This is certainly not the intention of the law, and if there is no election it would be better for the old board to act until a new one is appointed or elected. The law seems to make no provision for the failure to elect an entire board. If a member dies or fails to qualify, the remaining members of the board fill the vacancy.

Stock on Highway

W. D. Mc., Indiana, asks: "Is it lawful for a citizen of any township in Indiana to take up stock found pasturing along the highways of his township? If so, can he notify the owner, and collect three dollars for each head of stock so taken up?"

An answer to this question depends entirely on the laws of Indiana, and you will have to ask a lawyer of your home town. Such duties are usually given to the road-supervisor or constable.

◈

Inheritance

M. J. H., Kansas, inquires: "A married woman dies, having real estate in her name in Massachusetts, leaving no will. What share does the husband get, and what shares do the brothers and sisters get, her parents both being dead?"

I presume from the question there are no children. By the laws of Massachusetts, if the deceased leaves no issue, the surviving husband or widow takes five thousand dollars and one half of the remaining property.

◈

Marriage License

E. A. M., Michigan. In Ohio a boy can get a marriage license when he is eighteen years of age if his father, or if his father be dead, his mother or guardian, consents. As to what states there may be where no license is needed I cannot answer. In Ohio there may be a marriage without a license if the intended marriage is properly made public. It is usually called "publishing the banns," and is the course generally pursued by the Catholics, although Catholics require a license in addition to publishing the banns.

◈

Recovery of Commission on Real-Estate Deal

P. J. M., Wisconsin, wants to know: "A. sold his farm to B., and took for part payment a city house and lot and the balance in cash. C. made the deal, and was to get his commission when the deal was closed. There was a mortgage on the house. B. would not release the mortgage, so it was no deal. Can A. get his commission back? There was no money paid down on the deal."

The query does not state who was to pay the commission, but I presume it was A., and that A. did pay it. As the deal did not fail through any fault of A.'s, but because B. would not give a clear title, it seems to me that A. could and should have returned to him the commission he has paid.

◈

Right to Have Deed Set Aside

W. E. J., Indiana, asks: "I owe a corporation a note, and have tried to pay the same by deeding them certain property. They refused at one time to accept property for the debt. Afterward the president of the corporation threatened me with a suit, and cursed me, and threatened to law me as long as he lives if I did not do certain things. While under fear of suit and duress I made a deed for certain property, and offered the same to the secretary. He refused to accept the same as an officer, but said he would lay the same before the corporation. He took the deed under these conditions, and nothing more was said about the matter for about three weeks. They did not accept or reject the deed as far as I personally know. At the end of three weeks I went to the office of the corporation, and notified the secretary that I would not stand by the deed any longer, and demanded its return to me. He refused to return it to me for the reason that he is not authorized to do so. Three months after the return of the deed was refused I happened in their office, and the secretary offered me my note. I refused to accept the same for the reason that I had demanded the return of the deed some three months before that time. Can they hold the deed under these circumstances, and cannot I recover the property in a suit at law?"

You might possibly have the deed set aside, but unless there is considerable involved I doubt if it will pay. Besides, it is not clear that you were acting under such fear and duress that you did not know what you were doing. If they had not in some manner accepted your deed before you demanded it back that would strengthen your case considerably, but your case is too complicated for me to give you the best advice. Better consult a local attorney.

FARMERS' FEDERATION

THE farmers of Webster and Calhoun Counties, Iowa, held a meeting at Somers, Iowa, on the afternoon of February 22d, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' federation for mutual strength and benefit. Our newly formed association declares that every enterprise of any importance in the business world except farming is concentrated into a combine or trust; that if the ten million farmers of this country can be organized or joined together into a federation, working as a unit, they will possess a power and a force against which nothing can prevail, and can then, and then only, successfully combat the adverse influences which are combined against them.

Producers have no voice in determining the price they shall receive for their products, but must accept the price offered at their local station or haul their grain back home, while, per contra, they have to pay the other man's price for what they buy or go without. The farmer begins to think it a poor rule which does not work both ways, and he hopes through organization to be able to have some voice in the managing of his own business.

It is believed that the ten million farmers of the United States can be successfully organized, beginning in the townships. It should be possible to thoroughly organize a township in a week. Organize all townships in a county, joining them together in counties, counties into states, states into a national organization, then let farmers use their most effective weapon, the ballot, for sending representatives to their legislatures and to the national body pledged to see that farmers receive their just dues, the same as every other business enterprise. The fifty million people of the United States who are either directly or indirectly connected with agriculture will then receive what they are justly entitled to—that is, equal rights—and the same treatment that any one connected with any other business receives. That is all the farmer asks for, but ask for it he does in a stentorian voice, and he is going to be heard throughout the length and breadth of this land. He believes that there is a dawn of a new era for the farmer, and he is going to look out for the farmer in the future first, last and all the time.

W. H. LOTSPEICH, President.
T. F. MOORE, Secretary.

Catalogues Received

Quaker Hill Nurseries, Newark, N. Y. Illustrated nursery catalogue.

Thos. J. Ward, St. Marys, Ind. Price-list of the Fruitland Nursery.

David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich. Catalogue of small-fruit plants.

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind. Illustrated catalogue of O. K. seeds.

F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, N. Y. Catalogue of seeds, plants and bulbs.

Pine Tree Farm, Jamesburg, N. J. Descriptive catalogue of poultry.

F. W. Calvin, Washingtonville, Ohio. Circular of R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Burpee's Prize Supplement for 1905.

Archias' Seed Store, Sedalia, Mo. Archias' garden, farm and poultry annual.

Reliance Nursery Company, Geneva, N. Y. Illustrated catalogue of nursery stock.

D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Illustrated annual of garden, field and flower seeds.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Circular of Scotch collie dogs and fancy poultry.

Currie Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Illustrated annual of garden, field and flower seeds.

M. Rumely Company, LaPorte, Ind. The "Rumely Annual" about engines and threshing-machinery.

Iowa Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Illustrated catalogue of the Iowa incubators and brooders.

Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill. Illustrated catalogue of bee-keepers' supplies with instructions to beginners.

The M. G. Madson Seed Company, Manitowoc, Wis. Illustrated catalogue of garden, field and flower seeds.

Secretary Biloxi Commercial Club, Biloxi, Miss. Facts and Fiction About the Queen City of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, New York City. "American Farmers' Manual" of field-seeds.

The Best Street Light Company, Canton, Ohio. Illustrated catalogue of the famous "Best" vapor gas-lamps for all kinds of lighting.

Deere & Mansur, Moline, Ill. Booklet describing the New Deere corn-planter and giving practical information on selection of seed-corn.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. Illustrated catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, hardy flowering shrubs, evergreens, roses, climbing vines, etc.

Harvester Talks to Farmers—No. 2.

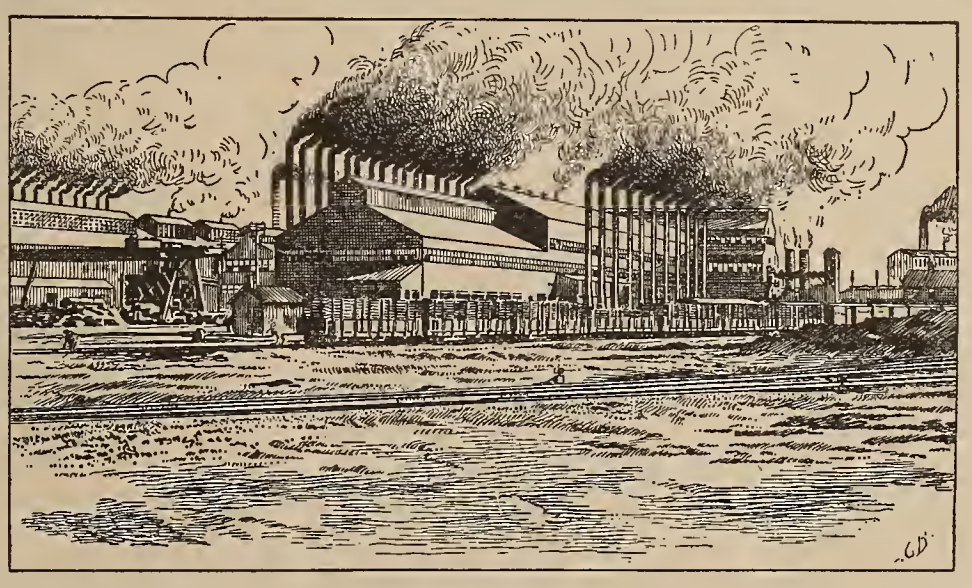
The Steel and Iron Used in the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano Harvesting Machines.

IN buying a harvesting machine—or anything else for that matter—the problem which confronts you is to secure the *best* machine for the money you pay—best not only in convenience, but in durability, in strength, in long service and substantiality.

The problem confronting the manufacturer who wants a *permanent* trade is how to produce an article of the *highest quality* and yet sell it at a reasonable price. He must keep his price *down* or his trade suffers; he must keep the quality *up* or his reputation suffers.

This is especially true in dealing with the American farmer, for he is the most discriminating buyer in the world. He will not pay an extravagant price for anything; he will not take a shoddy article a second time, at any price.

Separately, the manufacturers of the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano machines could not afford to own the facilities for supplying the materials in a raw state for their product, for such facilities can only be operated economically on a large scale. The combined product of these plants, however, is sufficiently large to justify the ownership by the company of the sources of supply of raw material, and it was largely for the purpose of such ownership that the International Harvester Company was organized.



Take the matter of steel and iron as an illustration. The modern harvesting machine contains a good proportion of steel and iron, and in the past few years the price of these commodities has varied greatly. In times of commercial depression stocks of merchandise made of steel and iron in the hands of merchants throughout the country are allowed to run down to the lowest ebb possible, then when times improve these stocks must be replenished quickly. This sudden and enormous demand overtaxes the facilities, and because of premiums paid for quick delivery the prices of iron and steel go abnormally high. At times steel soared so high in price that numerous small establishments were forced out of business, and even manufacturers who had the spot cash to pay for the goods were often unable to obtain steel and iron at the times they most needed them. Owning its own supplies of iron and steel in the raw state the International Harvester Company is thus independent of such conditions, and cannot be forced to pay these exorbitant prices, but will have these supplies at the cost of producing them. This cost will not vary except to the slight extent that the cost of labor varies from year to year.

The coal mines owned and operated by the International Harvester Company consist of 21,532 acres in Harlan County, Kentucky, producing 15,000 tons of coking coal to the acre—a good 50 years' supply.

The iron mines operated by the Company are in the Hibbing district of the Mesabi range in Itasca and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota, and in the Central Falls district of the Menominee range in Sauk and Iron Counties, Wisconsin. They produce high grade ore of both the Bessemer and non-Bessemer grade—a supply of 35,000,000 tons.

The International Harvester Company's steel and merchant bar mills are in South Chicago, Ill. They cover an area of 50 acres, employ 1,500 men and have a capacity of 900 tons daily. The accompanying illustration gives a partial view of this big steel plant. It consists of two complete blast furnaces, a converting mill, a blooming mill and a merchant bar mill.

When the ore is received from the mine it is first smelted, then converted into steel, cast into steel ingots, reduced to steel billets and rolled into various sizes of rods, flats and ovals required in making harvesting machinery.

This immense plant is admittedly one of the best equipped steel plants in the United States. It has every facility for producing steel and iron of the highest grade. It is manned by skilled and expert workmen and every step in the production of the metal parts of the International machines is under the constant and careful supervision of those who are most interested in maintaining the high quality of the company's product.

This plant and its success is a striking illustration of the old proverb, "If you want a thing *well* done, you must do it yourself." The factory superintendent at the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee or the Plano plant, *knows for a certainty* that every pound of steel and iron that goes into the machines he manufactures is *right*, absolutely right, of the highest grade and free from flaw or defect. He knows also that it is laid down in the factory under his care at as low a price as it is possible to produce good steel and iron, for the cost of its production has not been affected by the speculative fluctuations of the market and every labor-saving, money-saving, quality-improving device known to the art of steel-making has been employed in its production.

This is only one example of the manufacturing policy of the International Harvester Company. The constant aim is to *improve the quality* of its product in every possible way. Not only its steel, but its lumber and other materials are produced at first hand.

We contend that this policy means much to the farmer who uses harvesting machinery, for it makes possible, and it is the only way in which it is possible—the production of a machine of the highest quality at the lowest cost.

And that is what you are looking for. You cannot afford to overlook this question of quality, durability, strength, long-life.

You can get this *only* in the International line, for the International Harvester Company is the only company having complete facilities for manufacturing under modern conditions.

The fact that 90 per cent of the harvesting machines sold in this country are of the International Harvester Company's manufacture—the fact that this percentage is increasing every year, is pretty good evidence that the wide-awake, keen, discriminating American farmer is *satisfied* with its product.

His endorsement is worth something to you.

At any rate, we ask every reader of this little talk to do this:

Call on the dealer in your locality for catalogues and full information relative to the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee or the Plano in your own locality. Each dealer understands thoroughly the one line he sells, and carries a complete stock of repair parts. He'll be pleased to show you his particular line.

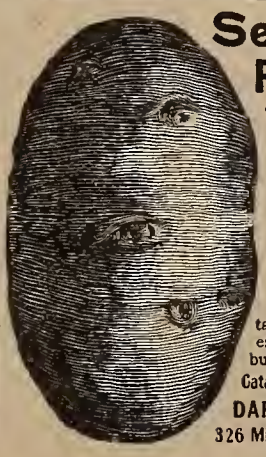
The International Harvesting Machines,

Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano

are used by 90 per cent of the grain and grass growing farmers of America. They are **satisfied** because they have received full value for every cent spent for their machines. Their endorsement is worth something to you. They have received greater value than they could get elsewhere because of the superior facilities for manufacturing and the common sense policy of the International Harvester Company.

Remember, The International Lines are Represented by Different Dealers. See them for catalogues.

Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Weber Wagons, Binder Twine.



Seed Potatoes

The famous "D & B Line" of Northern Grown Seeds leads in earliness, yield, vitality. Nothing better. Buy direct from growers and save money. For 25 cents (stamps or silver) we will mail our handsome 128 page 1905 farm and garden seed catalog and one pound of our wonderful new white potato, Early Bird. Best and earliest grown. Average yield 350 bu. Sold only with catalog. Catalog alone, free. Write today.

DARLING & BEAHAN,
326 Michigan St., PETOSKEY, MICH.

Hand Hay Press $23.75



Power Press $37.50

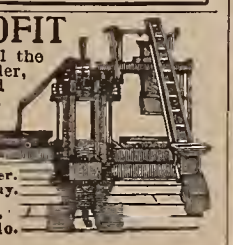
The "Universal"—best and cheapest of all baling presses. Makes hard and smooth bales rapidly

Mfrs. HOBSON & CO., 21 State St., N. Y.

ORCHARD PROFIT

depends upon working all the fruit into a salable product. Cider, for instance. If good, clear and pure it sells readily at a profit. The best is produced by a

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS

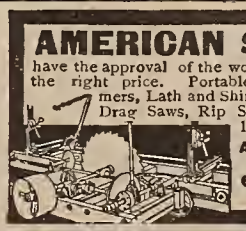


Made in varying sizes; hand and power. Get our free catalogue before you buy.

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.,
6 Main Street, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

AMERICAN SAW MILLS

have the approval of the world. The modern mill at the right price. Portable Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills, Cord Wood and Drag Saws, Rip Saws, Engines. Free catalogue if you ask for it.



AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.,
602 Engineering Bldg., New York City.



TELEPHONES

and line material for

FARMERS' LINES

So simple you can build your own line. Instruction book and price list free.

The Williams Telephone & Supply Co.,
71 Central Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

DO THIS NOW

And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome

Gold Spectacles

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers aud I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a



"Copyright, 1904, By H. Goldman."

perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only $1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than $5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for $10 a ***pair.*** I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only $1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: *First*, that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles ***by mail,*** which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of $10 or more. *Second*, and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if ***you yourself*** don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me ***right now*** for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

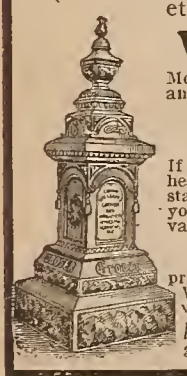
DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,
Haux Building, *ST. LOUIS, MO.*

I WANT AGENTS ALSO And any man or woman (also store-keepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from $25 to $100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

NOTE:—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.

Durable Memorials

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown, and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.



White Bronze

Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them.

Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis.

If in need of monuments, markers, headstones, posts, grave covers or statuary give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of

Beautiful Designs

prices, etc. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. Agents wanted.

MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.
347 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Imperial Steel Ranges



$13 and Up From Factory at

WHOLESALE PRICES

Cash, or on Easy Monthly Payments

Sent on Trial

If not entirely satisfactory after 30 days' use, return range at our expense. Absolutely no risk or expense to you, because we are sure you will appreciate the excellence of our perfect range.

Write for complete catalog showing styles and prices.
IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE CO., 68 State St., Cleveland, Ohio

LEARN TO MAKE wire, bead and shell jewelry. (Samples free.) Large profits. Catalog and instruction book, 4c. O. L. COLEMAN & BRO., Dept. 23, Dallas, Texas.

EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE

FROM The Hague the announcement has been made that the Dutch government has purchased a plot of land at the eastern end of The Hague, immediately between the Botanical Gardens, to be given to the Carnegie committee as a site for the Hague Peace Palace, Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift to the world. The new palace will be built on the plan of the Brussels Palace of Justice, and the estimated cost is one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars. Mr. Carnegie's original offer was one million five hundred thousand dollars, and he will no doubt supply the difference.

The palace will consist of a main building flanked at each end by a fore part, and with a large central portico as the principal entrance. A double row of columns will rise to the right and left of this portico, and to the rear a monumental staircase will lead to the principal audience-room, where the sittings of the Court of Arbitration will be held.

The audience-chamber is to be two hundred and seventy feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide, with enormous pilasters of white marble. Adjoining the main chamber will be the principal committee-room, with facings of variegated marble, and at each end of this committee-room will be subcommittee-rooms. On the second floor will be two rooms, one reserved for the president and the other for the secretary of the permanent Court of Arbitration.

The palace will be surmounted by a large and imposing dome, that will give great majestic aspect to the whole structure. It will be supported by two galleries, the lower being square-shaped and the other round, flanked by massive bronze statues of Clemency, Justice, Law and Strength.

The Brussels Palace of Justice, which the Hague palace is to imitate, was designed by a Belgian architect, Joseph Poelaert. Seventeen years were taken up in its construction, and it was formally opened in April, 1883.

◈

Colossal Windmill

On the ocean beach not far from the famous "Seal Rocks," near San Francisco, Cal., has been erected what is undoubtedly one of the largest, if not the largest, windmills in the United States, and possibly the world. Its purpose is to augment the water-supply of Golden Gate Park, a public garden of about two thousand acres. Speaking of this giant windmill, the "Technical World" says:

"On an average the mill pumps three hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water during every twenty-four hours. Of course, ocean-water is not pumped, as this would damage or entirely destroy flowers, grass and shrubs, but a great well has been sunk, which furnishes an unfailing supply of fresh water. After being pumped up, the water is driven through a fourteen-inch main nearly two miles long to a large reservoir located near the center of the park, from which it is distributed through pipes.

"The round wooden tower is about one hundred and twenty feet high, and nearly fifty feet in diameter at the base, gradually tapering upward. Near the top the arms, or 'blades,' are attached by massive iron fastenings. These four giant arms describe a circle of over one hundred and sixty feet, each wing being eighty-two feet long. The tower is so constructed that the huge wheel can be adjusted to any point of the compass, according to the direction of the wind.

"At the top and bottom are beveled



THE GOLDEN GATE WINDMILL

gears, through which the power developed by the revolving wheel is utilized for driving the powerful pumps. The power, of course, varies with the force of the wind, but the maximum strength developed is about two hundred indicated horse-power, which is ample for driving the pumps at good speed. During the dry season it is necessary to keep the mill constantly pumping to maintain the supply. During very heavy gales of wind the mill is temporarily closed down."

◈

A Shamrock Party

It was given on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, March 17th. The invitations were written with green ink on white note-paper, at the heading of which a leaf of shamrock was painted in water-colors. Beneath the leaf, written in a fine, neat hand, were these words:

Chosen leaf
Of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock.

The guests—ten couples, lads and lassies—were requested to come in Irish costume. The decorations were most appropriate and artistic. The reception-hall was a bower of festive loveliness. Potted ferns and palms were everywhere in evidence. Over the doorway leading into the parlor was an old print of St. Patrick, draped with a green flag on which was Erin's harp in gold.

As the guests left their respective dressing-rooms to go downstairs, the girls were presented with coquettish little caps, made from green crêpe-paper, which they donned immediately. Each young man was given a green necktie. All the maidens came dressed as Irish peasants, with red or green petticoats, white kerchief and white apron. If the skirt was green, the bodice was red, and vice versa. As they entered the parlor the first thing that greeted the eye was a beautiful, effective frieze surrounding the ceiling. This frieze was fashioned with large shamrock-leaves, which the hostess cleverly cut from dark green ingrain-paper. These were held in place with pins. Over the mantel was "The Harp of Erin," made entirely of smilax. Above it were two small flags—the British and American—their staffs crossed and tied with green satin ribbon. The side-walls were made grotesque with venomous-looking reptiles—suggestive of those driven from Ireland by St. Patrick. These also were cut from green ingrain-paper. On the head of each was a bit of jeweled glass in red, for an eye. In one corner of the room was a mysterious something, covered with a green cloth. Later it proved to be a Blarney stone.

After greeting the hostess, games were in order. The first introduced was "the kissing of the Blarney stone." The cloth was removed from the stone, then each in turn was whirled around three times (blindfolded) in the center of the room, and sent forth to find and kiss the stone. Great sport it was for the "lookers-on" when some one knelt before a chair or some person in the room. It was announced that a prize would be given to the one who reached and kissed the stone in the shortest time. This prize consisted of a clover-shaped box filled with home-made chocolates. The candies were also clover-shaped. The box was tied daintily with green satin ribbon. Upon one of the ends of the ribbon upon each box was printed in gilt letters these lines:

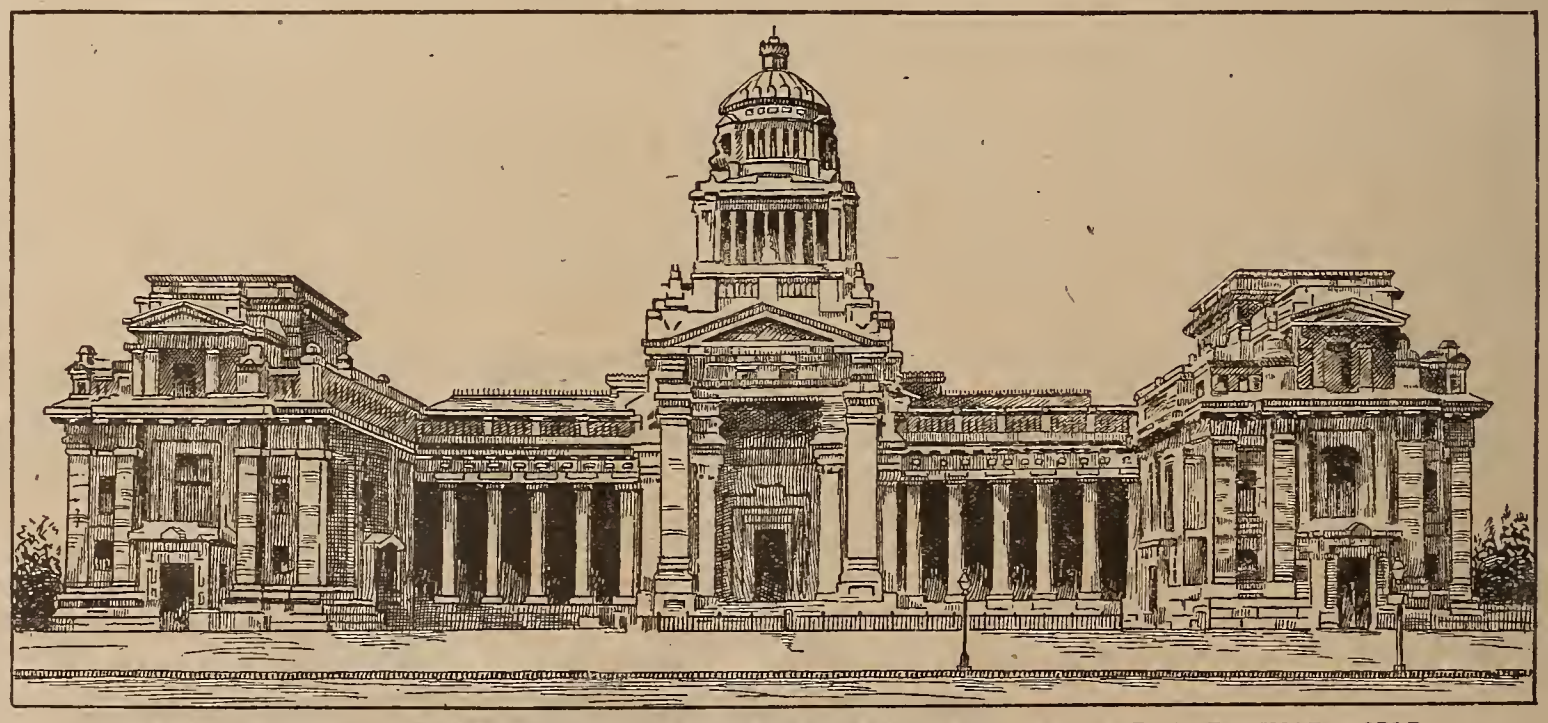
Honeyed lips and honeyed tongue
This stone imparts to sweethearts young.

After this frolic another very delightful contest was introduced; namely, "the last rose of summer hunt." Two American Beauty roses, each in a separate box—one for the successful girl, the other for the winning boy—were hidden in the room, and were to be searched out. This contest proved to be the crowning frolic of the evening. As the two fortunate ones drew forth their "finds" they found written upon the boxes these words:

The lucky finders in this "hunt"
Must entertain us with a "stunt."

Their surprise and chagrin was only exceeded by their joy in the possession of the prizes. After retiring to the hall to collect their wits, they returned, hand in hand, and sung in duet that sweetest of Irish melodies, "The Last Rose of Summer." This song was followed by another entertainment freighted with

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 26]



THIS IS HOW THE HAGUE ARBITRATION PALACE, THE GIFT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE TO THE WHOLE WORLD, WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED

Around the Fireside

THE FUTURE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY

THE announcement that the Crown Prince of Germany has become engaged to the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the later unconfirmed reports that the engagement has been broken, brings this young girl into public prominence, and makes her an object of great interest to the German people. The Duchess Cecilia is the daughter of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis III., who died six or seven years ago. She is a sweet-faced girl of but eighteen years, and that she has been an industrious student may be known from the fact that she speaks German, English, French and Russian with equal facility, and the German people are said to be well pleased over the choice of a wife made by their future emperor. Only once within one hundred years—and that was in the case of Frederick III.—has a Prussian king taken a wife from any other than a German princely house.



FREDERICK WILLIAM, CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY

The German people place great value on housewifely accomplishments even in an empress, and they are very glad to know that the Duchess Cecilia has been brought up with a full knowledge of all the duties of a housewife, and that she is said to be very domestic in her tastes. The Emperor William has great contempt for what we call in our country the "new woman," and he is not very much in sympathy with the idea of higher education for women unless that education shall also include a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to domestic life. As for women interfering in the affairs of state, he will have none of it. He is said to be pleased with his future daughter-in-law, not only because she "knows her place," according to his idea of a woman's place, but her marriage with the Crown Prince will further German ambitions in the North, due to the proximity of the principality to Holland. It forms, also, another link among the reigning houses of Europe with the Danish royal family, as the sister of the Duchess Cecilia is the wife of the Danish Crown Prince, and it is therefore highly probable that she will one day be Queen of Denmark.

A great many things besides the affection they may or may not have for each other are to be considered when a royal young couple wish to marry. Indeed, sentiment must be a secondary consideration, for the hard and fast laws governing royal matrimonial alliances are not founded on sentiment. It is hinted that if they were the young German Crown Prince would have looked elsewhere for a bride. In marriage, as in other things, a king or other royal ruler is the servant of his subjects, and their interests and the interests of the kingdom or empire must be considered, regardless of one's personal inclinations.

The Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, is now in his twenty-third year, having been born on the sixth of May, in the year 1882. He was but six years old when he was proclaimed prince, and from that day to this he has been constantly reminded of the fact that great duties and heavy responsibilities were before him. His father is an enthusiastic soldier, and all of his six sons have been reared in full knowledge of military life. One writer has said of the Crown Prince that "No other baby ever came into the world to such a clamor of cannon and drum, to such a noise of fifes and triangles and cymbals; no younger baby was ever displayed to marching troops. His whole infancy was a kaleidoscope of arms and banners; he was almost born in uniform. He cut his teeth on a little ivory saber. He learned to toddle by aid of a rifle. When Nature dowered him with a squad of little brothers, he became captain over them. The royal nursery was a barrack, in which the little princes, their good pale eyes heavy with broken sleep, their little mouths still wet with milk, their blonde heads clipped in military fashion, marched and countermarched, rigid as little tin soldiers. Arms and the man they sang, not the merry rhymes of Hansel and Gretchel. Probably there was never before, in a royal household or out, so droll, so pathetic a nursery, with its squad of baby soldiers."

It will be remembered that the young Crown Prince is the great-grandson of the late Queen Victoria, and she was very fond of him. It is told that once when he was a little lad, and was visiting her at Osborne, she took a plain gold ring from her finger, and put it on a finger of his hand, telling him to wear it until he should take it off to put it upon the hand of the young girl who was to become his wife. The Crown Prince promised her that he would do this, and no doubt the simple little gold band is now upon the hand of the young Duchess Cecilia, who has the good wishes of all the world for her future happiness as the Empress of Germany.

J. L. HARBOUR.

◈

Summer-Flowering Bulbs

Summer flowers from bulbs can be grown with less care and trouble than from seeds or plants, and are the most showy of all. The bulbs are inexpensive at the start, increase rapidly, make a fine display sooner than from seed or plants, and can be kept over winter with very little care.

First on the list is the gladiolus, the most attractive of all the summer-flowering bulbs, with tall spikes of brilliant flowers, and this is sure to grow and bloom with very little care after planting. The only objection I have ever heard to this flower is that it is scentless. The bulbs are offered for sale very cheaply, being usually priced at twenty-five cents a dozen for mixed bulbs, but I have found that in buying the mixed bulbs I usually get more reds than I care for.

After the gladiolus the tuberous-rooted begonia is probably the most popular summer-flowering bulb. This is excellent for either tubs or bedding, but it must have partial shade. I find a situation where they get the early morning and late evening sun the best. They must be given a liberal supply of water. When allowed to become very dry they will break off joint by joint. The large branches of waxy flowers are very pretty and showy, but the foliage is so pretty that they would be worthy a place in every garden even if they did not produce a single flower. The bulbs should be started in boxes, in house or pit, in February or March.

The canna, that once was grown only for its foliage, has been so improved that it is one of the most popular bedding-plants, and is grown as much for its flowers as for its foliage. These flowers are usually massed for a tropical effect, but the single plants of some varieties are very showy. Last summer I saw a single plant of Florence Vaughn canna planted in the middle of a large grass-plot. A deep hole about one and one half feet wide had been dug, and filled with rich earth, and in this the canna had been planted. The single plant was much prettier than I had ever thought them in clumps.

Few gardens are complete without the dahlia, and this certainly must have an early start and the very richest of soil to grow in. I use long, narrow boxes, fill one third full with well-rotted stable manure, and then fill up with rich soil. When ready to be transplanted to beds, I pull off one side of the box without disturbing the roots, and then they grow without any backset. The yellow dahlia is very showy. The pompon, or bouquet dahlias, are quite pretty, and very useful for cutting.

LAURA JONES.

◈

High-Salaried Men

General Solicitor S. C. T. Dodd of the Standard Oil Company, who recently resigned, probably drew the largest salary of any individual in the United States. Mr. Dodd has for years drawn an annual salary of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The only other salary drawn by a lawyer which can compare with this is that of Francis Lynde Stetson, who receives an annual retainer of fifty thousand dollars from J. P. Morgan & Co. This retainer is given simply to allow Mr. Morgan to have first call upon Mr. Stetson's services. Whenever consulted he receives an extra fee. Sir Clinton Dawkins, the head of the London branch of J. P. Morgan & Co., receives an annual salary of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In addition he receives a certain percentage of the profits of the firm, which during some years have amounted to a larger sum than his guaranteed salary. Outside of Mr. Dodd about the largest salary drawn by any individual in this country is one hundred thousand dollars. A large number draw this salary.

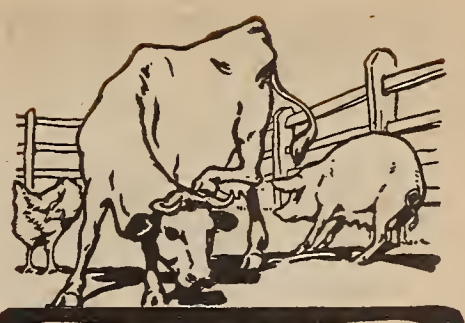
◈

New Serial Story

Albert Lathrop Lawrence, whose book "The Wolverine" won for him a high place among the country's fiction-writers, has written a unique and beautiful tale especially for FARM AND FIRESIDE readers. The opening chapters will appear in the issue of April 1st. The title of the new serial is "A Blue-Flag Idyl." The story is one of rural life, clean and wholesome, without the impossibilities usually embodied in latter-day fiction. It is a story of a number of beautiful characters whose lives must surely impress our friends who read the story.



DUCHESS CECILIA OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, BETROTHED TO THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY



Free Them From Lice

Instant Louse Killer is sold on a positive written guarantee to destroy lice on poultry, stock of all kinds and ticks on sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.)

For destroying lice on calves and colts, nothing equals Instant Louse Killer. For sheep ticks it is most effective, doing away with the muss and annoyance of a "dip."

Instant Louse Killer

is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—there are over 25 imitations.

1 lb. 25c; 3 lb. 60c; except in Canada and extreme West and South.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid for 35c. *Sold on a written guarantee.*

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio.

20 PKTS. 20 RARE SEEDS BULBS FREE

SEND US 25c. to cover cost of packing and postage, and receive this grand collection of Beautiful Flowers, our new catalogue, containing the most liberal offers ever made, and a CASH CHECK for 25c., giving you your money back.

20 Packets Seed

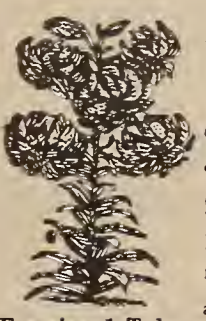
1 pkt. Browallia Blue
1 pkt. French Honey Suckle
1 pkt. Cigar Plant Novelty
1 pkt. Giant Daisy
1 pkt. Yellow Violet Rare
1 pkt. Chinese Aster
1 pkt. Jap. Morning Glory
1 pkt. Virginia Creeper
2 pkts. Pansies [Named]
1 pkt. Double Balsam
1 pkt. Poppy Jap. Pompon
1 pkt. Carnation [Choice]
1 pkt. Phlox [Best Mixed]
1 pkt. Chrysanthemum
1 pkt. Wallflower
1 pkt. Sweet Peas
1 pkt. Zinnia Crested
1 pkt. Heliotrope [Hardy]
1 pkt. Petunia, Fringed

20 Bulbs 1 *Red Calla*, 1 *Amaryllis*, 1 *Tuberose*, 2 Gladiolus, 1 Hardy Lily, 1 Hardy Climber, 3 Geranium Flowered Bulbs, 10 Mixed Summer Flowering Bulbs.

OUR GUARANTEE—If after receiving this collection you are not satisfied, we will cheerfully return your money.

J. ROSCOE FULLER & CO., Floral Park, N. Y.

5 MILLION PACKAGES OF SEEDS



Martha Washington Collection

40 Kinds Only 10c.

of Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Pink Salvia, Cosmos, Phlox Myosotis, Verbena, Nasturtium, Petunia, Heliotrope, Cypress Vine, Mignonette, with the following Bulbs FREE: One Dewey Lily (as above). 1 Begonia, 1 Freesias, 1 Tuberose, 1 Gladiolus.

All of the above sent, postpaid, for 10 cents, in coin or stamps. Order early. Avoid the rush.

MYSTIC VALLEY SEED CO., Medford, Mass.



A Pansy Proposition

For six cents in stamps and the addresses of five persons who are sure to be interested in seeds and plants, we will mail you 100 seeds of

Templin's New Giant Pansies

Giant Ruffled, Blotched and Striped Varieties. Also our "Pansy Booklet" which tells how to grow them. Will send you at the same time our large (160 pages) Illustrated Catalog for 1905 of

Ideal Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Templin Co., Dept. B, Calla, O.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS,

Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Effectively Relieved.

Fac-Simile Signature of John L. Brown & Son on every box.

Sharples Tubular Separators

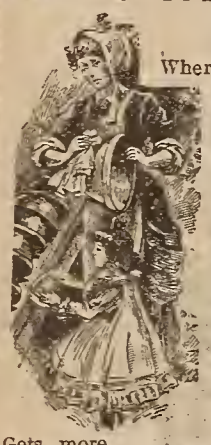
A Boon to Farmers' Wives



Why not save half the standing—lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalog J-112 describes it.

The Sharples Co, Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

AWAY WITH THIS DRUDGERY



Wherever a few cows are kept this work of washing, drying aud sunning the crocks or pans has to be done daily. The **Arras Cream Extractor** does away with all this drudgery and gives you twenty per cent more cream. It is the first and original gravity separator that **does not** mix the milk with water. There is no submersion, no pan lifting, no dilntion, no worrying over crocks, no trouble of any kind. Has no "self-sealing" attachments, no inner tubes to clean, no corrosion, corrugations or deep angles.



Gets more and better butter. Equally as good in winter as in summer. Ask your local Hardware dealer to show you the Arras Cream Extractor or write us for illustrated catalog and particnlars.

Arras Cream Separator Co., Dept. C Bluffton, O.



KA DEXX Cream Extractor

Has three times the separating power of other makes. Does not mix water and milk.

Beats Them All

because it gets more cream. More butter. Greater profits. Easier to clean and operate. No waste. Durable. Anti-rust throughout. *Results guaranteed.* Catalog free. Write today. We want good agents.

KA DEXX CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
24 Ka Dexx Bldg. ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The Superior Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream in 60 to 90 miuntes. Simple, scientific, practical. Never fails. *60,000 Farmers use it.* Does not mix water with milk. Least trouble and expense. *Our Binding Guarantee* assures your satisfactiou or money back. Write to-day for particulars.

SUPERIOR FENCE MACHINE CO.
305 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.



The Corrugated Cream Extractor

The Standard For Years. Has double the cream gathering power of any other. No water in the milk; more cream and more aud better butter. Prices the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed. Eastern points supplied from our Chicago Depot. Send for catalog. Ageuts wanted.

ED. S. CUSHMAN CO.
Box 111, Centerville, Iowa

$75 MONTH EXPENSES ADVANCED
District Managers to travel and leave samples at stores.
PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. C 15, 145 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cents; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

MALTCOFFEE finest quality, 5 cents per pound. Sample and circulars free.
Milwaukee Importing Co., 2226 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GET THE IDEAL RECEIPT, and make your own Poultry Powder and Egg Food. Send 25c. silver to Charles Slade, Sidney, Ohio.

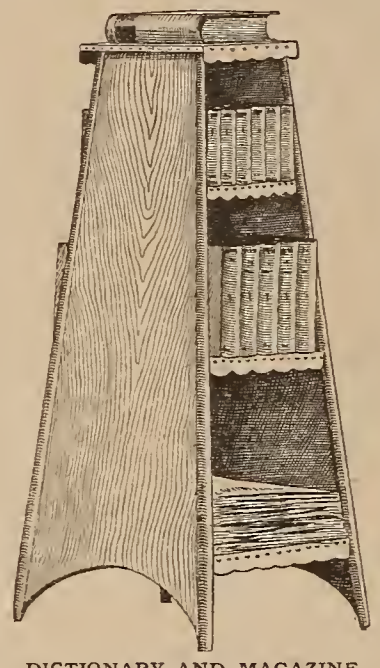
The Housewife

Aid for Slow Thinkers

WHAT a world of work and vexation we make for ourselves by our slow thinking! Quick wits are quite often mistaken, but the majority of people belong to the other class; they are constantly berating themselves for not thinking of the right thing to say until it is too late to say it, and their feet must take many extra steps because there is a lack of headwork. Women wear themselves out rushing up and down stairs, making a dozen trips where one would suffice if they paused to look ahead a bit. Many a trip down-town would be avoided by this mental foresight, and as an aid to it every woman should keep an errand or shopping list in her pocketbook, adding items to it whenever they occur to her, and crossing them out when accomplished. In every card-case and pocketbook a bit of a lead-pencil should be kept for this very purpose. It will come in handy on various occasions, and become invaluable.

Very often a woman must include little items of business concerning church or social matters in her calling. If the friend is not at home, she turns from the door with a sigh, knowing that the information must be imparted by a given time, yet not quick enough to think that a few words penciled on her card will do it just as well as would a second call. To think of this after she gets home is an added vexation. Why should she not have considered while en route, "What shall I do if she is not at home?"

"What shall I tell Miss So-and-so when we next meet?" "What shall I say under such and such circumstances?" "Suppose my suggestion is voted down by the club?" Such questions prepare a woman to act promptly and tactfully under adverse conditions, and they train a slow thinker to meet emergencies under which she might utterly disgrace herself if she was unprepared.



DICTIONARY AND MAGAZINE STAND—MADE FROM A TALL OFFICE-STOOL

In shopping, a second choice in mind will frequently save another trip and valuable time. Plans must be carefully laid and details considered in these busy days if we are to accomplish without any great amount of friction half the things we try to do.

The woman who succeeds in her housekeeping, club work, church duties and social life is not one who neglects small matters, but shapes them into her plans; who does not allow them to obscure the really important things, but puts them in where they belong. Her head saves her hands and feet, and pocketbook as well, by planning alternatives in case the "plans o' mice and men"—and women, too, alas!—should "gang agley."

The mind is a creature of habit, given to flying back over a familiar track. Presence of mind in times of danger can be cultivated in no other way than by thinking beforehand of what should be done under such and such circumstances. We do "without thinking" at the time because we thought before it happened. To live through any incident mentally is to be as well prepared as one can ever be for the coming of calamity.

MRS. C. H. MCCREA.

Recipes Gleaned at a "Cooks' Party"

The guests at this "cooks' party" were not professional cooks, but eight young housekeepers who did their own cooking. The invitations were on strips of paper rolled on sticks to simulate rolling-pins. These invitations carried with them a restriction—none were to be admitted who did not come in the garb of a cook.

Each guest was presented on her arrival with a dainty little booklet bound in white celluloid. In a row along the top were sketched eight merry faces under jaunty cooks' caps, and each cook recognized her own likeness. In the centers of the covers were painted the words, "Favorite Recipes," and on the fly-leaf was written this familiar verse:

"We may live without poetry, music or art,
We may live without friends, we may live without heart;
We may live without wealth, we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

The first leaf contained the favorite recipe of the hostess, signed with her name, and then there were just as many blank pages as there were guests. Each one was expected to write down one of her favorite recipes and sign her name. We give below some of the recipes found in one of these dainty bookiets. Of course they have all been proved, and none of them have been found wanting.

LEMON TARTS.—Make a custard mixture with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, one cupful of milk and the yolks of two eggs; add to the juice of this the juice and pulp of one lemon and half a cupful of sugar; line a tart-shell with good puff-paste, and fill with the custard mixture, then put in the oven, and bake. Beat the whites of the two eggs with sugar, and heap on top of the tarts; set in the oven until the whites are set.

LEMON CRACKERS.—Mix together two eggs, two thirds of a pint of sweet milk, the same of lard, two cupfuls of sugar, and one lemon grated without peel; sift with the flour two tablespoonfuls of baking-ammonia; knead into a soft dough, cut, and put in a hot oven. Dispatch in getting them in the oven, and quick baking, are secrets of their success.

BEEF-LOAF.—Take two pounds of good beefsteak, and chop fine, four or five soda-crackers rolled fine, four eggs well beaten, half a cupful of milk, half a cupful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, a small onion chopped fine and a pinch of sage or a little chopped parsley; mix these ingredients well together in a bowl, then form into two loaves. Put in a covered pan with a pint of water, and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour.

BAKERS' GINGER-CAKES.—Take one pint of good Orleans molasses, one cupful of melted lard, two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, one tablespoonful each of ginger and soda, one teaspoonful of salt and flour to roll; put the soda in the molasses, and beat until it foams, then stir in the lard and yolks of the eggs, then the flour and the whites of the eggs; roll out rather thin, and cut out with a biscuit-cutter. Bake in a moderate oven. Half a cupful of water or sweet milk can be added if desired.

ESCALLOPED FISH.—Take one pound of cold boiled fish, and flake; mix with a good cream sauce, seasoning with salt and pepper; put in the bottom of a baking-dish a layer of bread or cracker crumbs, then put in the fish, add a thin layer of mushrooms, then another layer of the bread-crumbs; put a few chunks of butter over the top, and bake about twenty minutes.

RAISED CAKE.—To one cupful of dough add one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter, one third of a cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of raisins and one egg, also one teaspoonful each of ginger, pepper and cinnamon; mix in one cupful of flour in which has been sifted one teaspoonful of soda. Put in pans, and set in a warm place until light, and bake in a moderate oven.

BROWNIE CAKE.—Mix together into a cream two eggs, two cupfuls of brown sugar, and half a cupful of butter; add to this one third of a cupful of grated chocolate melted in one third of a cupful of boiling water, then add half a cupful of sour milk; add the three cupfuls of flour, in which has been sifted one teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla, and bake in a moderate oven.

PANSY VIOLA VINER.

Magazine-Stand

It was not a Russmore, by any means, although it answered the same purpose—a clean, neat receptacle for magazines, also a permanent place for the bulky Webster so constantly in demand. A tall office-stool purchased at a sale for ten cents, two old table-leaves, a few strips of pantasote and a package of brass-headed tacks were the articles transformed into the "stand."

The first objectionable feature was the round seat. It was a large stool, the diameter of the seat being fifteen inches. Sixteen inches of the table-leaf was sawed off squarely and true, and screwed onto the seat, sinking the screw-heads and filling in with putty. The stool had three separate sets of spindles. Across these spindles were placed slim pieces of board the exact width of the spaces between the legs, the two ends ornamented with a strip of pantasote one and one half inches wide and pinked on the lower edges. The brass-headed tacks were used to fasten it to the boards. Two of the table-leaves were sawed into gore-shaped panels with a rip-saw, and fitted in between the legs of the stool on two sides only. The wide end of the table-leaf was hollowed out to give it an artistic effect. A square of pantasote tacked on the top with brass-headed tacks very closely driven together made a very neat finish after all had been sandpapered and varnished. Mahogany-colored stain might be used.



RIBBON STOCK

Such a stand occupied the place of honor and utility by the side of a busy writer's desk. The dictionary and current magazines were needed by every member of the family, and the stand proved to be a handy, neat and useful receptacle for what often litters up the sitting-room tables, and it really made a pretty piece of furniture in a cosy writing-room, or study.

KENDALL PERRY.

Ribbon Stock

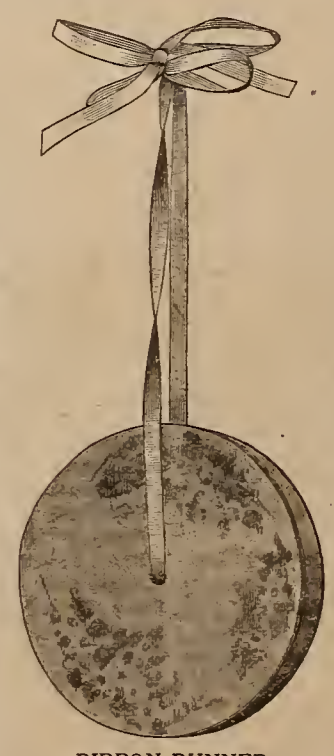
Three fourths of a yard of dark blue belting-ribbon is used for this stock. Cut a length the size of collar worn, allowing a lap after a hem is made on each side of the band. On the hems very small hooks and eyes may be sewn for fastening instead of pinning together in the back. Without cutting, fold the rest of the ribbon so one end will be slightly longer than the other, point the ends of each tab, and neatly overcast to the center of the collar-band. Used either as a stock with a dainty turn-over collar or as a cravat with a stiff linen collar the effect is equally good. Its simplicity will no doubt make it very popular.

M. E. SMITH.

Ribbon-Runner

The general use of baby-ribbon has created a demand for receptacles for the ribbon. The ribbon-runner shown is original and inexpensive. A bolt of the narrow ribbon as it is when purchased is used. To make it more attractive fancy paper is glued on each side of the form, and small holes are cut through the center. Run a ribbon of the same shade through the holes cut, and finish with a bow, by which it is to be hung.

MARIE WILKINSON.



RIBBON-RUNNER

Bavarian Cream

For this delicious dessert take the yolks of two eggs, one cupful of sugar, one and one half cupfuls of milk, and boil to the thickness of custard. When slightly cooled, add half a box of Cox's gelatine that has soaked for several hours, and flavor with vanilla; stir in thoroughly the beaten whites of the eggs and one quart of whipped cream; add mixed nuts chopped finely; pour in pan to mold, and place where it is cool.

MADAM DEWAINE.

Household Hints

Hearthstones, if painted with two or three coats of white enamel, will only require to be wiped with a damp cloth when soiled.

Knives not in use should be rubbed with a little unsalted mutton-fat, rolled in brown paper, and kept in a dry place.

Clean copper kettles by rubbing with a little cut lemon dipped in very finely powdered bath-brick dust. Polish with a soft cloth.

Stains on water-bottles can easily be removed with tea-leaves and vinegar. Shake thoroughly until all stain has disappeared, then rinse in cold water.

The Housewife

Housekeeping and Home-Making

HOME-MAKING, in the main, is so different from the so-called art of housekeeping that many a woman has made a grave mistake in her interpretation of successful housekeeping. Because she is a model housekeeper, she too often believes herself in the right when she demands spotlessness in her domain and the keeping of everything in precise order. But what a little of joy and what a deal of real discomfort does such a home afford a man and children! They love a pretty home as well as does the housewife and mother, but where the least disorder causes her to fret and



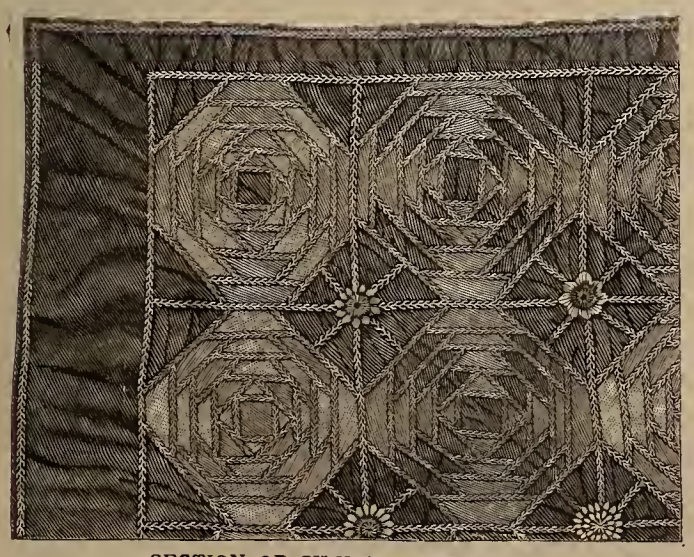
MRS. SARAH BURCHARD
Who Made a Beautiful Silk Slumber-Robe at the Age of Eighty-Three

fall into the habit of faultfinding and scolding, but little satisfaction comes out of having pretty rooms and pretty things in them.

If only the young housewife could begin the journey of her new, untried life guided by the experience of a few who have taken the journey before her, she might be saved so much of unhappiness. So much more dear and comfortable her home might be than are such an almost countless number of homes in the land—and one never need look far to find them.

A woman too often allows the cares and frets to creep so close in about her heart that pretty soon, while yet young, she begins to look old and faded—and then she begins to fret about that, also. It is trifles that have aged and worn her most. She might have overcome them, and there is still time to banish them from her atmosphere forever; time, too, and available means and methods to banish the lines that have aged and made less attractive the once fresh, pretty face. For her opportunities for all of these things are so many to-day.

Twenty-five years ago, my dear little housekeepers—of whom there are thousands every year new to care and housekeeping—there did not begin to be the helps over the difficult places in life that at some time seem to come to all—



SECTION OF SILK SLUMBER-ROBE

things that come in order that we may learn to overcome, and to be stronger, purer and better women for the experiences that come seemingly only to develop the best there is within us. Compared with twenty-five years previous to that time, however, the bride and young housekeeper of but a short quarter of a century ago was most beneficently blessed, in that she had even then, though not so prominently as to-day, the good, helpful literature that is filled with both the experiences of others and suggestions most uplifting.

Have you never heard your own aged or fast aging mother say that had she been so blessed as are the wives and mothers to-day with inexpensive, easily obtainable magazines and papers that are so full of valuable teachings for mothers and wives, that she would have done so differently in the training of her children? Have you never heard her regret that her opportunities were so comparatively few for self-teaching of mind and soul that she might have so gladly grasped and made application of? For I have. And dear as is the mother of seventy, and beautifully as she did her duty and her work, it is pitifully pitiful at times to hear her tell in words of regret how differently she would have done had she known better how to do. To be sure, we will not listen to her self-censure, but we well know that the mother of to-day has vastly the advantage over the mother of her time when in youth she was "bringing up her family" of four. And I simply wish that every housewife might awaken to an appreciation of her advantages; that she might waken to understand how vastly more important it is to be a housewife and a home-maker than a housekeeper.

Beautiful housekeeping is an admirable thing in itself, but it can never usurp the place of beautiful home-making. And the difference is so great—greater than may be seen by a casual, surface look at the question. If the young wife could only see the necessity of cultivating cheerfulness and tact; if she could only realize the importance of cultivating the spirit of optimism—the spirit that brings to her vision the blessed result of having learned to make the best of everything, of putting away the fears that she is so often beset with, the fears that simply fill her hours with dread and are seldom, if ever, realized; if only she could learn to make the word "overcome" one of the foremost in her vocabulary, then what a world this might be to her! How beautiful would be the very atmosphere of home and the influences that would come to be perpetual dwellers therein. And she is learning. There is nothing more sure. The wave of home-interest grows stronger every year. Knowledge and the application of knowledge is becoming more and more a part of a girl's training, and more intimately the soul-part and companion of the life of every woman who reads and takes a little time every day to herself to think, ponder, read and reason out things for herself. Such women are learning the lesson of contentment—contentment with their lot in life, whatever it may be—knowing that when the spirit of unrest has been overcome, and when they have made the most of their opportunities and surroundings, a greater opportunity will be given them, and a much broader view of life and living will be opened before them.

But the spirit of contentment that brings so thorough content as to bar all desire for a betterment of self and surroundings is not by any means to be commended. That is not what is meant. One who sees or understands intuitively in degree catches the vibration herein suggested, and will act upon it. As a consequence the home will cease to be simply a place for the members of the family to gather at meal-time and during the night-hours, should such a condition exist, and it will become instead the center of attraction for all.

Every really true man loves home best of all places on earth if it is a home. I know a man whose happiest hours are spent reading and smoking and lounging about with his papers and books several inches deep about him, and his favorite corner of the house is a certain large window looking down on one of the most prominent streets of a certain large city. And this window, with his great arm-chair, is a conspicuous part of the best, or usually the supposedly best, room in the house, the parlor. It is no great task when he is out and busy, or when he is elsewhere in the house, and perhaps littering up another place somewhere with more books and papers and cigars, to pick up after him. It is clean dirt, and it all gives to the home, to any home, an air of refinement and superiority over and above the home so immaculately clean and in order that papers and books are scarcely seen. And just such homes are to be found, plenty of them—homes so much a pattern of perfectness in housekeeping detail that they lack entirely the homy look.

So give us the home where love and peace reigns, and never mind the littery appearance, the sometimes dusty furniture and the lack of extreme order. When a man will go out from a beautifully furnished home, and sitting down in some one's home where it is more comfortable to stay, remarks that "Wife always has things upside down all over the house, hunting for a stray bit of dust," it seems to impress one that more home-makers are in demand, that more housewives are needed. Of housekeepers there are plenty, but women who are capable of breathing into the home the true spirit of hominess, and of retaining it, are not nearly so many as the world stands desperately in need of. No, that is not putting it too strong—it will bear repeating, affirming.

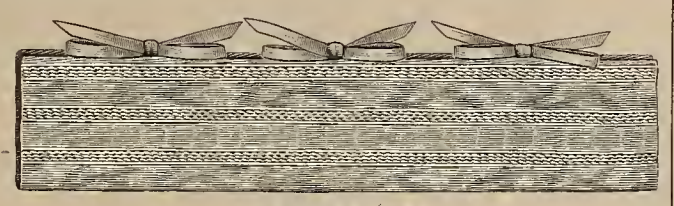
NELLIE HAWKS.

◈

A Beautiful Slumber-Robe

The illustration of a section of a pine-apple slumber-robe printed on this page gives only a slight idea of the beauty and perfection of this remarkable piece of work. The robe is two by two and one fourth yards in size, is made up of seventy-eight blocks, of which no two are alike, and a medallion of original design adorns the corners of each block. It is lined with red satin, and the whole robe is one of the most beautiful pieces of work of its kind that has ever come to our notice.

An especially remarkable fact in connection with this robe is that the lady who made it is eighty-three years of age. Her name is Mrs. Sarah Burchard, and her home is in Indianapolis, Ind. The robe was completed last August, Mrs. Burchard having taken up her spare time during only one year in its construction. The various designs incorporated in the robe are all original with Mrs. Burchard, and the combination of coloring throughout speaks much for her artistic taste. The robe was recently offered for sale in Springfield, Ohio, and brought a handsome price.



TURNOVER-CASE

◈

Two Dainty Desserts Made with Prunes

PRUNE WHIP.—Chop one cupful of stewed prunes and kernels; whites of five eggs well beaten; two thirds of a cupful of sugar. Beat all thoroughly, and add the juice of one lemon. Heap in a shallow baking-dish, and bake for thirty minutes. This should be served as soon as possible after removing from the oven. Serve with cream.

PRUNE GELATINE.—Soak half a box of gelatine, then add to it one pint of boiling water. When dissolved, add the prunes, which have been cooked and stewed. Add sugar if necessary. This may be served with plain or whipped cream. MARIE WILKINSON.

◈

Turnover-Case

This little case is sixteen inches in length, and before folding is six inches wide. It is made from striped silk, and lined with plain silk of the same shade. Interline it with white batting, using sachet-powder generously. When finished, fold the case, and tie with narrow satin ribbon.

◈

A Million of Them

That's what we are aiming at—a million subscribers for FARM AND FIRESIDE; and if the present rate of increase keeps up it will be accomplished in a very creditable length of time. Will you do FARM AND FIRESIDE a favor? Please send one new subscription.



"HOW MONEY GROWS"

is the title of a book which tells how to invest small sums ($10 or more per month), how to tell a good investment, how you might have converted $100 into $358.83, how to choose between real estate and stocks, how savings banks make their money, how to choose your partners, how to guard against uncertain "prospects," how to protect yourself in case you should not care to hold an investment indefinitely, etc. This book is not an advertisement of any particular investment. It is a general "talk" about investments, based upon my experiences and observations. My book will interest any one who can save $5.00 or more per month from their income. Write me a postal saying, simply, "Send How Money Grows." You will receive the book, free, by return mail.

W. M. OSTRANDER
Investment Department
210 North American Building
PHILADELPHIA

$375.00 Piano for $173.00
One Year's Free Trial

KENWOOD CONCERT GRAND
Guaranteed for 25 years



For tone, action, style and durability the Kenwood Concert Grand is positively equal in every respect to pianos sold in retail stores and by agents at $375 to $400. We will prove this to your entire satisfaction WITHOUT COST TO YOU.
Our Co-operative Plan makes possible our low price of $173. We ship direct from factory to your home. We save you all the heavy expenses, agents' commissions and all the middlemen's profits.
Send For Free Catalog which fully explains our 12 Months FREE TRIAL OFFER, our Liberal Terms and our 25 year written binding guarantee. Catalogue beautifully illustrated and describes all our magnificent Kenwood Pianos at $115 and up. Tells how you can try any Kenwood Piano in your own home for 30 days before paying us any money. No other manufacturer, dealer or agent can sell a piano of such high quality at so low a price. Don't buy a piano of any make until you get our catalog.
FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
7-D Cash Buyers Building, Chicago, Ill.

3 ROSES FOR 10c



SNOW-FLAKE, pure white.
ADMIRAL SCHLEY, deep red.
BURBANK, bright pink.
The above roses, strong plants on their own roots, not mere slips, sent prepaid for 10c. Guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition. Will bloom this summer. Tell your neighbors about this wonderful offer. Order them to-day.
6 Carnations, all colors, ... 25c.
8 Prize-winning Chrysanthemums, 25c.
15 Pkts. Flower Seeds, all different, 25c.
The above three collections mailed prepaid for 50c. Catalogue of all kinds of roses, plants, bulbs and seeds sent free.
MISS ELLA V. BAINES
The Woman Florist, Box 32, Springfield, Ohio

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM SHOES

Made to stand the hard rubs the farmer gives his shoes. Specially selected hard wear leather. Soles, double fastened by stitching and brass screws. Sent express paid to any part of the Union for $2.25.
Made by Rice & Hutchins, makers of good shoes for over a third of a century.
Send for free catalogues of Old Homestead, Waterking, Shedwater, Hard Knocks Shoes, —each best for the purpose intended.
AWARDED GRAND PRIZE
at St. Louis Exposition
RICE & HUTCHINS, 15 High St., Boston.

MUSIC
"In That Home So Far Away." The beautiful home song. Played and sung by bands and orchestras all over the country.
"Would You Love Me Just as Truly." High-class ballad.
"The Molligan Guards." March and two-step.
These three numbers mailed to your address on receipt of 50c.; postage stamps accepted. Single copies 25c. each. *Send for our bulletin of popular successes.* R. S. BROADWELL PUB. CO.
205 Taylor Street Cleveland, Ohio

FREE TO AGENTS complete outfit for paying business. All profits clear, as we prepay charges. Full particulars by addressing
FARM AND FIRESIDE, Dept. of Agents, Springfield, Ohio

How I Joined the Highbinders

A Newspaper Man's Experience in Joining the Great Chinese Secret Society

By WILLIAM S. BIRGE, M.D.

A few years ago, while doing newspaper work on a Chicago daily, I found myself one winter evening strolling along Clark Street, through the Chinese quarter. The street was brilliantly lighted, and the solid block seemed a living potpourri of pawnbrokers, liquor-shops and Chinese stores. As I reached No. 319 I paused, and noticed the sign was above some steps leading to a basement.

I was not at home then in the Chinese quarter of Chicago, and I glanced up and down the street with a feeling that I wished to avoid observation, but of the dark, tense faces that passed none gave me a glance. I hesitated a moment, went down the steps, passed the door at the foot, and closed it behind me. I found myself in a small warehouse crowded with unopened boxes. Seated around the room, smoking, were a dozen or more impassive Cantonese, visitors, whose social chat ceased at once with my entry.

Stepping up to the counter, I inquired if the proprietor was in. A pleasant-faced youth turned, and called out something in Chinese, at which there issued from a door behind the counter a rather significant figure. He was a Mongolian of perhaps fifty years, whose smooth-shaven features, affable and gracious, approximated the Caucasian type. He was clad in gorgeous silks, and carried a fan with the wonted ease of the Oriental. I took from my pocket a letter inclosed in an envelope of rice-paper striped lengthwise with crimson, and handed it to him. He opened it at once, and after a rapid perusal of its contents, reached out and gave me a cordial handshake, then with a graceful gesture he invited me to step behind the counter and enter the room from whence he had come.

The room was evidently his bed-chamber, and almost its sole furniture was a handsome modern bed, well-laid, over which was thrown an elegantly worked piece of rice-matting, on which was a choice lacquered tray containing the usual Chinese opium-smoking layout. Drawing a curtain between this room and the shop, he seated himself on one side of the bed, and motioning me to the other side, said, the slight Pidgin-English of his dialect eliminated, "So you are an old friend of my cousin, Joe Tie Yen, in Boston, are you? And you would like to join the highbinders, or Chinese freemasons, as you English call it. My friend writes me that you can cook opium as well as any Chinaman, so perhaps we had better smoke while we talk."

Nothing loth, I lay back on the couch. The Chinaman took up the handsome ivory-and-silver-mounted pipe from the tray, and soon transferred to the surface of its bowl a pellet of the drug. After offering this to me he sat tailor-fashion, alternately smoking and emptying his thimble-bowled tobacco-pipe, watching me intently as I held the bowl over the lamp's flame, and with one long draw inhaled the smoke from the consuming drug, finally emitting it slowly from the nostrils, its fragrant odor filling the room. The Chinaman chuckled, and was evidently surprised, as well as pleased, at my skill in handling the "pipe." I had learned how to smoke opium several years before, while living with an uncle in New York. He owned three buildings in Doyer Street which were leased to Chinese merchants. I was entrusted with the collecting of the rents, and in this manner was brought into close and frequent communication with the Mongolians. I learned much about their manners and customs, their good traits and some of their bad ones. I learned how to prepare and smoke opium, but fortunately never formed an addiction for the drug. The majority of Chinamen use the drug, but unlike the Caucasian, seem to be able to handle it without becoming slaves to the habit. When a friend calls, a pipe will be smoked, much in the same way that we would offer a gentleman friend or caller a cigar or a glass of wine. After I had finished my smoke the Chinaman lay back on the opposite side of the lamp, and taking the pipe, performed in his turn the same delicate operation, while I explained the cause of my visit.

"I have heard much," I said, "about the secret order of the highbinders, have visited their quarters in New York, and their headquarters in Spofford Alley, San Francisco, where I was invited to join, and should have done so had not business called me back East. I believe that the society in this country is merely a branch of a much larger and far older organization in China, whose main object is, I am told, the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty and the restoration of the crown to the original Mongols."

"Yes," replied the Chinaman, "the society is a very large one, numbering millions of members, and formed soon after the Tartar conquest, early in the seventeenth century. But you will learn all that from the 'Mamma,' who is the high priest that conducts the ceremony of initiation. You are just in time, for there will be a meeting and initiation services on the evening of the day after to-morrow, the first held here in several years. The meeting will be held in a vacant store at No. — State Street, between Harrison and Van Buren, which the society has rented temporarily while its future home, a few doors below here, is preparing."

As I lay on the couch watching the aërial battle of the thick smoke from my perique cigarette with the still denser and more fragrant cloud of the pure Lai Yuen han yen (a most delicate brand of prepared opium), I listened eagerly to the conversation of my newly found friend. Presently I noticed him assiduously rolling and "chying" on the pipe-bowl, held close to the flame of the little peanut-oil lamp. He then for the second time extended the pipe to me. Not wishing to offend him, I accepted it, but before putting the ivory mouthpiece to my lips I said, "Chin Sui, it is very kind of you to assist me in this matter."

"My friend's friend is my friend," was his sole reply.

After a little further exchange of the social amenities, during which the Chinaman consumed several pipefuls of the peanut-oil-cured drug and I my favorite product from St. James Parish, the ordinarily impassable barriers between the Oriental and Occidental character disappeared, and when we parted it was with the understanding that I must attend with him that night an elaborate Chinese dinner that some friend of his was giving in honor of the birth of a son.

About nine o'clock we wended our way across



TONG (SOCIETY) KUNG (ALL) CHEE (TRUE)

The Symbol of the Chee Kung Tong Society in English is "The All True Society." The Chief High Priest in America is Chin Gum Sing

Clark Street to a Chinese restaurant, and seated ourselves at one of a dozen tables in a room decorated for the occasion. The dinner is not within the limit of this article to describe. It consisted of some forty or more courses, each accompanied with a small liquor-sized glass of strong spirits, copious libations of tea and many small pipes and cigarettes. Shortly after midnight I excused myself, and walked up Clark Street in such a mood that instead of going to my hotel and to bed I paid a visit to some newspaper friends in the famous old Whitechapel Club, in Gambler's Alley, where through the early morning hours I listened to a fusillade of wit and wisdom such as is seldom fired in clubs of perhaps wider reputation.

The next evening but one following I sauntered along with the whirlwind crowds on State Street with not a few misgivings tugging at my conscience. This society that I was about to join I only partially understood. I had heard of murders traced to its agency in various cities, notoriously in St. Louis, where but recently three highbinders had been caught, and convicted of the murder of a couple of poor Cantonese tobacco-rollers, who had been warned, condemned, and finally exterminated, by the society's order. Still more vividly flashed across my memory an incident that three years before had taken place on Harrison Avenue in Boston before my own eyes. I remembered very well one afternoon—I was on the "Herald" then—I was about to pay a visit to a Chinese friend who had a room in No. 28 on the avenue. I had mounted two flights of stairs, and was passing along the narrow hallway, when right at my side I heard a horrible guttural cry. A door at my left stood ajar, and a glance inside before the door was slammed shut showed that the Athens of America was not without its secret scars. There, full in view, hung a man—a dying man—hung by throat and heels to the opposite walls, and being flayed alive at the hands of a Chinaman stripped to the waist to give him full exercise of his powers. The instrument of torture was the Russian knout, a handle with three wire lashes bent and doubled at the end. Beneath the poor wretch was an ordinary wash-tub, into which his life-blood dripped with the precision of a pendulum.

After catching this glimpse of Oriental justice I reached my friend's room sick and faint, and dropping on his couch, told him what I had seen. The utter sang-froid with which my story was listened to, the chuckle and sneer with which my suggestion of calling the police was greeted, assisted by a few inhalations of the drug, gave me a new idea of Oriental character.

My Chinese friend failed to see anything radically wrong in the proceeding, so he said. "He big cheat. He got plenty—what you call—warnings. Yes, he no good!" That settled it, and the last shave I had had that very morning was quite possibly the last the poor little long-nailed hands had given.

As these thoughts, simply memory's fragments after the lapse of years, passed through my mind, I do not wonder that I paused as I reached the door, where for all that I knew I might be going to swear away life and honor. I paused but for a moment; the flush of youth and strength were mine, and I entered.

There lay before me a scene that might well have quickened an artist. It was an abandoned store, shelves and counters removed, and with the fears my recollections had conjured appeared like an open coffin. On either side as I entered were a row of Chinamen clad in blouse and loose trousers, and whose squint eyes seemed centered on me. Several of them I knew, and had met at the aforementioned supper, but none paid me the slightest token of recognition.

It would be a difficult matter to describe the room in detail. Picture to yourself an open hall, in length perhaps one hundred and fifty feet and in width one third that. At the further end an altar had been erected, behind which weird figures of heavily bearded Celestials, who as I afterward learned represented sanctified monks, were depicted on hanging screens. In front of the altar was a table, on which rested a large bowl. Underneath the table was a crate filled with chickens.

Soon after I entered a handsomely dressed Chinaman of about thirty-five arranged me with eight Mongolians of various ages in front of the altar. They were, like myself, awaiting initiation. After this short preliminary, the before-mentioned Chinaman having arranged us to his satisfaction, stepped back a few paces, and commenced the most remarkable monologue that I had ever heard. It was a history of the society delivered in blank verse, and any attempt to repeat it would fail completely to give a correct impression. He told how, early in the seventeenth century, the Tartars had conquered his—their—native land; how a long succession of despotic laws had rendered them servile, except that certain holy monks, nine in number, residing in the mountains bordering on Thibet, had preserved their religion intact, and loathed intercourse with the ruling Manchus. He went on, his manner gradually approaching that of a master actor, telling how these peaceful monks attempted to restrain their devotees; how, finally, when the Manchu emperor had noticed their following, he invited them to a famous state banquet; how each monk, feeling that he was going to his death, nevertheless went, after leaving behind a memento to which in case he never returned his followers were to cling, and clinging, take oath to do all in their power to overturn the Tartar dynasty. Well, to the banquet the monks went, and were poisoned, one and all, by their royal host, who little dreamed of the trouble that would follow in their wake.

The Chinaman went on. He described the disciples waiting in vain for their masters' return, their search of the monks' houses, their finding their adjuration, and the forming on the spot of the Chee Kung Tong, the society in numbers greatest of any on the earth's face. Years of activity and sloth followed, until finally, about the middle of the last century, came the great Tai Ping rebellion, conducted largely by the same society. The story of the revolution is a matter of history now, and its final temporary suppression, after the sacrifice of more than ten million lives, by the American Ward, the English "Chinese Gordon" and Li Hung Chang are of almost too recent occasion for more than a passing reference.

As the really magnificent elocutionist brought the history of the society down to the times we live in his voice modulated, and he abandoned the fierce (no other word could describe it) language he had been using. He traced the society's first venture in San Francisco, its speedy incorporation under the laws of the state as a charitable organization, its efficiency in settling outside of foreign courts all difficulties

ONE MINUTE SHEEP DIP



Dipolene

Dipolene, the great *one minute* sheep dip, costs but *one cent* for each sheep dipped. A genuine coal tar preparation so effective it can be diluted one part to one hundred of water. A true germicide and deodorizer that *does not* discolor the wool. Free from lime, sulphur, tobacco or poisonous and destructive ingredients. Send for a

FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE

and test it in your own dipping tank. There will be no guesswork about its merit then. Fine for scab, ticks, lice, foot rot in sheep; mange, ringworms, surfeit, eczema, fevers in cattle and horses; for cholera, epizootic, etc., in hogs. Non-poisonous—perfectly harmless. Send for free booklet, "Dipping for Dollars". Contains a true-to-life story about *Dipolene* and the dollars it saves.

Marshall Oil Company, Box 23, Marshalltown, Ia.

The above Improved Dipping Tank sold only by the makers of Dipolene. Circular free.



DOUBLE POWER

$1,000 Reward

for its equal. Wind power doubled. Two 14 ft. wheels work on same pinion; second wheel gives more power than first.

A Governor that Governs

in all winds. Develops 10 full h. p. in 25 mile wind. All power needed for farm, shop machinery, pumping, irrigating, etc. for $1 a month. Ask for booklet 71. Ask about Armsaver Husker.

DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.
Appleton, Wis.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address

Powerful, Handy, Low Priced.



Milne Mfg. Co. 812 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Star Drilling Machines



are the best machines to buy because they are so well and durably made. Built for work and to last. Made of best material, they stand the hardest service. Not a spring in the whole construction.

Made in 10 Sizes

to suit all conditions—deep or shallow wells; large or small bore. **Owners of Star Drills make money.** We make a full line of driller's supplies. Illustrated catalogue sent free.

Star Drilling Mach. Co.
Akron, Ohio.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 15. Send for it now. It is **FREE.**

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

CREAM EXTRACTOR FREE



This is a genuine offer made to introduce the **Peoples Cream Extractor** in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 131. KANSAS CITY, MO.



20 PER CENT MORE CREAM
IS OBTAINED BY USING THE
TRIANGULAR NON-DILUTION CREAM EXTRACTOR

than by the old process. Does not mix water with milk. No ice, chemicals, crocks, pans, complicated machinery or power. Increases earning capacity of each cow. Write for descriptive circular and special offer to agents and farmers.

THE MERCANTILE SYNDICATE
Department 2 Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED potato growers to test, and report upon, a new variety of merit. It is of best quality, a great yielder and fine looking. Season, medium. About one fourth pound mailed for 10 cents. No restrictions. **M. CRAWFORD, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO.**

between the Orientals, its powers in assistance to labor, and finally for the well-being and brotherhood of the Chinamen.

All the substance of this I did not learn until afterward, but stood an improvised stoic for hours, listening to the harangue, understanding a few words here and there.

Somewhere between one and two o'clock the oration ended, and the reader has received but the faintest idea of its wonderful fascination. Just remember that a nervous white man listened to it for four hours, standing—a white man in whose memory Irving and Booth and Salvini were fresh.

After the oration ended, a young Chinaman hurried in from behind the altar with an armful of the strangest of weapons. They were sharp, short swords, perhaps one and one half feet in length, and the half handles of each pair were clamped together into a firm grip, leaving the blades about two thirds of an inch apart These were ranged along the floor, held blades up by nailed wedges into which they fitted firmly, and at a distance of about two feet apart. The next scene surely would have been amusing for an onlooker. With our hands clasped at the back, the nine novitiates, myself included, following the leader, laboriously made the irksome trip from one end of the hall to the other, slitting our trousers badly and our skin not a little, although our assault of the candle-lit altar at the other end was not a very bloody one.

It is hard to remember the exact number of double sets of swords we surmounted. Nine is a sacred number with the society, but unless memory is faulty there were at least twice that number. At the conclusion of this ceremony, we were given some tea, which after our violent exertions we quaffed with great relish. We were again placed in front of the high priest, or "Mamma," and an attendant handed him a plump fowl from the crate beneath the altar. He held it head downward over a large Chinese bowl, and slit its neck with one of the sword-blades, letting the blood trickle into the receptacle, after which he tossed the fowl behind him. The "Mamma" now made a brief invocation, after which he beckoned to the first three novices, which happened to be two Mongolians and myself. We at once stepped forward. Pushing the others back, he drew me close to the bowl, and in perfect English ordered me to extend the third finger of my left hand. This done, he quickly slit the end, and holding my hand over the bowl, squeezed out perhaps a teaspoonful of blood. The same operation was performed with the rest, a few at a time, and then we had to go through the very nauseating proceeding of drinking the blood one after another, while Chen Gum Sing offered prayer for our deathless fidelity to the order. After this the formality was dissipated, and we sauntered about the room, not neglecting to leave considerable alms on the platter displayed for that purpose in the lap of a patron saint of the order.

After we had sat down to one of the interminable Chinese banquets, and eaten, drank and smoked in various orders, I finally excused myself. The heretofore impassive Chinamen greeted me warmly as I made my exit, and begged me to visit them in their various habitations on the North and West Sides, until finally I emerged on State Street just as the sun rose, with a tired and dazed air.

My strange experiences as a guest at the society's headquarters in other cities so widely separated as Honolulu, Panama, and Papeeti and Tahiti in the South Seas, may be told at another time.

◈

The B. and C. Club

President Theodore Roosevelt some twenty years ago founded the Boone and Crockett Club, the purpose of it being to secure ample and proper protection of the big game of the country. The organization is to-day in a vigorous existence. It is leading in the movement for legislation for the preservation of the forests, the setting aside of refuges where game shall be free to breed without molestation, and the establishment of public parks. The Boone and Crockett Club recently sent to every member of Congress a handsome publication, "American Game in Its Haunts," containing an article by President Roosevelt which it is hoped will prove an incentive to members to adopt the pending bills.

◈

New Serial Story Next Issue

"A Blue-Flag Idyl," from the pen of Albert Lathrop Lawrence, the well-known author of "The Wolverine," a book that won much favor and had a great sale last year, will start serially in FARM AND FIRESIDE next issue. The story is a remarkably clever one, is choke-full of good pure farm atmosphere and incidents, and will be sure to please. Watch for the opening chapters next issue.

Amatite ROOFING

No wet, no mold, no rot under AMATITE.

It's made to keep things dry and tight, and does it better than any other Ready Roofing.

With a hammer you can put it down yourself. We send with each roll cement and nails sufficient for the job. No expensive help required.

Once on, you forget you have a roof—no leaks, no repairs—just solid satisfaction.

Free sample upon request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Kansas City



It is all in the seed



The profit from your farm depends as much on the seed you plant as your skill in cultivating it. It is an easy thing to gain from $5.00 to $15.00 an acre by wise choice of seed. Start right—the best farmer on earth can't raise a big crop from poor seed. The same truth applies to vegetable and flower gardening.

Our Northern Grown Seeds

are best for all soils and climates. They possess the vigor peculiar to all Northern plant life. Over 20 years of effort in seed breeding have been successful because we have kept constantly in view the most essential point—YIELD. Our latest and a very sensational introduction is **Peep'o Day Sweet Corn,** ***earliest, tenderest, juiciest.***

For 16 cents, stamps, we will mail you 300 seeds Peep'o Day Sweet Corn—enough for 60 hills; also our 1905 Pictured Catalogue of Northern Grown Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. If the corn is not wanted, we will send our 1905 Pictured Catalogue Free. It contains special trial offers.

NORTHRUP, KING & CO., Seed Growers, 50 Northrup, King Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

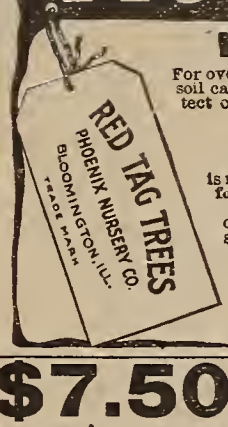
Red Tag Trees

When You Plant Trees Plant the Best

For over fifty years we have grown and sold the best and sturdiest nursery stock that good soil can produce. We now have the largest business of its kind in the United States. To protect our name and reputation and as a guarantee of high quality, all

Phoenix Nursery Stock

is now labeled with the **Red Tag,** with lettering as shown in the illustration. **Look for this tag on every Phoenix tree, it is your protection and our guarantee.** Order your stock for Spring planting from the oldest and largest growers in the country. We have a great variety of fruit trees, ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, plants and novelties. Write for free catalogue. It tells why Phoenix Nursery Stock is best. You can deal with us by mail more satisfactorily than through agents, and at *half the cost.* Fifty years' experience insures careful packing and safe delivery. Phoenix Stock is exactly as represented and flourishes everywhere. *Write to-day.*

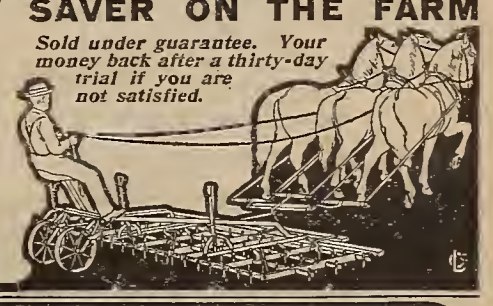


PHOENIX NURSERY CO., 300 Park St., Bloomington, Ill.

$7.50 BUYS THE GREATEST TIME, LABOR AND MONEY SAVER ON THE FARM

The New Model Harrow Cart is made entirely of steel, and weighs 75 pounds. The cart can be attached to, will follow and work perfectly behind any kind of a harrow, on any kind of sod or ground. It does more and better work, insures larger crops, and makes pleasant work of the hard, nerve-wearing harrowing of former days. A ten-year-old boy can do more and better work with the cart than a man in the old way. The cart follows close, makes the harrow run steadier, takes the constant pull from the bits, and lightens the draft. You cannot afford to farm a day without one, whether you have one acre or one thousand. *Write now for illustrated catalogue, and read what the other fellows say. Learn about the cart if you don't buy.*

Sold under guarantee. Your money back after a thirty-day trial if you are not satisfied.



WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., 23 Park Ave., Waterloo, Iowa

Buy the Success Manure Spreader



and avoid all mistakes. The first cost of such a machine is considerable and you owe it to yourself to get the right one in the start. We have been making Manure Spreaders for 26 years and know that the Success is right. Another proof is that there are more of our machines in use than of all other makes combined. Spreads any kind of manure, in any condition, lime, salt, ashes, plaster and fertilizer, broadcast or in drills. **Simplest, strongest, lightest draft, easiest to load, and most durable.** Full guarantee. Send for our book on **Farm Fertility.** It tells the complete story of the Success Manure Spreader. **We mail it free.**

Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Co., Box 17, Syracuse, N. Y.

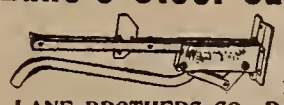


I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE

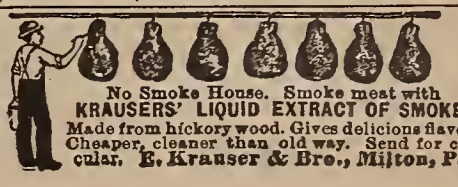
I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 713, Watertown, N. Y.

Lane's Steel Carriage Jack



No cast metal, no wood. Strong, light and compact. Double lift bar, powerful compound levers. Ask any dealer.

LANE BROTHERS CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.
Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. **E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.**

One Year FREE TRIAL
Majestic Concert Grand

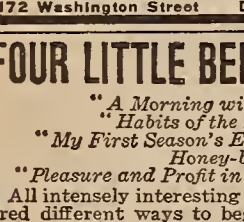


Retail Price.....$75.00
Our Price.....$48.75
Your Saving.....$26.25

A masterpiece in organ construction. Massive case, 122 famous Newell reeds, 11 stops, tone rich, sweet and powerful. **Absolutely mouse and dust proof.** Sold under our written, binding guarantee, which protects you for 25 years. Organs inferior to ours are sold daily at retail for $75. Our co-operative plan makes possible our low price of **$48.75** Try this or any other Kenwood organ in your own home for 90 days before paying us one cent; if it is not the handsomest and finest-toned parlor organ you ever saw, return it at our expense. **Our Free Catalogue** fully explains our free trial offer and our 25-year guarantee. Beautifully illustrates and describes our complete line of organs; prices from $21.50 up. Explains our great co-operative plan by which we make and sell organs of higher quality at lower prices than ever before known. Tells how you save ALL the middleman's profit, agents' commissions and other expenses necessary under the retail system. Don't buy an organ at any price until you get our free catalogue. Send for it today.

FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
7-E Cash Buyers Building Chicago, Ill.

DIRECT TO YOU At Factory Prices.



$27.90

We are not jobbers or assemblers of other people's goods—we build vehicles in our own factory. By buying direct from us you get factory prices with no middlemen's profit, you get everything that is latest, best and most durable. Our large free catalogue tells all about our no money with order plan, freight offer, 2 years guaranty and how we ship anywhere

RETAIL PRICE $45.

ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
We make 140 styles of vehicles from $22.50 up and 100 styles of harness from $4.40 up. Don't buy a vehicle or harness until you have heard from us.
Write today for Free Money Saving Catalogue.
U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.,
B 516 Cincinnati, O.

ASTHMA

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure **ASTHMA** and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its **wonderful curative** powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, **free of charge**, to all sufferers from **ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS** and nervous diseases, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper.

CURED

W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN THE Millinery TRADE



and earn from $10 to $50 a week at your own home while learning. For full particulars write at once to

NATIONAL MILLINERY SCHOOL
172 Washington Street Dept. V Chicago, Ill.

FOUR LITTLE BEE BOOKS FREE

"A Morning with the Bees."
"Habits of the Honey-bee."
"My First Season's Experience with the Honey-bee."
"Pleasure and Profit in Honey Production."

All intensely interesting and helpful in a hundred different ways to beginners in bee culture.
All free if you mention this paper.
THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY, MEDINA, OHIO.

U. S. A. LIQUID PISTOL



Nickel-plate 5 ins. long Pat'd.

Will stop the most vicious dog (or man) without permanent injury. Perfectly safe to carry without danger of leakage. Fires and recharges by pulling the trigger. Loads from any liquid. No cartridges required. Over **10** shots in one loading. All dealers, or by mail, **50c.** Rubber-covered holster **5c.** extra.

PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON, Dept. K, 230 South St., New York

FREE GOLD WATCH & RING



An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 yrs. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Zambesi Diamond Ring, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send you the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us $2, and we will positively send you both the watch and the ring, also a chain. Address



BOND JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 36, CHICAGO.

Are You Deaf?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval.
Write for Catalogue.
WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia

FREE! Send for **BOOK** ON NEW **PROCESS** of Canning Fruits and Vegetables
MRS. W. T. PRICE 1601 Penn Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

LADIES: For any remedy needed address DR. FRANK MAY Bloomington, Ill. Box free. Women who have used our remedies found them satisfactory in every case.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.



REEFER COAT AND SEVEN-GORED WALKING-SKIRT

How to Dress

THIS easy and comfortable reefer-coat walking-costume will with good reason be among the many favored styles that will be in vogue during this spring. The reefer is made with a vest-front slightly double-breasted. On each side of the vest are flat, straight revers scalloped at the upper portion. The upper part of the reefer is cut broad, extending over the shoulders toward the end of the arm-seam. A leg-of-mutton coat-sleeve is used, trimmed at the bottom with a scalloped and plain band. The coat is twenty-seven inches long. The back is half-fitting, with the upper part cut broad, the same as the front. The skirt is cut in seven gores, and finished around the bottom with a deep band cut here and there in scallops. There are two inverted plaits at the back. One of the fancy mohairs would be a suitable material for this walking-costume, with the vest of canvas or vesting. The pattern for the Reefer Coat, No. 488, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Seven-Gored Walking-Skirt, No. 489, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.



DRESS WITH HANDKERCHIEF YOKE

Dress with Handkerchief Yoke

The yoke in this dress is made of an embroidered linen handkerchief. The smaller the handkerchief, the prettier the yoke will be. The sleeves are sewn into the silk part, from which a pointed piece four and one half inches deep is cut. This piece corresponds with the depth of the yoke. The whole material is then shirred to fit the yoke. The bottom of the yoke is the hemstitched border of the handkerchief, and this is set over the shirring, and is trimmed with brier-stitching. The shoulder-seams are strips of embroidery insertion. The skirt is finished at the bottom with insertion set between two clusters of narrow tucks. There is also a ruffle of embroidery, put on with a double felled seam. The insertion is set in with a felled seam, the seam being covered with fine brier-stitching. The pattern for the Dress with Handkerchief Yoke, No. 497, is cut for 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

◈

Surplice Waist and Tucked Full Skirt

This graceful gown would look effective in silky cashmere. The surplice waist is extremely novel. The tucks, which start from the shoulders, are stitched down to different depths, and each tuck is finished with a buttoned strap. Below this the fullness is let out. A band of broderie anglaise or lace trims each side of the surplice front, and a touch of dark velvet as a finish gives character to the waist. The neck is cut in a V, and worn with a chemisette matching the band. The waist is made with a wide belt cut in points in front and fastening with small buttons. The center of the back is plain, with three tucks on each side, which are stitched flat, forming a V. The band in front, of lace or broderie anglaise, continues around the back of the waist. The full puff sleeve is made with a mitaine cuff trimmed with straps cut in points and finished with buttons. The full skirt is cut in seven gores. The upper part is laid in fine tucks, which are stitched down for five inches below the belt. There is a slight train at the back. The pattern for the Surplice Waist, No. 486, is cut for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures. The pattern for the Tucked Full Skirt, No. 487, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.



SURPLICE WAIST AND TUCKED FULL SKIRT

◈

Dress with Box-Plaited Yoke

To make this dress, a yoke is formed by making fourteen tucks one fourth of an inch wide; these tucks are opened to form small box-plaits. Between these plaits are rows of brier-stitching. Between the two middle plaits are two rows of this stitching. Between the third and fourth plaits a strip of narrow lace insertion is set in, being held in place by brier-stitching all around its edge. These strips of insertion are fifteen inches long. The back is formed in twelve plaits, and no insertion is set in. The pattern for the Dress with Box-Plaited Yoke, No. 495, is cut for 1, 2 and 4 years.



DRESS WITH BOX-PLAITED YOKE



BOLERO WAIST AND ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT

◈

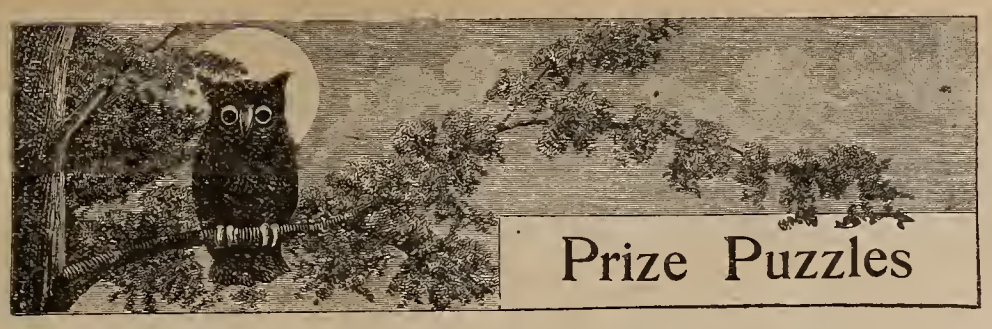
Bolero Waist and Eleven-Gored Skirt

This simple but very fashionable spring street-dress has the sleeves and the front of waist of chiffon taffeta. The short slashed bolero is made of smooth cloth, with stitching and a darker shade of silk for the trimming. The waist fastens down the front, and is trimmed with little bows the same color as the silk. The deep crushed girdle is also in the same shade, and is made mounted on the lining-waist. The front of the bolero turns back in revers. The graceful skirt is cut in eleven gores, flaring at the bottom, where it is trimmed with two bands of the silk and rows of stitching put on in a fancy design. There are two inverted plaits at the back. The pattern for the Bolero Waist, No. 492, is cut for 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. The pattern for the Eleven-Gored Skirt, No. 493, is cut for 22, 24, 26 and 28 waist measures.

PATTERNS

To assist our readers, and to simplify the art of dressmaking, we will furnish patterns for any of the designs illustrated on this page for ten cents each. Send money to this office, and be sure to mention the number and size of pattern desired.

Our new spring and summer catalogue of fashionable patterns is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon request.



Prize Puzzles

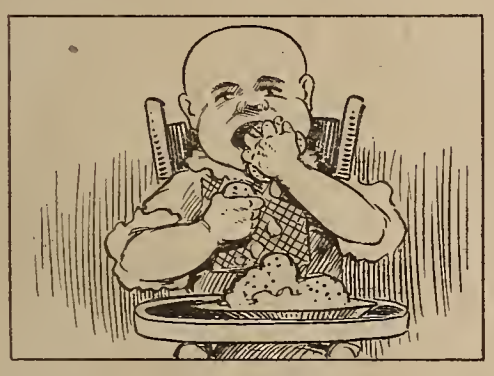
HIDDEN WORDS

Each of the Pictures Below Represents a Word the Last Four Letters of Which are "city"

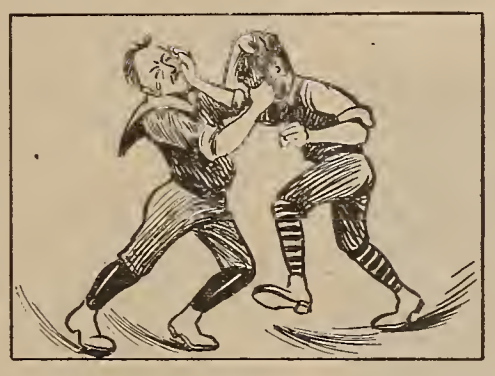
We Offer Eight Dollars Cash in Prizes of Two Dollars Each to the Woman, Girl, Boy and Man Who Sends Us the Best Brief Story Suitable for Our Young People's Department on any Subject, the Story to Contain the Six Words Represented by the Pictures. Residents of Springfield, Ohio, are Excluded. Contestants Must State Their Ages, and Answers Must be Received Before April 1st.

ALSO A PRIZE FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

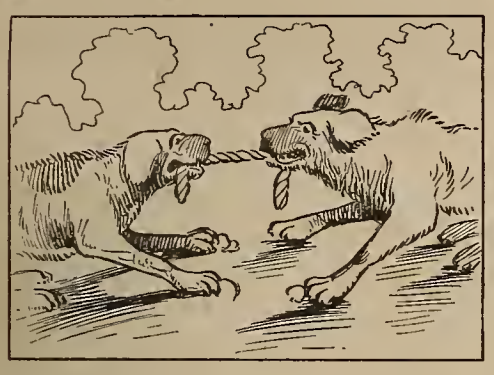
As further rewards for our great family of readers, a beautiful picture, size 20 x 25 inches, entitled "The Finding of Moses," will be given the person in each state and territory, the District of Columbia and each province of Canada who sends us the best short story as above conditioned. The best short story and correct list, therefore, from each state and territory wins a prize, giving equal opportunity to all our readers, wherever located. In the states or territories where the four larger prizes are awarded the smaller prizes will be given to the person who sends the second-best story and correct list, so no person will receive two prizes. Answers must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor," FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



1.



2.



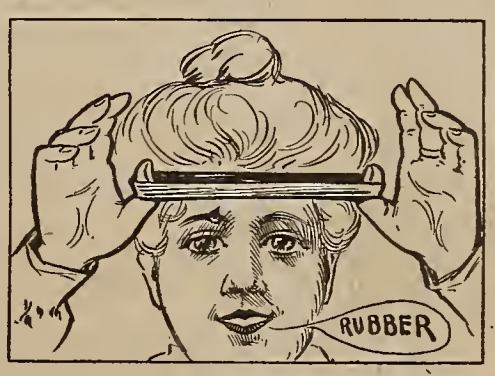
3.



4.



5.



6.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE IN THE FEBRUARY 15th ISSUE

1—Barker. 2—Evans.
3—Sigsbee. 4—Wade.
5—Baldwin. 6—Young.

Prize Awards

Four first prizes of two dollars each were awarded to the following:

Harry N. Jennings, Granville, N. Y.
Arthur Westberg, Boone, Iowa.
Bertha A. Tobrocke, Waymansville, Ind.
Katherine D. Salishury, Bristol, R. I.

As a consolation prize a book, "History of the United States," was awarded to the following-named persons from the different states and territories, who were entitled to same in accordance with our offer:

Illinois—W. H. Phillips.
Indian Territory—Aaron C. Parrott.
Kansas—Elizabeth Breidenbach.
Massachusetts—Samuel Leech.
New York—John A. Hendrickse.
Ohio—C. E. Underwood.
Pennsylvania—Kate E. Everitt.
Rhode Island—Edward D. Kunz.
Virginia—Conrad Bitzer Choate.
Washington—C. S. Lloyd.
West Virginia—Oliver B. Woodville.

"God Speed"

This magnificent painting, our reproduction of which is given as an art supplement with this issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE, is from the brush of the celebrated English painter, E. Blair Leighton, member of the Royal Academy of London, England. The work created an artistic sensation when first exhibited in London last year, and has placed the painter in the front rank of living artists.

The picture is entitled "God Speed," and depicts a scene not uncommon in the days of medieval chivalry, when "knighthood was in flower." Out from the castle gate marches a body of armed men, bent on some warlike errand.

Behind them their leader halts for an instant at the steps of the postern gate. Mounted on his charger, he makes a brave picture, his burnished helmet with raised vizor shining in the sun, and his rich cloak half concealing the suit of chain armor he wears. His reason for pausing is obvious. On the steps of the postern stands a beautiful maiden, who whispers the knight "God Speed," and binds on his arm a silken scarf. This he will treasure and wear in combat or in tourney, in battle or in joust, both as a defense against the perils of the fray and as evidence of his allegiance to the fair giver, whose beauty and name he will be ever ready to uphold.

In beauty of design and accuracy of detail the picture excels, and this accounts for the phenomenal success achieved by it.

Best Offer and Best Fence

We are making to farmers the best and most liberal offer ever made on high grade fence. We will state our offer here in plain words and leave you to be the judge.

***First*—The Price** we make the farmer on **Advance Fence** is the lowest and most satisfactory, because it includes **freight** to your station. There is no guess work or disappointment about the price, no large freight bill to pay, no extras. We quote you a **laid down** price at your station—and **that's** the **price.** We have saved others as much as 15 cents a rod. Get our price and figure out how much we can save you.

***Second*—We allow 30 Days' FREE TRIAL** on **Advance Fence.** Put the fence up when it arrives, and give it any test you wish. Climb over it. Let the stock run against it. Do this thirty days. Then if it disappoints you in any way, return it, and we will refund your money and pay freight back.

***Third*—We Ship Direct From Factory to You.** No jobber or dealer to make a profit out of you. We were the **very first** fence makers to sell direct to the user. This economical method of marketing enables us to save our customers thousands of dollars.

***Fourth*—We Offer You 26 Styles of Fence** to choose from. This enables you to make a wise selection. The largest dealer carries no such line of sizes and styles. Don't buy what you don't want just because a dealer wants to sell it to you. We fit you out **perfectly,** for hogs, poultry, stock, garden or field.

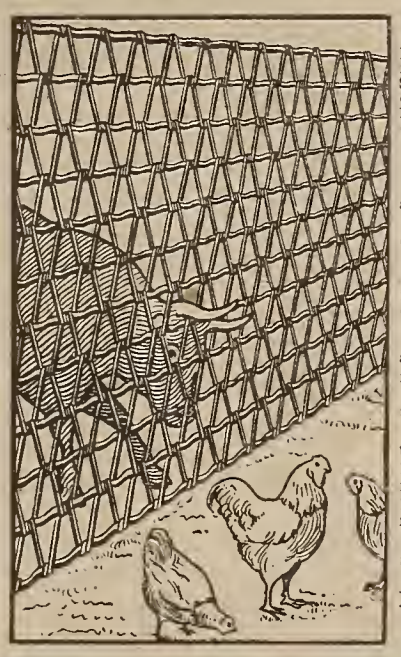


Advance Fence is scientifically constructed of best galvanized steel wire. The top and bottom selvage are double strength. The stay wire is continuous, being twisted with the selvage from one stay to the next and wrapped twice around each line wire as it passes across the fence. The slight crimp at the intersection of the stay with the strand wire prevents the stay from slipping, and also provides for expansion and contraction. There are no loose ends, as in fences with cut stay wires **Advance Fence** is the superior fence, without regard to price. You couldn't buy a better made fence though you paid more money.

Get **our free Fence Book** and study fence construction.
You will be a better judge of fence after reading it.

Advance Fence Co., 2346 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

Coiled Spring Fence



STRONGEST AND BEST FENCE MADE.

It is made so good that all requirements of the farm are fully met. So closely woven the small pig cannot "wiggle" through. So strong the Bull cannot "faze" it. So heavily galvanized the elements cannot rust or corrode it. So durable that it is the last to yield to the ravages of Father Time. Sold on such liberal terms that a

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL

Is given each customer that he may be sure he is satisfied and his money is returned to him if he is not.

Buy Direct. It saves the profit of the middleman. Our Guarantee is all that any manufacturer can give, and infinitely more than the dealer can grant. When you deal with us you **get your money back** if you are not pleased, besides it means a great saving because we sell to you at

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PREPAY THE FREIGHT.

We use nothing but **High Carbon Spring Steel Wire,** and make it ourselves that we may be sure it is good. We coil it that it may provide for **Contraction and Expansion.** We **Heavily Galvanize** it with **Commercially Pure Spelter,** to avoid rust and corrosion in all climates.

Our long experience has made us masters of fence construction and we are able to tell why we make the **strongest** and **best** fence on the market. We have a 40-page Catalog which fully describes and illustrates every style of our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Farm Fence,** which we will gladly mail to you upon request. Write for it. Address,

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY
Box 30. **WINCHESTER, INDIANA.**

2 Acres to One

PLANET JR.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools enable you to double your garden, yet lessen your work. Write to-day for a free copy of our finely illustrated 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog—the best handbook of garden tools ever published. Fully describes entire Planet Jr. line, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, harrows, one and two-horse riding cultivators, sugar beet cultivators, etc.

No. 4 Combined Seeder is almost unlimited in its usefulness. It sows in drills or hills, cultivates, marks, hoes, plows. Attachments changed instantly. Simple, light, strong, durable, thoroughly dependable.

No. 4. Combined Drill

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe

Is a wonder in hoeing, cultivating, plowing. Works to or from plants, between or astride rows; furrows; ridges; kills weeds. Parts instantly adjusted.

Be sure to get the catalog.

S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107 F, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe

THE $50,000,000 WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS 1904

BOUGHT BY THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. Millions of Dollars' worth of material will be placed on the market for quick sale by us at prices that will mean an enormous saving to purchasers. Now is your opportunity to put into execution your long contemplated improvements.

100,000,000 FEET OF HIGH GRADE LUMBER FOR SALE

The time to buy Lumber is today. Even if you do not need any Lumber today, it will pay you to purchase it now and store it for future use. It's better than money in the bank. Buy quick, because the price at which we will offer this material is bound to sell it as fast as we can make delivery. The finest grades of Lumber were used in the construction of this Grand Exposition. We have everything needed in the construction and furnishing of a building for any purpose.

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR ESTIMATE

YOU CAN SAVE FROM 30% TO 50% IF YOU BUY AT ONCE. This is your opportunity to build or improve your Home, Barn, Warehouse, Church, Elevator, Tool Shed, Granary and Crib, Store, School House, and in fact any kind of a building. We can furnish you anything in the line of Manufactured Articles, Roofing of all kinds, Wire Fencing, Pipe, Furniture and thousands of other items. **ASK FOR OUR SPECIAL CATALOGUE 34.**

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., EXPOSITION GROUNDS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RURAL TELEPHONES

80-Page Book tells how to organize, secure subscribers, build lines, install instruments. What to use and where to buy. What it costs per mile. Contains franchises, by-laws, rules. How to remedy telephone troubles. Code of signals. Contracts. Cuts of telephones. Switchboards, tools, and supplies. Wiring diagrams. Largest, most complete book on rural telephones and lines ever published.

Swedish-American Telephone Co., Chicago, Illinois

The Young People

Heroes of Fire Island

CHAPTER II.

THE SON

YOUNG FITZ, or Fitzy, was attending a boys' boarding-school on Long Island, where he had been sent by his father four years before. He and his father had previously lived in a house near the station, his father working as a fisherman during the summer months, when the life-saving station was not in commission. Fitzy had learned many things from his father, in books and out of them, for the two were almost inseparable. At ten Fitzy had been as large as most boys of twelve or thirteen, and was familiar with the many things that pertained to ordinary fishing and boating, as well as with the skilled and daring work of the surfmen. When the station was in commission he had spent much of his time with the men, taking part with them in the drill-practice of launching the life-boat and in the use of the various apparatus, until when a vessel was in distress he knew almost as well as the men what was required to render the most speedy and effective assistance. Many times he had joined the night-patrol on their lonely vigils along the shore, and more than once had gone out with the surfmen in the life-boat to help succor some vessel. After commencing school he spent all his vacations on Fire Island, and frequently when the weather was such as to close the great south bay to all other means of transportation had crossed for a night or two in the light but strong scooter which his father had made him.

Keeper Briggs and Sammy were gone only eight hours. The weather had again moderated, and the wind shifted to a dangerous quarter. All along the coast signal-stations were flying warnings, and in the stations themselves instruments were clicking intelligence from outlying points of land and midocean islands. The storm was coming directly toward them, and increasing in violence as it advanced. The keeper and his surfmen made all the speed possible consistent with the welfare and delivery of Fitz to the surgeon's care, then hurried back. Every moment was of value, and they were needed at the station. There was dire work ahead.

"We ought to have somebody to fill Fitz's place," said the keeper, seriously. "Every man'll be needed now. I made application for one yesterday, but it's likely to be a week or so 'fore I get an answer, an' there's nobody on the island that's quite suited except what belongs to other stations."

"Mebbe we can get along till somebody's found," suggested Sammy, "though o' course nobody'll ever be got that'll fill Fitz's place."

"Most times we might," returned Briggs, "but if the weather report's right it'll be pretty risky to go short-handed jest now. We'll need full number, an' all picked men, for—"

The door opened, and Fitzy walked in, and deliberately hung his tarpaulin and storm-coat upon the hook which he had seen his father use.

"I came as soon as I could," he explained, calmly. "Father sent me a telegram from New York, saying he would have to be in the hospital a while, and for me not to be anxious. I went to the principal, and told him I was coming."

"But I thought you said when here last week that the principal wouldn't let you off any more till vacation," said the keeper.

"I didn't ask him," returned the boy. "Father's work comes first, so I just told him, and started. And anyway the principal has no right to refuse me leave. Father told him when I started to school that he must let me off any time I wanted, and especially when there were hard storms, and that I could be trusted not to dishonor my lessons. Father said books were not everything, and that he would rather have me show no fear when there was a duty in the midst of awful danger than to be the best educated man in the world. He told me once before I started to school that if there was the least help I could give he would rather have me go out to a wreck and be drowned than to stay safe on land."

"Yes, that was Fitz's way," agreed Sammy, with something like enthusiasm coloring his weather-beaten face, "an' it's a way that makes brave, good men. Strong hearts fust, then books; an' best of all, both together. Fitz has 'em that way, an' you an' me an' the rest of us, I think," modestly, "have jest the fust. It's the best, o' course, but 'tain't both. Fitzy must have both, now his father's—"

"Sammy," admonished Keeper Briggs, warningly, "s'pose you be lookin' over your storm-clothin' an' things, an' gettin' 'em all ready. I see the rest have done theirs. When the time o' need comes things are likely to be in a hurry, an' there mustn't be no hitch. All the apparatus is ready, I know, but it'll be jest as well to have a little lookin' over—surf-boat an' life-boat an' beach-apparatus an' guns an' signals an' all. When they're wanted they must act like they're greased, an' without no careless overlooks. I once knew a surfman who'd overlooked a little bit of a rip in his boot. Well, he dove under a wreck after a man, an' that little rip caught on a nail, an' like to drownded him. He's livin' now, but he don't leave no more things till wreck-time that ought to be done 'fore the storm comes up. Listen to that howlin' outside," breaking off suddenly, as a wild blast shook the building; "it's freshened up a lot since we come in. By this time to-morrow the storm'll be tearin' 'round us, an' then—heaven help the boats that are outside with draggin' anchors or poor captains. Didn't you find it pretty rough comin' across, Fitzy?"

"Yes, sir," answered the boy; "the cold didn't last long enough to freeze much ice, and it's soft and rotten under the thin glaze. We broke through a good many times. But father saw to my scooter being a strong one."

"Well, I'm afraid you made a mistake in leavin' school jest now. With this wind the storm may last a week, an' it'll break up an' pile the ice so that even a scooter won't be safe to go back with."

"I'm not going back until father gets well, and that will be more than a week," said the boy, in a serious tone. "Father wouldn't have gone to a hospital except there was need. I'm afraid he's got a very bad cold, or was struck by something at the wreck. He didn't say, only that it was a hard fight, and he got chilled by being in the water."

"I wonder you didn't hurry straight to the hospital to see him instead o' comin' here," said one of the surfmen.

"Father might think that shirking danger," answered the boy, his lips quivering a little. "I started to go as soon as I heard, but there were signs of the storm being a bad one, and I remembered that I might not be able to get across here if I went to New York first. I couldn't help father very much, and there might be real need here before the storm ended; and anyway, father's work was here, waiting, and he would say that came first, and people being in danger. He—he—" The boy hesitated, his face showing why he had been afraid to ask the question before. "He—won't die, will he?"

"No," replied Keeper Briggs, decidedly; "I ain't the least notion your father'll die. He's too strong a man, an' has too much will-power to give up. I b'lieve you'll see him ag'in jest as much as I b'lieve this storm'll make grim work for all of us. But you can't take your father's place, Fitzy," he continued, gently; "you're too young an' too small. That's for tough, seasoned men that the hard knocks won't bruise. But long's you're here, an' can't go back to school till after the storm, you can help 'round the station, an' in gettin' things down to the beach if there's need. You're strong an' quick, an' know how, an' will be a lot o' help in a hurry time."

Fitzy rose to his full height, and bared one of his arms. It was brown from exposure to the weather, and as he bent it slowly a great knot of muscle stood out upon the hardened flesh. The surfmen nodded approvingly. Plainly the boy's physical training had not been neglected.

"I can beat any of the school-boys at rowing, diving, sailing a boat and climbing a hanging rope," he said, modestly, "and last week, when the ice was soft, I ran my scooter twice around our language-master, and he thinks he is pretty good on the ice. And you know I have often been out in the surf-boat and life-boat with the men even in bad weather."

The keeper laughed, realizing what an effort such a speech cost Fitzy, who disliked boasting. "Oh, yes, I know you'd make a pretty good surfman—better'n some I've had," he admitted; "but still you're a good deal younger'n what the service calls for, an'—well, bein's your father's as he is, I don't like the idee o' you goin' out in a big storm jest now. I guess we can get along."

"You have no one to fill father's place yet?"

"Not yet."

"Then a boy will be better than no one, so long as he can manage his oar and will not flinch," said Fitzy, quietly. "I shall fill father's place until you get a better surfman or he comes back. Is the night-patrol out?"

"Yes."

"Well, I guess I'd better join them to-night. An extra watchman will not do any harm, and I haven't lost any sleep lately nor been exhausted by overwork, like the rest of you. As soon as the bad weather is over so you can spare me I want to go to the city and see father."

As he opened the door and went out another savage blast shook the building, and they could hear the rain beginning to beat in from the east.

"I couldn't seem to tell him 'no' right out," said the keeper, apologetically. "Fitzy is like his father, bound to have his own way."

"Well, it'll be a good way if work's crowdin' an' a lot o' help needed," declared Sammy. "I ain't feared o' his hand slippin' on an oar or his grit failin' in a tight place."

[TO BE CONTINUED]



PHOTO BY WILL C. HELWIG.

IS THIS YOURS?

Be on the lookout for the new serial, "A Blue-Flag Idyl," the opening chapters of which will appear in the April 1st issue.

Papa's Plan

"Mama, mama, I want to speak to you a minute."

"What's the matter, dear? Are you sick?" asked Jo's mama, as she laid aside her big basket of mending and went to the foot of the stairs.

Poor little Jo could not sleep. "Things were on her mind," she said. There she sat, half-way down-stairs, with her pink toes peeping out from under her little white night-dress.

"It's just this way, Mama Fisher," said Jo. "All the boys and girls are earning money to help buy a free bed in the new hospital, where little boys and girls can go when they get sick, and I've thinked and thinked till I can't sleep how I can earn some money, too. You didn't know it, did you, mama, but your own little boy is earning money. He is breaking a goat to drive on a cart for Bob Sliter, and he is going to get fifty cents." Jo's eyes looked like half-dollars at the very thought.

"Well, dear," said mother, "who else is helping? Tell mama. Maybe we can think of something for you."

"Well, Tommie Hill. He has been to the butcher's, and hired out to drive the meat-wagon every Saturday. George Durr goes with him, and one holds the horse while the other goes in with the meat. I could do that, mama, but they say they don't want girls along."

Mama Fisher looked at the tired little girl, and knew she must find a remedy.

"How would you like to go to the missionary meeting to-morrow, Jo? The ladies are going to sew. Some don't see very well, and you could thread needles for them," said mama.

"Oh, dear, I'd most rather not do it," answered Jo. "Why can't earning money for things be done out of doors," and poor tired Jo wept silently.

"You poor little girlie," said mother. "Come and get into bed, and I will think of something nice by to-morrow."

A half-hour later Mama Fisher was explaining matters to Papa Fisher. "I don't blame the child for not wanting to sit and thread needles all the afternoon," she said. "What can I get for her to do?"

"Let's see," said papa. "I remember, when I was a boy, buying my first skates by selling molasses-candy. Mother made it for me. One cupful of good molasses, one cupful of white sugar and one teaspoonful of butter all boiled together until it haired, then add half a teaspoonful of vanilla, soda as big as a ten-cent piece, and pour in buttered pans. When cool enough, we boys used to stretch it until ready to cut into sticks, which we sold for a cent apiece. How would that do?"

"Why, Papa Fisher!" exclaimed mama, "that's just the thing."

When Jo awoke next morning a delicious smell greeted her curious little nostrils. She sniffed, then sitting up straight, she said, "I do—I believe I do smell candy."

Soon she was dressed and down in the kitchen, where Mama Fisher was cutting into sticks a creamy slab of molasses-candy. There were fifty in all.

It did not take long to explain to Jo about the new plan, and as soon as the little girl had eaten her breakfast she started on her trip. The candy was carried in a big box, each piece folded in a bit of oiled paper.

In and out, from house to store, Jo traveled. By noon the last stick was gone, and with fifty cents tied up in the corner of her handkerchief, she hurried home.

At lunch-time, between bites of bread and butter, Jo remarked, "Mama, I don't suppose you could help not thinking of any plan but threading the needles, and I love you just as much as I do papa, but he has a bigger thinker."

NEEL A. TURNER.

A Republic in Miniature

The new president of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., is John Hurley. He was inaugurated on January 6th, in the new nine-thousand-dollar school-house given to the Republic by a New York lady, Miss Emily H. Boume. The inaugural ball was held in this new school-house, for the George Junior omits nothing that republics are used to have. We are glad to know that the Republic's plant has been amplified by so substantial a gift. Nearly all it had for a number of years was an idea, and a number of children who were believed to be difficult. The idea was that children who seemed hard to manage could govern one another, and eventually themselves, if they got a little judicious help. The idea and the children got on well together. The novelty of Mr. George's theories attracted attention, and as their practical usefulness grew plain they got more and more support, until now the queer little Republic has firm and capable friends, who take thought for its treasury, and is gradually acquiring buildings fit for a center of government.—Harper's Weekly.

The Young People

How Rex Brought Up the Turkeys

REX was a lovable little curly puppy, just old enough to be into all sorts of mischief, but cunning and anxious to please as could be. His mother had been the pet of the Graham household for years, and her untimely death by lightning when Rex was a tiny chap made him the especial protégé of each member of the family, from two-year-old Baby Grace to seventy-year-old Grandpa Graham.

All summer the turkeys had caused Mrs. Graham no end of trouble. The farm was big, and the turkeys, young and old, seemed to take peculiar interest in exploring those portions furthest from the barn-yard, particularly at nightfall, or when a storm was brooding and it was imperative that they should be under shelter. Mrs. Graham and little Joe, his mother's helper in the chicken-yard, had run themselves nearly down time and again in their efforts to locate the runaways before they were drowned. Rex usually took a deep interest in the proceeding, but up to the time of our story he had not given any material assistance, being content to look on from a distance.

One evening, however, Mr. Graham was at hand when the usual hunt for the turkeys was about to begin. "Why don't you teach that rascally pup to help you out, mother?" he said to his wife, and calling Rex, he clapped his hands, and ordered him off after the turkeys.

Rex bounded away, apparently understanding just what was wanted of him, and was soon out of sight beyond the orchard hedge.

"Smart pup, that," remarked Mr. Graham, congratulating himself on his thoughtfulness in helping his wife out of her difficulties. And with that he dropped the matter from his mind, and went off toward the cow-lot swinging a shiny milk-pail in each hand.

Mrs. Graham and Joe continued their search, slowly bringing in one turkey after another until all but one brood had been accounted for. Suddenly Baby Grace, who had toddled after them, stumbled and fell, striking her wee nose so that the blood flowed unceasingly for a few minutes. Mrs. Graham gathered Baby Grace in her arms, and ran to the house, calling to Joe to get her some water. They both busied themselves over the little one for some time, forgetful of Rex and the still absent turkeys. At last the comforting process was over, and the two started forth on their search again, leaving Grace curled up in grandpa's willing arms. A succession of glad barks from Rex caused them to go first toward the chicken-yard.

"What if he did find them, mama?" exclaimed Joe, hurrying on.

"Wuf! wuf! wuf! r-r-r-wuf!" and Rex bounded to meet them, seemingly beside himself from sheer joy. He jumped up in vain attempts to kiss Joe, and almost tripped Mrs. Graham in his excitement. Whirling around, he raced ahead, leading them straight to the coop which they had left vacant. There, in a sorrowful heap just inside the coop, were the little turkeys, their feathers awry and necks limp—dead, every one. And from a tree in the orchard came the plaintive call of the mother-turkey, so quickly bereft of her entire family, a lesson on playing truant which it is feared she was slow to comprehend.

For a moment Mrs. Graham and Joe stood amazed and wordless. Just then Mr. Graham came along with his pails full of rich, warm milk. Noticing the group about the coop, he stopped, when his eyes alighted on the telltale turkeys. "Well, I never! Rex, you naughty—" Mr. Graham began, but his wife saw the bewildered look the stern words brought to the bright eyes of Rex, and held up a warning finger. "He carried out your commands as best he could," she said, in soft, low tones.

Mr. Graham stooped, and patted the curly head, murmuring something about his being too young to understand, then placing him in Joe's arms, they returned silently to the house.

Joe is almost a young man now, and Rex has long ago learned the correct method of bringing up the stray turkeys and chickens, but the story of his first attempt is often related, much to the amusement of the two boys who have joined the family group since that day, and have now relieved Joe and his mother of all responsibility in regard to the turkeys.

MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

◈

Guessing-Match

A guessing-match about cats is entertaining. Write out the following list for each competitor without giving the answers, which are here printed in parenthesis, and the one guessing the largest number wins:

A dangerous cat (catastrophe).
An aspiring cat (catamount).
A cat that can swim (catfish).
A cat that can fly (cat-bird).
A cat that will be a butterfly (caterpillar).
A library cat (catalogue).
A cat that asks questions (catechism).
A cat's near relations (catkin).
A cat that is good to eat (catchup).
A horned cat (cattle).
A cat that throws stones (catapult).
A tree cat (catalpa).
A water cat (cataract).
A cat that flavors the grapes (Catawba).
A cat that covers acres of ground (cataclysm).
A subterranean cat (catacomb).
A cat that, living, appears dead (catalepsy).
A cat prized as a gem (cat's-eye).
A cat with a cold (catarrh).

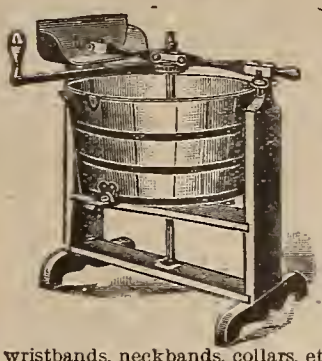
◈

"A Blue-Flag Idyl," a great rural story from the pen of Albert Lathrop Lawrence, will be printed serially, commencing with the next issue. Be sure to read it.



THE SHOWER-BATH — PHOTO BY WILL G. HELEVIG.

FREE ON TRIAL



We have so much confidence in our superb
Standard Washer
that we are willing to send it to anyone for a
30 DAY'S FREE TRIAL

We prepay all transportation charges and deliver it direct to your door without asking for one penny in advance. You keep the washer for 30 days, try and test it thoroughly, use it to do all your washing for a month and if you are willing to part with it, you return it to us and we will pay the return freight charges. This ***Standard Washing Machine*** is different from any other you ever saw. It will clean the clothes of a small wash as well as a large one. It takes dirt as thoroughly out of the wristbands, neckbands, collars, etc., as it does out of sheets, pillow cases and table clothes. It will wash one pair of socks, as cleanly as it will a tubful of sheets. It will not pull off the buttons, nor injure the finest fabric or laces. With the double rotary motion and ball-bearings, you do the same amount of cleaning with one half the amount of labor and within a quarter of the time than any other washer requires. We don't ask you accept our word for this. Just drop us a line that you are willing to make this test and we will ship the washer at once. Address,

The WIARD MFG. CO., 82 West Ave., East Avon, N. Y.

A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU



Oven Thermometer

We will send you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a
360 Days Approval Test.
If you are not perfectly satisfied with it in every way, return it at our expense. No quibble nor trouble. We guarantee under a $20,000 bond that there is no better stove or range made than the Kalamazoo, and we save you from 20% to 40% because we give you
LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.
We have exceptional facilities for manufacturing; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world, and we are the only actual manufacturers who sell the entire product direct to the user by mail. If you want the best procurable article at a big saving, we know we can satisfy you.
Send Postal for Free Catalogue No. 183
describing full line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds for all domestic purposes and for all kinds fuel. All of the highest quality, built with special reference to long life and economy of fuel. All blacked, polished and ready for immediate use.
All cook stoves and ranges equipped with patented oven thermometer. It save fuel and makes baking easy.
Investigate our offer and save money.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.



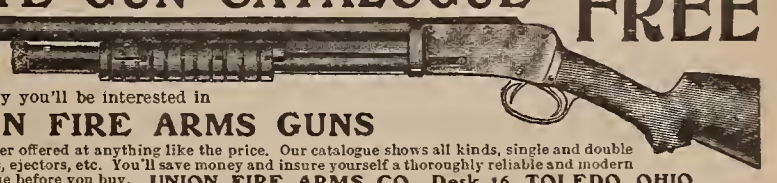
LINKED TOGETHER
City—Town—Country. With telephone connection the farmer is next door to everywhere and everybody. When in need of extra help on the farm, or repairs for machinery from town or city the telephone proves of inestimable value.
Stromberg-Carlson Telephones
are connecting more farmers to money saving advantages than all the other makes combined. Wherever the best service at lowest cost in the end is desired, the "strong 'phones" are selected. We have just issued a book of telephone information you ought to have. Write for free book F-84 "Telephone Facts for Farmers."
STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., AND CHICAGO, ILL.

ACME BALL BEARING "Swings with the ease of a pendulum"



You Don't Buy Trouble
But Wash Day Comfort and Pleasure when you buy the
Acme Washing Machine
Built right, works right and IS ALL right. Washes thoroughly finest fabrics or heaviest woolens. No center post to stain or tear the clothes. Steam-tight top—simply raise it and lean it against handle to drain—no lifting from tub. Strong, well-braced hardwood stand for tub, basket and wringer. Honestly constructed, best materials, best workmanship, handsomely finished. Saves your health, strength and patience. Try it—if it does not do—MORE WORK, BETTER WORK, WITH LESS EFFORT than any other machine made, your money will be refunded.
If your dealer hasn't the Acme, write us to-day.
Acme Washing Machine Company
Columbus, Ohio

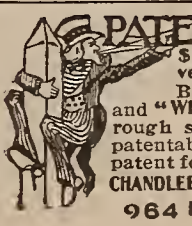
COMPLETE GUN CATALOGUE FREE



If you want absolutely the best Shot Gun that can be made for the money you'll be interested in
UNION FIRE ARMS GUNS
Nothing like them or as good ever offered at anything like the price. Our catalogue shows all kinds, single and double barrel, magazine, breech loaders, ejectors, etc. You'll save money and insure yourself a thoroughly reliable and modern Gun by writing for our catalogue before you buy. UNION FIRE ARMS CO., Desk 16, TOLEDO, OHIO



TELEPHONES
FOR FARMERS' LINES
Buy from the manufacturer. Build your own lines. Book of instruction free. Write nearest office.
THE NORTH ELECTRIC CO.
154 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio
438 Main Street, Dallas, Texas



PATENT YOUR IDEAS
$100,000 offered for one invention; $8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys
964 F Street, Washington, D. C.



If You Want a FENCE

That is Horse High, Bull Strong, Pig and Chicken tight
That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire
That is heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion
That is Coiled to provide for contraction and expansion
That you can buy direct from us at Wholesale Prices with

Freight Prepaid To Your Station

That you can examine and order returned if displeased
That you can erect and use for 30 days and return at our freight expense if unsatisfactory and get your money, write for our
New Catalogue telling how Wire is made, how it is Galvanized and why some Wire is good and some is bad. It is FREE.

Write for it to-day. Address,

KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Box 272. MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Lawn Fence



Cheap as wood—We make all kinds of Lawn, Farm, Park and Cemetery Fence, also steel Ranges, and sell **direct to consumer** at manufacturers' prices. **Catalogue Free.**
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., No. 971 No. Tenth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE



25 designs, all steel. Handsome, durable.—Cheaper than a wood fence. Special inducements to church and cemeteries. Catalogue *free.*
KOKOMO FENCE MACHINE CO., 427 North St., Kokomo, Indiana.

OWN A FARM

ONLY $1.00 AN ACRE DOWN AND 10 CENTS AN ACRE PER MONTH



AFTER A FEW YEARS A COMFORTABLE HOME

GOOD SOIL FINE CLIMATE PURE WATER

These lands are in the Park Region of Central Minnesota, raising wheat, corn, oats, rye, and the finest vegetables you ever saw. Clover grows without reseeding; a perfect dairy and sheep country, with the markets of Minneapolis and Duluth near at hand. Don't pay rent any longer. You can own a farm. This land now sells for $7.50 an acre.

You can begin with 40 acres; but if you can pay more you should take 80 or 160 acres; 80 acres would cost you $80 cash and $8 a month. Cut out the Coupon or mail postal, write your name and address, and I will send you the booklet that will tell you how.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY OR SEND POSTAL-CARD

Franklin BENNER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FRANKLIN BENNER,
539 Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Send me your booklet telling how I can buy a farm in the timber country of Minnesota, worth $7.50 an acre, by paying $1.00 an acre cash and 10c. an acre monthly, as advertised in FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Name_____

Address_____

(Cut this Coupon out and mail to-day.)

The Passing of the Toll-Gate

By CORA JUNE SHEPPARD

THE history of a country is wrapped around the history of its roads much more than many people would imagine. Rough, lane-like roads do not induce travel. Good roads bring traffic, and with the traffic comes many of the advancements of civilization.

The pike roads in the earlier days were a great advancement in this line. A company would be formed, and build and own a road, keeping it in good repair. The revenue came by collecting toll. At stated intervals along the road toll-gates were established, and a man hired to take toll from every passer-by. The terms were one cent a mile for one horse and two cents a mile for a double team. The charters of the companies forbade the taking of toll from people going to mill with wheat to be ground into flour, or from those who were going to funerals or to church on their Sabbath. When the frost is coming out of the ground in the spring the toll-roads have been known to get in such a deplorable condition that the toll had to be taken off, the traveling public rebelling against paying for the privilege of driving on such a poor road.

The toll-house where the people have to stop, and where very often they stay and chat with the gate-keeper, was early recognized as a good place for the posting of bills and general advertising.

The pike between Salem and Bridgeton, N. J., still lives and flourishes, while all the sister pikes in Salem and Cumberland Counties have gone the way of all the earth. The Bridgeton and Salem stage makes two trips over the road each day, and pays about one hundred dollars toll during the year. An automobile company put their machines on this road to make better time than the old stage-coach. The autos thundered through the gates, paying never a cent. The auto people were using the road, and using it most exclusively, but the charter reads, "a cent a mile for every horse," and this does not prescribe any pay of toll for automobiles. They sailed forth, frightening horses and scaring travel from the highway. The old stage-coach, as well as the toll-house keepers, were to die a natural death, it seemed, but the autos soon proved too weak for climbing the Jersey hills, and became an uncertain quantity. The stage-coach was praised as "slow, but sure." After three unsuccessful attempts at different times, the auto-traveling scheme was abandoned between Salem and Bridgeton.

Many wheelmen appreciate the good condition of the pike for traveling to and from work. The rural free delivery is done by bicycles where the roads are good, and good time is made in serving the mails.

This country is becoming a network of trolley-systems, and no doubt in time the picturesque old pike will have to give way to this advancement of civilization, but it was not to be outdone by the spasmodic automobile.



THE SALEM-BRIDGETON STAGE-COACH

◈

Railroad-Car with Sail

In early railroading on the South Carolina Railroad, afterward known as the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, which was completed in 1833, an experiment was made by equipping one of the cars with a sail, in an attempt to use wind as the motive power. The experiment proved entirely unsatisfactory.

Those were the days of railroading when running trains at night was not attempted. At dark the train came to a halt until daylight.—Four-Track News.

◈

Russian Women

It is difficult for an American to understand that freedom, as we know it, does not exist in Russia. There the legal position of woman is far from satisfactory. She seldom belongs to herself, but is always under the tutelage of some one.



OLD TOLL-HOUSE AND KEEPER

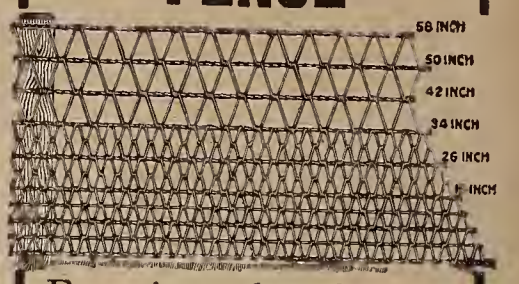
As a daughter the Russian woman is under the entire control of her parents. Her coming of age does not alter her position. She simply changes the authority of her parents for the no less rigid authority of her husband.

The unlimited power of the parent is withdrawn, and that of the husband substituted. She cannot leave her lord, even to visit a neighboring town, without a "pass" from him. He names the time she is permitted to stay, and at the end of that time she is bound to return or to get the pass renewed.

A husband may appear in a court of law as a witness against his wife, but a wife is not allowed to appear against her husband.—Harper's Weekly.

Go to the dealer in your town who sells

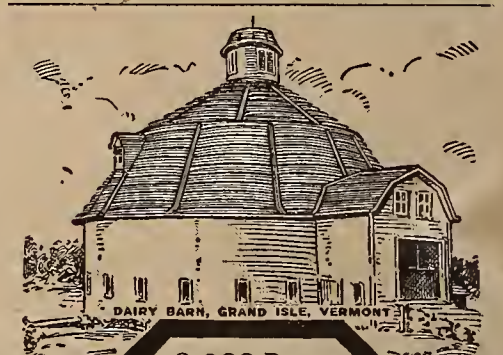
ELLWOOD FENCE



Examine the fence carefully, and ask the dealer all the questions you can think of, about fence. Then judge for yourself. **ELLWOOD FENCE** is guaranteed; ask the dealer about the guarantee.

Write us for our free booklet, that tells the truth about fence, and much of interest to every fence user.

American Steel & Wire Co.
DEPT. 104
Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco



8,000 Barns
from Maine to California are our guarantee that
"The Resister"
Rex Flintkote ROOFING
will resist rain, snow, heat, cold and wear. No other prepared roofing can equal this. Are you going to build or repair? If so, send to-day for
SAMPLES AND BOOK FREE
and learn about it before you waste money on cheap and worthless imitations.
J. A. & W. BIRD & CO,
75 India Street,
Boston, Mass.

CYCLONE SPRING STEEL FENCE



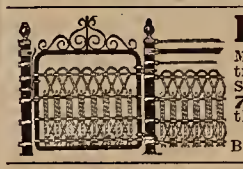
Made in all heights. So good that we can and do guarantee every rod of it. Quick shipments. Let us quote you on wire fence or fence wire. Catalog free.
CYCLONE FENCE CO.
Waukegan, Ill.
Holly, Mich. Cleveland, O.

The Only Post Tested By Time.

Go slow on **new** seeds, **new** fruits and new inventions. After ten years trial **Bond Steel Posts** are more popular than ever. Used by the Government in every State in the Union. By leading railroads, cities, parks, cemeteries, etc., and local agents for all kinds of wire fence increase sales of fence by supplying these posts, some using carloads every season. Every local fence agent should write us.



Bond Steel Post Co., Adrian, Michigan.



LAWN FENCE
Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices.
7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free.
KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Box 322. Muncie, Indiana.



LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 403, Winchester, Ind.

STUMP PULLERS SEVEN SIZES
$17.50 UP
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
CATALOG FREE
Dept. 21. W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 384 Springfield, Ill.

Sunday Reading

What of That?

Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose-leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day!
Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!

Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'Tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall
To blend another life into his own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work on!

Dark! Well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith, and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task; conquer or die!
It must be learned. Learn it, then, patiently.

No help! Nay, it's not so!
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children's cry.
He's near thee, wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And he will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

—Incognito.

◈

To Honor Fanny Crosby

THERE still lives in Bridgeport, Conn., at a ripe age, a woman who has brought joy into hundreds of homes throughout the English-speaking world. For over fifty years the name of Fanny Crosby has been a household word. The school-children sing "There's Music in the Air," their parents remember "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower" and "Hazel Dell," two songs that were immensely popular twenty-five years ago. In 1864 Miss Crosby wrote her first hymn, and since that time she has composed over eight thousand, more than any other writer in America. She has used over one hundred different nom de plumes, many of which are well known.

Fanny Crosby has lived in total blindness since she was six weeks of age, but she has overcome great obstacles. She was educated at the New York Institution for the Blind, and while there twenty-three years as both pupil and teacher she came to know many famous men and women. Among these were Henry Clay, General Scott, President Polk, Governor Seward, Grover Cleveland, who was secretary in the Institution while she was there. Ex-President Cleveland has always been her warm friend, and now sometimes writes her very kind letters. Fanny Crosby also knew Patti, Ole Bull, Jennie Lind, Clara Louise Kellogg and Madam LeGrange.

Her memory is wonderful. Before she was twelve years old she could repeat the first four books of the New Testament and large parts of the Old Testament. She composes an entire hymn before any of it is written on paper. Once she composed over forty at a stretch, and then she found that she could remember them all, to dictate them to her secretary. She has published four volumes of poems, and now has finished writing her autobiography, which will be published soon. This will be well received, for it tells a number of very interesting stories of famous men and women.

March 24th will be Miss Crosby's birthday, and her friends all over the United States and Canada plan to set apart Sunday, March 26th, in all churches of all denominations, and call it "Fanny Crosby Day." On that Sunday her hymns will be sung, sermons on her life will be preached, and her friends will give her a gift of honor. They have planned to honor her life and work while she still lives, and so the celebration will be a more fitting memorial than any marble monument could possibly be. She is now firmly intrenched in the affections of people everywhere, and they will be glad to pay her this respect.

◈

Religious Sentiment in Armies

The war in the Far East lends special interest and timeliness to an article from the pen of Gen. F. Canonge, of the French Army, which appears in the "Correspondant" (Paris), and which deals with the religious psychology of the troops who took part in the Crimean campaign. The general believes that "moral forces are more potent than material forces in war." "The men on whom has fallen the supreme honor of commanding soldiers in the field," he says, "have always made every effort to utilize the mighty influence of religion. . . . A belief in the immortality of the soul and in God is the only thing which can induce a poor soldier to make the sublime sacrifice of his life." Even Frederick II. and Napoleon I., as he points out, employed religion as an instrument of control and government, and the commanders of the French forces before Sebastopol were religious men. We quote further from his article:

"The fatalism of the Mohammedans composing the Turkish contingent was put to a severe test in the Crimea, but it helped to support them through the general lot of suffering, and to mitigate the exasperation they felt at the utter want of solicitude manifested by their leaders.

"The Protestant pastors arrived too late in the Crimea to give to the English soldiers the consolations of religion. . . . In certain cases it happened that dying soldiers made their confessions to their comrades. The piety of the Russians is well known, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the moral support which they derived from the Orthodox religion. All the accounts of the time are unanimous on this point. Soldiers and officers wore metal scapulars stamped with the image of the Virgin or of a saint. The Greek priests, or popes, fostered this religious enthusiasm, after the example of the Czar Nicholas, and preached the Holy War in the name of 'this sacred soil, on which Saint Vladimir received his baptism.'

"Such were the religious sentiments which animated our adversaries, as well as our allies, the Piedmontese, who also were Catholics; and we can safely say that Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican and Mussulman soldiers all manifested during their campaign their belief in God." —Translations made for The Literary Digest.

◈

The Street-Beggars

It is impossible for the average person to discriminate offhand between the genuinely needy and the professional "panhandler." There are many over-kind people who prefer to give to all rather than that one go hungry, but the possible consequences are too fraught with danger to the genuinely unfortunate for the practice to be continued by any right-thinking persons.

The danger of giving the unfortunate money offhand is that you may force him into the ranks of professional beggardom. However honest he may be in his first intention, unless he have a definite goal before his eyes—and men who are down and out seldom have such—he will more than likely return to the same free fountain at which he so easily quaffed his initial thirst. There are many cases to prove this. I know of one man who until a year ago owned a profitable little fruit-shop in a side street far down-town. One night, having locked up the shop, and being ready to start home, he found himself by accident without money to pay his car-fare. He stopped a man on the street, and asked him for five cents. He got it so easily that he determined the next day to tell the story often and get many nickles. He did so, and the practice became so remunerative that despite his wife's pleadings and protests he sold the little shop, and became a regular beggar.—Theodore Waters, in Everybody's Magazine.

◈

The Commonplace Life

It is well to remember that all of the visions of God and heaven and truth and wonderful spiritual life are not reserved to the performers of great deeds, but the common people, the obscure workers, the people who will never get their names in print or be heard of outside of their own narrow circle of friends, may also see visions of God and heaven and truth. The path leading to the very greatest and most wonderful revelations of God always leads a part of the way along the commonplace in life, and inasmuch as but a few persons in any one generation ever becomes distinguished, it may be justly concluded that God has particularly intended to bless the commonplace life that he may make his very best blessings reach the greatest number.—Wesleyan Methodist.

◈

"A Blue-Flag Idyl," our new serial, commences with the next issue.

DO YOU WANT CASH



IF YOU WANT CASH FOR YOUR FARM, HOME OR BUSINESS I CAN GET IT, NO MATTER WHERE YOUR PROPERTY IS LOCATED OR WHAT IT IS WORTH

If I did not have the ability and facilities for promptly disposing of your property at a good price, I could not afford to spend $100,000 a year in advertising that I can do so.

Every one of my advertisements places on my list a number of new properties. I quickly sell these, and so am able to pay for the advertisement and make a good profit besides.

My office is a veritable clearing house for real estate and properties of all kinds, and my whole energies are centered on finding people who want cash for their real estate, or real estate for their cash.

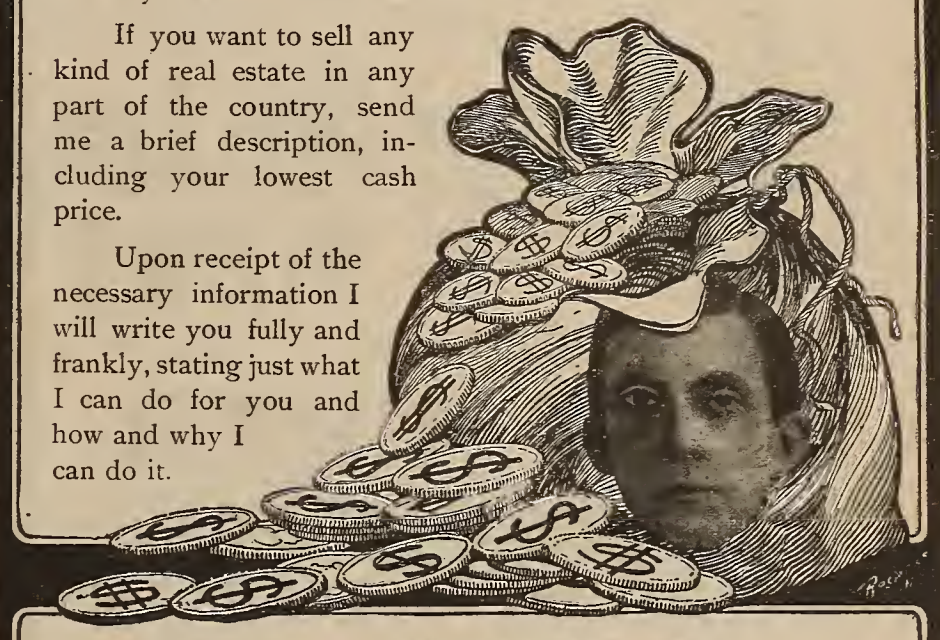
And I do find them.

My advertising each month brings me hundreds of inquiries from people who want to buy and sell. In the average business day I sell more properties than many real estate brokers sell in six months.

But before I can sell properties I must list them. I want to list yours and SELL IT.

If you want to sell any kind of real estate in any part of the country, send me a brief description, including your lowest cash price.

Upon receipt of the necessary information I will write you fully and frankly, stating just what I can do for you and how and why I can do it.



IF YOU WANT TO BUY

any kind of a farm, home or business in any part of the country, tell me your requirements, I will guarantee to fill them promptly.

W. M. OSTRANDER, 210 N. American Bldg., PHILADELPHIA



New Steel Roofing and Siding

Painted red on both sides

$2.00 Per 100 Square Feet.

Most durable and economical covering for Roofing, Siding or Ceiling, for Barns, Sheds, Houses, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Cheaper and will last longer than any other material. Sheets six and eight feet long.

We Pay the Freight

to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. This roofing at $2.00 per square is our No. 10 grade, flat, semi-hardened. $2.10 for corrugated, "V" crimped or pressed standing seam. $2.25 for brick siding and beaded ceiling or siding. No experience necessary. Send us your order for immediate shipment. We have othe grades.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE No. C.84 on Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing Material, Furniture, Household Goods, etc. We Buy at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

WONDERFUL STOVE—BIG MONEY MAKER!



BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking; also heating rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated — absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly. Address World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.



This ELEGANT Watch $3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with a richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any $35 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS, pay the express agent $3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARBER & CO., K52, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. GUARANTEED BOOKLET FREE. BYRON FIELD & CO. 132 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Edison's New Inventions

LIKE TURNING IRON TO GOLD

By his recent inventions, the EDISON GOLD MOULDED RECORD and the "MODEL C REPRODUCER" for the EDISON PHONOGRAPH, Thomas A. Edison has changed the "talking machine," against which so many are prejudiced, to a beautiful musical instrument, that every one enjoys. He has given his PHONOGRAPH the widest scope of any instrument in the world, and made it the greatest entertainer and musical educator of this marvelous age, bringing concert and theatre to your home, in town or country.



These inventions have enabled Thomas A. Edison to send to any farm or village the best of the city's concerts and shows. The EDISON PHONOGRAPH is an inexhaustible amusement, the finest entertainment, the surest means of pleasing visitors and keeping the young folks happy at home.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH is the only instrument that sings like the singer, that correctly renders instrumental music, that does not offend the ear—that really entertains—that actually educates.

Most of our customers say: "If I'd known the EDISON PHONOGRAPH was like *that* I'd have bought one long ago." Don't deprive yourself. Ask the nearest dealer to let you hear it; or if there is no dealer near you, send to us for catalogues.

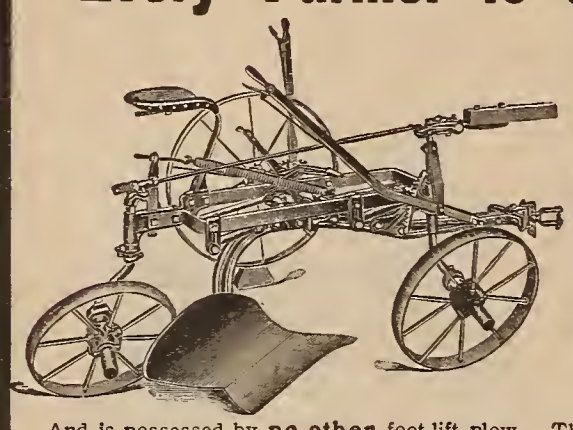
Thirty-two superb EDISON RECORDS for dancing have just been issaed. These are made at the proper tempo, have fall volame and rich tone, and the selections are among the best ever reproduced. Send for Phonograph Catalogue, Record Catalogue or Dance Sapplement.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. ORANGE, N. J.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LONDON

I. C. S. Language Courses taught by Edison Phonograph

Every Farmer is a Plowman



at certain times every year, Here is the most perfect plow ever made, and the only one in which raising the plow by the foot-lift **levels the frame.** This is a distinguishing feature of the

Best Ever SULKY and GANG PLOWS

And is possessed by **no other** foot-lift plow. The simplest mechanism, with nothing to get out of order; plows of double bail style; with direct beam hitch; foot lever for raising the plow is adjustable, to suit the operator. With the

BEST EVER

when the plow is raised out of the ground for turning, the foot **in one motion** does the raising and leveling, and leaves the operator in an easy position with both hands free to manage the team. A boy can manage the foot-lift and handle the BEST EVER like a man. The sliding connecting rod between front and rear wheels prevents the rear wheel from giving any side motion to the pole.

Go to your nearest dealer and ask to see the Moline Plow Company implements, for various purposes, as follows; Stalk Cutters, Stubble Diggers, Walking, Riding and Disc Cultivators, Tooth and Disc Harrows, Cotton and Corn Planters, Listers and Drills, Orchard Cultivators, Beet Seeders, Cultivators and Pullers, Walking, Riding and Disc Plows.



The Flying Dutchman line received the **GRAND PRIZE HICHEST AWARD** at the St. Louis Exposition.



MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS

SIMPSON

EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Stylish wash-dresses

are made from Simpson-Eddystone Prints by women who want an attractive dress at small cost. This has *always* been possible with **Simpson-Eddystone prints the standard calicoes of the United States for over sixty years.** The patterns are artistic and beautiful; colors do not "run" and the material is serviceable.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues and Silver-Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs. *Thousands of first-class dealers sell them.*



The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

This $60 HIGH GRADE SEWING MACHINE ON TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS FREE

$7.50 and up.

HOW WE CAN DO IT is fully expleined in our beantiful new 1905 catalogue of high grade sewing machines, showing 26 styles from which to select. Every machine we sell is made in our own factory nnder our wonderfnl Co-operative plan, which absolntely insures the highest qnality and the lowest prices ever known. We ship direct to the nser et prices $10 to $40 lower than agents' or retailers' prices. Our celebrated Arlington at $19.75 is positively eqnal to nny $60 machine sold elsewhere. Our $14.75 Arlington ie better than $50 machines of other makes. Our $7.50 Sherwood beats any $20 machine sold by agents. If you do not believe it ie the best, lightest running, handsomest and latest improved sewing machine yon ever saw you will not be ont one penny. We will even pey all freight chargee both ways. If yon expect to buy a machine immediately or at any time in the future you cannot afford to be withont onr Big Free 1905 Catalogue. It expleins onr 30 dey free trial plan—our 20-year legal written binding guarentee and onr Co-operative prices. which are positively the lowest ever known for high class, guaranteed machines. Write for it today. Mailed free.



FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 7 A Cash Buyers Bldg., Chicago

The Stanford Statue

BY MORRIS WADE

NO MORE touching or remarkable instance of a woman's devotion to the memory of her husband and son has ever been given to America than that of Mrs. Leland Stanford, who has spent all the later years of her life and more than thirty millions of dollars of her money in creating and perfecting memorials to her son and husband. The great Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, in California, is the most richly endowed educational institution in America, and Mrs. Stanford has recently completed, in memory of her husband, the most beautiful church on the Pacific coast, if not in the United States. No other church is so rich in carvings, statuary and beautiful mural paintings.

Near the church and the university stands the recently completed statue of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford and their only child, who died at the age of sixteen. The statue is a very striking one, and has attracted a great deal of attention. No detailed description of it need be given, as the illustration gives a very definite idea of its appearance. Some have questioned the good taste of a statue of this kind, erected by and during the lifetime of one of the figures in it, but no one can question the motive that prompted the erection of the statue by Mrs. Stanford. This motive was one of pure devotion to the memory of her son and husband, and it was not inappropriate that a statue of herself should appear with them, in view of the fact that she and her husband were one in purpose during his lifetime, and since his death she has devoted her life to carrying out the plans death prevented him from maturing.



LELAND STANFORD, JR., MEMORIAL STATUE

The death of their only child at the very tender age of sixteen years was the most searching sorrow that could have come to Mr. and Mrs. Stanford. All their hopes were centered in the bright young boy who had never been very strong, and when he was taken from them Mr. and Mrs. Stanford determined to devote their lives and their great wealth to the building and developing of a great free school for the young that should bear the name of their son. Mr. Stanford followed his son to the Great Beyond before the school was completed, but Mrs. Stanford carried forward the work to a splendid fulfilment, and coming generations of the young will profit by the generosity of a man and a woman who having been poor in their own youth knew how to sympathize with others whom poverty was keeping from a realization of their ambition to secure an education that they might make the most and the best of life.

The life of Leland Stanford reads like a fairy-tale. Born to poor parents on a little farm in New York State, his first dollar was earned by selling in a near-by town some horse-radish his father had told him to dig up and throw away because it had spread until it had begun to be something of a nuisance on the farm. He was but eighteen years of age when he took the contract of clearing a large tract of woodland for the timber on it. Taking the money earned in this way, he studied law, and at nineteen years of age he entered a law-office in Albany, and while in that city he met Jane Lathrop, who became his wife. After getting his "sheepskin," the young attorney and his wife settled in Port Washington, a small town on the shores of Lake Michigan. Hardly had he settled himself in his new home, when a fire destroyed not only his home, but also his not very extensive law library. The California gold excitement had broken out at about this time, and the poor young lawyer became one of the fortunate victims of it. Leaving his young wife behind him, he struck out for the new Eldorado, where he opened a store and at once became a man of affairs in the territory. Ten years later he became governor of California, and prosperity attended him from the day of arrival in his new home.

His enormous fortune of more than thirty millions was in a large part the result of the building of the great Central and Union Pacific Railroad. He realized that California could never become the great state that it was possible for it to become until a railroad connected it with the East. Experienced railroad-engineers declared that it was impossible to build a railroad over the tops of the Rocky Mountains. Leland Stanford said it could and should be done, and the proudest day of his life was when he drove with his own hands the last spike that connected the line of road that had gone creeping out from the Pacific coast to meet the line being laid from the Atlantic coast. The two lines of road met at Promontory, Utah, eight hundred and thirty miles from San Francisco, at a point four thousand nine hundred feet above the level of the sea. Leland Stanford was there to witness the realization of one of the greatest ambitions of his life. Eight years before, on the 22d day of February, in the year 1861, he had with his own hands thrown out the first shovelful of dirt marking the beginning of the Central Pacific Railway, and now with a sledge-hammer of solid silver he drove the three spikes—one of California gold, one of Nevada silver, and the third of gold and silver from Utah—that connected the two lines of railroad that had for so many years been creeping toward each other. The success of his cherished ambition made Leland Stanford a rich man, but it made the state of California many millions of times richer than it made him. He was a man of great public spirit, who had a large share in making the West what it is to-day.

MRS. STANFORD'S SUDDEN DEATH

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, aged eighty years, widow of United States Senator Leland Stanford, died suddenly at Honolulu on the night of February 28th last, her death immediately following the taking of a dose of carbonate of soda containing strychnine poison. At this writing the identity of the person responsible for the placing of the deadly poison in the soda is entirely shrouded in mystery. What motive any one would have in desiring the death of Mrs. Stanford is baffling the detectives at work on the case. The bottle of carbonate of soda, according to the stories told by Mrs. Stanford's maids, was packed in San Francisco, and the bottle was untouched since until Mrs. Stanford opened it herself. A previous attempt on the life of Mrs. Stanford was made on January 14th in her San Francisco home, when strychnine was discovered in a bottle of mineral water. This attempt and her failing health is said to have induced the trip to the Orient via Honolulu. During the afternoon of the day of her death she attended a picnic, and seemed in the best of health.

The body of Mrs. Stanford is expected to arrive in San Francisco March 17th.

We Offer $5,000

As a Guarantee on Liquozone. The First Bottle is Free

A great deal is said in these days about Liquozone.

Millions are telling of the good it has done; for one home in five—wherever you go—has some one whom Liquozone has cured.

This remarkable product has become the talk of the world. In the past two years, the sick of nine nations have come to employ it.

But so great a good could not be done to humanity without harming the interests of a few.

The consumption of medicine has immensely decreased. The popularity of the few physicians who cling solely to drugs has diminished. And in numberless homes where Liquozone is in daily use, sickness has been almost banished.

These facts have injured some interests. And a few of the injured attack what they blame for the injury. They denounce that which has done the good.

The usual method is to insinuate that Liquozone itself is a medicine; that, despite our claims, it is a compound of acids and drugs.

Such statements are oft repeated; and we cannot doubt that some are led to believe them.

Our answer to all is this:

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas, by a process requiring immense apparatus and from 8 to 14 days' time. The gas is made, in large part, from the best oxygen producers.

Nothing whatever enters into the product, save the gas and the liquid used to absorb it, plus a touch of color.

And, to emphasize this answer, we offer $5,000 to any one who can disprove it.

In this business, methods which are subject to criticism are most carefully avoided. We permit no misrepresentation; no claims which have not been fulfilled. Our product is too vital to humanity to be laid open to prejudice.

What we say about Liquozone is true. What we claim it can do has, again and again, been done. And in any disease which we claim that Liquozone will help, we assume the whole risk on a two months' test with every patient who asks it.

Before we bought the rights to Liquozone, it had been tested for years in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We found that diseases which had resisted medicine for years yielded at once to it. Sickness which had been pronounced incurable was cured.

The value of the product was placed beyond possible question, before we staked our fortunes and reputations on it. It was amply proved that, in germ troubles, Liquozone did what medicine could not do.

Then we gave the product away—gave millions of bottles, one to each of millions of sick ones.

We have published no testimonials; no evidence of cures. We have never asked a soul to buy it.

Our method has been to buy the first bottle ourselves; to let the sick try it without the cost of a penny; to let the product itself prove its power.

Most of you know the result. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—but knows some wonders which Liquozone has wrought.

And Liquozone is probably doing more to cure sickness, and to prevent it, than all drugs, all medicines combined.

How petty is that self-interest which would have you go back to the old methods—to the days before Liquozone! Back to the time when the very cause of disease was unknown, or when no one knew how to meet it!

What Liquozone Is

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in its germicidal powers. It is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

Yet it is absolutely harmless to the human body. Not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. Even a well person feels its instant benefit.

Liquozone is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be given internally. Medicine is almost helpless in dealing with inside germs.

But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. This fact—above all others—gives Liquozone its value. There is no other way to directly end the cause of any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. Nearly all forms of all these diseases have been traced to germs, or to the poisons which germs create.

These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs. All that medicine can do is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. The sick cannot afford to rely on them. And no one needs to now.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so no germ can escape it. The results are almost inevitable. We have seen them so often in every disease in this list that we have come to rely on them. Liquozone has proved itself so certain that in any stage of any of these diseases, we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fevers—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

The way to know Liquozone, if you have never tried it, is to ask for a bottle free. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle—a 50c. bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle, and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair with yourself; accept our offer to-day. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

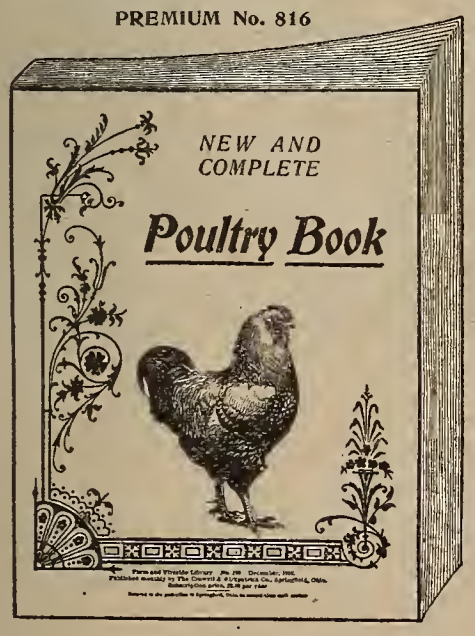
.....

S4D Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

POULTRY Book

PREMIUM No. 816



Over 200 Pages—Profusely Illustrated

Contains a very large number of up-to-date illustrations from designs made for this book. The illustrations of poultry-houses cannot be surpassed, as they combine practically every known design, both cheap and elaborate.

INCUBATOR.—Plans are given for making a practical-working incubator, hundreds of them being now in use.

BROODER.—Plans are also given for making a brooder, these plans alone being worth many times the cost of the hook. Thousands of brooders have been made according to these plans and sold for $8 each.

HOW TO MARKET THE PRODUCT is an important subject, which is discussed from the standpoint of experience, and raisers are instructed how to get top prices for their product.

BREEDS.—All the different breeds are described and illustrated. The best breeds for raising broilers, best for layers, best for hatching and best for general purposes are pointed out, and the reasons for their selection given.

DISEASES OF POULTRY are fully described, and the proper remedies prescribed. A chapter which will save money for you.

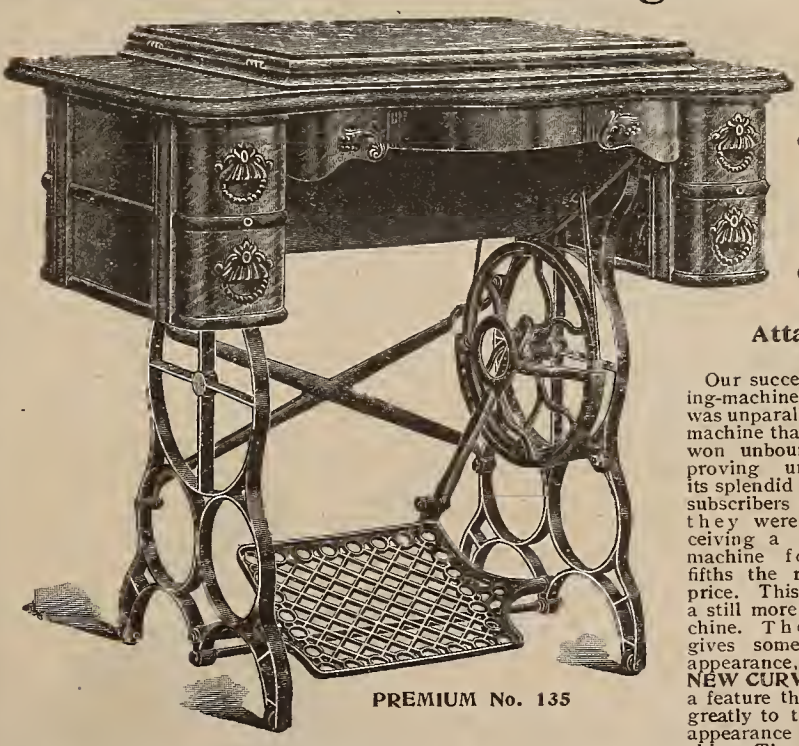
PRACTICAL POINTS That which characterizes this book and sets it apart from all others on the same subject is its intensely practical treatment of the poultry business from the standpoint of experience. It contains something valuable for everybody interested in poultry, whether they keep fifteen hens or one thousand hens. It contains special chapters on Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons, etc. For the purposes of the general poultry-raiser it is the most complete, most up-to-date and most practical poultry book ever published, giving just the information every poultry-raiser needs in the business.

FREE This Poultry Book will be sent Free and postage paid to any one for a club of TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price, 25 cents each.

We will send this complete Poultry Book prepaid, and Farm and Fireside one year, to any address for only . . 40 Cts.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Matchless New Sewing-Machine



PREMIUM No. 135

Our Famous "Superior" Make

Free, a Complete Set of Attachments

Our success with sewing-machines last year was unparalleled. Every machine that we sent out won unbounded praise, proving unquestionably its splendid value. Our subscribers found that they were actually receiving a highest-grade machine for only two fifths the regular retail price. This year we offer a still more valuable machine. The illustration gives some idea of its appearance, showing the **NEW CURVED FRONT**, a feature that adds very greatly to the handsome appearance of the machine. The wood is solid, polished antique oak. The illustration shows also the **PATENT DROP-HEAD**, which is so valuable in a sewing-machine, keeping the running parts free from dust when not in use, giving the machine an extremely neat appearance, and keeping the needle and adjustments out of reach of children. The illustration cannot show, however, the invaluable **BALL-BEARINGS** which make the machine run almost at a touch and practically without noise. Nor can the illustration show the unequaled shuttle device, the patent feed nor any one of a dozen other matchless points of merit. Sent prepaid to points east of the Rocky Mountains.

This Elegant Sewing-Machine will be sent FREE to any one for a club of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular subscription price, 25 cents a year.

This Elegant Sewing-Machine, and Farm and Fireside FIVE years, sent to any address for only $16.50.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

CURES THE WORST COLDS.

For 73 years the Standard Cough Remedy.

TO LADY AGENTS

Many ladies are making highly satisfactory incomes in the pleasant and ladylike employment of procuring subscriptions to the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, a calling that requires no investment. The requisite materials, with full and simple instructions, are sent free to any intending agent on request. Address

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
Department of Agents, - Springfield, Ohio

$30.00 Church Money

No Investment No Risk Send No Money

If you wish to raise money quickly aud easily for any church purpose, send us the photographs of your church and your pastor, and we will reproduce them, together, in carbon photography, on 200 satin finished, aluminum pin trays, and send trays to yon express prepaid. Everybody wants this exqnisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your members quickly sell them at 25c. each. You keep $30 for your profit and send us $20 in fnll payment for the 200 souvenirs. Send photographs (any size) and names to-day. **Send no money.** Your workers will sell all the souvenirs in ten days, as hnndreds of others have, and you can send us our money any time within a month. Write and learn success of others.



Free Sample Tray on Request

ALBANY, N. Y., December 12, 1904.
New Method Co. The souvenirs were taken off our hands at Sunday-school and after church. The demand exceeded the supply. Send us more at once.—REV. OSCAR KRAUCH.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, December 14, 1904.
New Method Co. We sold the trays in less than a week. The money will be used to support an orphan our C. E. Society has adopted in India.—DAISY CLELAND.

NEW METHOD COMPANY, (*Money-raising plan for church workers,*) 5593 South Park Avenue, Chicago

Ride a Fine Bicycle 10 Days FREE



No Money Required You can order any Bicycle we make, ride on it for 10 days, compare it with other makes before paying us one cent. If it don't suit—send it back at our expense, we will refund your money. **OUR BIG FREE CATALOGUE** of styles for 1905 fully explains this trial offer and our guarantee. It illustrates and describes our line at prices from $13.75 up. All strictly high grade wheels. Our co-operative plan of selling saves you all the middlemen's profits you would pay elsewhere. Our famous **KAHN BICYCLE** at $24.75 is positively equal to any wheel sold elsewhere at $35 to $40. This same wheel sold a few years ago for $150. Bicycling is again popular. Nearly everybody will ride this year. **WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOGUE.**

FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 7 C Cash Buyers Bldg., Chicago.

If You Canvass or Collect

every one of your customers is a possible customer for our magazine each month. It is easier to sell them a copy for 10 cents once a month than to get a year's subscription, and **you make more money this way.** We have a new scheme for working up a big list of monthly customers that can be gotten quickly, and will mean an *assured monthly income.* If you are a hustler, **write us at once,** and we will do the rest.

CIRCULATION DEPT.
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

FOR 70 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

(Relieves at Once and Cures Absolutely)



One quarter actual size.

It should be used by all sufferers of Catarrh, Cold in-the-head, Ringing in the Ears or Deafness (due to Catarrh.) It gives instant relief,—cleans the head at once by reaching the inflamed parts. Contains no cocaine, morphine, or other dangerous drugs.

25 cents *per bottle at all druggists, or by mail prepaid.*

A complete treatise on Catarrh, free by mail. Write for Book C8.

F. C. KEITH, Prop., Cleveland, Ohio

70 YEARS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Any Person Can Earn This Guaranteed Watch

WE MAKE YOU A PRESENT OF A CHAIN

MOVEMENT Regular sixteen-size, and only three eighths of an inch in thickness. Lantern-pinions (smallest ever made). American lever escapement, polished spring. Weight, complete with case, only three ounces; quick-train—two hundred and forty beats a minute. Short wind; runs thirty to thirty-six hours with one winding. Heavy bevel crystal. Bezel snaps on. Tested, timed and regulated. This watch guaranteed by the maker.

THE GUARANTEE In every watch will be found a printed guarantee, by which the manufacturers agree that if without misuse the watch fails to keep good time within one year, they will, upon its return to them, with five cents for postage, repair it free of charge, and return it.

DESCRIPTION—Plain Center Band, Elegant Nickel Case, Snap Back, Roman Dial, Stem-Wind, Stem-Set, Medium Size, Oxydized Movement-Plate, Open-Face.

ENGRAVED FRONT AND BACK

BOYS Do You Want to Get This Watch?

If so, **send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day,** and ask for a book of eight coupons, and say you want the watch.



We will send by return mail a receipt-book containing eight receipts, each one of which is good for a year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE, one of the best farm and home papers published in America. Comes twice a month. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these receipts to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the receipts are sold, you send the $2.00 to us, and we will send you the watch.

It is easy to sell the coupons. Hundreds have earned watches by our plan, and you can do it in one day's time. Write to-day. Be sure to ask for a book of eight coupons.

ADDRESS FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

NEW MAP OF THE
RUSSIAN-JAPANESE
WAR TERRITORY

Engraved since hostilities began. Guaranteed to show more places mentioned in the war dispatches than any other War Map before the public, and three to ten times more places than any War Map in the newspapers. Size 10 by 12½ inches. Indispensable if you want to keep track of the war news. Beautifully printed, in colors, in the **Peerless Atlas, 1905 Edition.** Agents wanted for the new Atlas. Write for particulars, other invaluable New Features and extra-liberal terms.

Address THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO. (Department of Agents) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Miscellany

"The Terror of St. Petersburg"

GENERAL TREPOFF, who rules with a hand of iron, and ofttimes of blood, and whose autocratic power as governor-general of St. Petersburg is said to have caused him to be marked for death by the power that killed Sergius, comes of a family much detested throughout Russia. Twenty-five years ago his father, also a general, held the position in the "winter capital" that his son now occupies. The elder Trepoff was known as the "Emperor of St. Petersburg," and with what fear the populace held him may be gleaned from the confirmed reports since that drosky-drivers would tumble off their seats, go down on their hands and knees, and bump their foreheads on the curbing and pavements, whenever he passed them in the street. It was at him that Vera Sassalitch, the first woman terrorist in Russia, fired a revolver, but the bullet went wild. The present governor-general seems to bear a charmed life. Four attempts have been made to kill him.



—From Record-Herald.

GENERAL TREPOFF, POLICE DESPOT OF ST. PETERSBURG

◈

A Shamrock Party

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12]

merriment, a reading from Mr. Dooley's matchless wit.

Afterward, the jolly crowd was hushed in enchanted surprise by the entrance of "Queen Mab." This proved a unique and attractive way of announcing supper as well as of assigning partners. Her flowing locks were shimmering with diamond-dust. She was dressed in a light blue and amber frock with a low, square bodice. Her petticoat was trimmed with gold shamrocks, and a crimson scarf was fastened on her shoulder with golden harps and massive gold ornaments. Her arms were laden with red and white carnations. The red carnations were for the lads, the white for the lassies. Attached to the stems of the red was a card, upon which was written a jingle. A blank was substituted for the last word of the last line, which rhymed with the word above it. The missing word, however, had been written upon a like card fastened to a white carnation. The red she tossed in midair, and as she did so she read the sentiment written thereon, halting when she came to the blank to toss a white flower for some lassie to catch. After all were thrown there was a jolly hunt for the missing word, and the girl holding the same was claimed as a partner. The jingles were as follows:

As bright and spicy may she be,
The lass I would "take out to tea."

O posy sweet, caught in midair,
That brings to me my lady fair.

The lad who doth this flower catch
Will find his "pard" a charming "match."

Flower sweet, flower bright,
I find thro' thee my fate to-night.

Carnation red, I long to see
The lass who will be kind to me!

With beating heart, and hopefully,
O partner fair, I search for thee.

The dining-room was gay with vines and American and British flags. So far as possible the color-scheme was manifested. In the center of the table was a low glass bowl filled with shamrocks. In two opposite corners were slender vases with white roses and graced with hot-house ferns. Tiny green silk flags with gilt harps outlined thereon answered for place-cards, and were dainty souvenirs to take home. Green-and-white china was also a marked feature.

The menu was wittingly signified by Irish appellation, as follows:

Sliced Cold Turkey à la Parnell
Celery
Irish Potato Balls
Goldsmith Salad in Green-pepper Cases
Rolled Sandwiches à la St. Patrick
Dublin Cakes and Ice-cream
Cork Olives Sweet Pickles
Thomas Moore "Cup of Green Tay"
Kathleen Aroon Bonbons

The green-pepper cases were fashioned by removing the seeds and stems of the peppers and filling them with a salad made from two cupfuls of greening apples minced fine, one cupful of minced celery, one cupful of chopped walnuts and one cupful of minced olives and green peppers mixed. The apple and celery must not be prepared until just before serving, else they will turn brown. Mix all with a dressing.

The ice-cream (pistachio) was served in little drum-cases, these being suggestive of the legend that St. Patrick drove the snakes from Ireland with a drum.—Percy Fielding.

Japan's Leading Women and the War

By SHIGE NAGAI URIU
Wife of Admiral Uriu, of the Japanese Navy

WE WOMEN of Japan feel that we must work, and not sit idle, while our brave men are showing such marvelous endurance on the battle-field and are so cheerfully dying for their beloved country. The rich and the poor, the high and the low have one common object—to encourage those who are at the front, to help the distressed families whose supporters have been chosen to fight for their country, and to help those families whose dear ones have died for the cause they loved.



MADAM URIU

The Ladies' Patriotic Association of Japan was formed some years back by Madam Ioko Okumura, at a time when we enjoyed peace and quiet in Japan. Madam Okumura's name is well known to every one in Japan, and her energetic spirit inspires us all to follow in her footsteps.

At that time the object of the society was to relieve the bereaved families of the soldiers who died in the Japanese Civil War of 1877, and also in the Japan-China War of 1894. Not only in Tokio, but in all the principal cities of each province, this society meets to find out the needs of each family. The wives of the governors of all the provinces are chairmen of the committees. There were over thirty thousand members before the present war, but within a month after the declaration of war the number increased to forty thousand.

Now that the war is in progress, the wives of the naval officers have set school-girls and others to knitting socks and tabi (the Japanese street-slippers), or to collecting money wherewith to buy them. The young girls are so eager to send their work to the front that you will see them in Tokio knitting away in the electric-cars on their way to school. They do not waste a moment—not even at luncheon-time.

A word here concerning Marchioness Oyama. Stematz Yamakawa Oyama began her eventful life in the midst of war. She was but a child at the time of the siege of Aizu Castle in the War of the Restoration. Aizu women were noted for their bravery, and little Stematz's older sisters actually wore armor during the siege, to be ready, if needful, to help defend the castle. Every one in the castle had certain military duties to perform. The children's part was to pick up the empty shells along the inner walls. Little Stematz was one of them, and often got the praise of having gathered the most. A few years later she was sent to America, and she remained there eleven years, finally graduating from Vassar College. Since her return Marchioness Oyama's married life has been full of activity. Her social gifts and her talents and high education make her a fit leader in the circle to which she belongs.

We have just formed another large society in Tokio, called the Imon Fujinkwai (Relief Society), in which all other ladies' societies join in one for the relief of those families whose fathers, husbands and brothers have been called to the colors.

Princess Mori is the chairman of this society. We often see her carriage drive by as early as six o'clock in the morning, and we all know then that the Princess is at work. Ladies in Japan are not supposed to go out after the death of their husbands, but Princess Mori, for the sake of her charities, breaks all such old customs in spite of all remonstrances.

Marchioness Nabeshuna follows Princess Mori's example in joining and helping all these societies. We call the two "the twin sisters," for they are always together and engaged in the same charitable work.

The foreign ladies in Tokio have enthusiastically joined us in this Relief Society work. The ladies of the diplomatic corps and others have given a number of successful concerts and dramatic entertainments in aid of the fund. The proceeds were more than welcome, since we have so far found in Tokio alone over a thousand families in distress.

There are many instances in Japan of soldiers who have loved their country more passionately even than their families. Americans may think it horrible and incredible, but we Japanese women understand the intense feeling of loyalty which predominates above everything in our soldiers' hearts.

In the interior of Japan a young farmer on the outbreak of war was suddenly called to the colors. Two days' preparation was given him to arrange his affairs and to start for Tokio. His wife had a very young infant. The young mother was so overcome with grief at this unexpected news that she fainted away, and died within an hour, leaving her husband alone with the new-born babe. What could he do with it? Who would care for such a mite? Feeling that his own life was forfeit to his country, the poor man in a frenzy of passionate grief killed his own child. Of course, the law had to step in, and he was tried for murder. A merciful jury acquitted him on the ground of emotional insanity. There are instances like this without end, and I could write of them forever. My main object in writing this article, however, has been to interest American women in what we women of Japan are doing. If any of the ladies of America would join us in our philanthropic work, and encourage us by their advice and help, we, their younger sisters across the sea, should welcome them with open arms.

[Shige Nagai Uriu, the wife of Rear-Admiral Uriu, of the Japanese navy, like her husband, was educated in America. As a little girl Shige Nagai was sent to this country with the present Marchioness Oyama, and Miss Tsuda, the famous Japanese educator, and was brought up under the tutelage of John S. C. Abbott, the historian, at New Haven, Conn. She met her husband-to-be in America, while he was a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Though both, after the Japanese custom, had other spouses selected for them by their families in Japan, they contrived to overcome the opposition of their parents on their return to Japan, and were married according to Christian rites. Both Admiral Uriu and his wife are noted for retaining a lively interest in America and all things American.—Editor's Note.]—Harper's Bazar.



THE MARCHIONESS OYAMA

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.



A Liberal Offer of Beautiful Roses, including the most beautiful hardy climbing rose in existence, the "**Crimson Rambler.**" All handsome, well-rooted, hardy plants. Last year's offer was accepted by thousands and all were delighted. Your homes and flower beds made more beautiful at trifling expense. A very small sum secures a wealth of Beauty and Fragrance which will last for months. The Rose is the most popular flower and every family should grow them in profusion. This is the finest collection of Choice Ever-Blooming Roses ever offered as a Premium.

In order to more thoroughly introduce **The Housewife** we will send it for one year including Six Splendid Roses, as described below, for only Thirty-Five Cents.

THE HOUSEWIFE

The Most Helpful Household Publication in America. Nothing Frivolous, nothing Trashy, but Healthy and Wholesome Entertainment and Instruction for the American Housewife. Among the departments in The Housewife are the following: **Among the Flowers,** Edited by Eben E. Rexford, **Mother's Hour, The Kitchen, The Best Ways, Literary World, With Needles and Hooks** and others. The stories printed in The Housewife are always **Bright, Interesting and Wholesome.** Hundreds of Bright Ideas, Useful Hints and Helps in every number and Beautifully Illustrated. The Housewife aims constantly to be Timely and Practical.

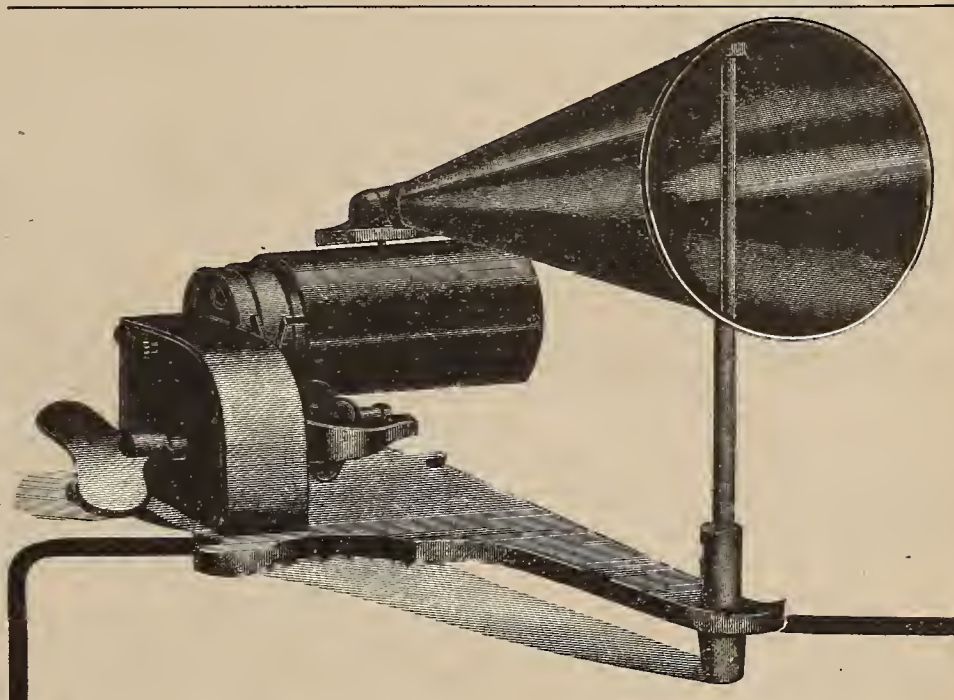
The Roses given are as follows: New Climbing Rose, **CRIMSON RAMBLER.**—One of the striking characteristics of this Rose is its remarkable color, which is of the *brightest crimson*, which remains undimmed to the end. It is exceedingly hardy. The Coppery-Yellow Rose, **FRANCISKA KRUGER.**—In its shading of *deep coppery-yellow* it stands unique and distinct from all others. The Charming Rose, **THE BRIDE.**—This is undoubtedly *the finest white Rose* ever offered to the public. The Famous Rose, **HELEN GOULD.**—The strongest growing, freest blooming and hardiest Hybrid Tea Rose now known. It is one of the largest and fullest of *red Roses;* long, plump buds, forming flowers of grand size and great beauty. The Prolific Rose, **STAR OF LYON.**—This magnificent Tea Rose is *a rich golden-yellow;* a strong, healthy and vigorous grower; immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The Beautiful and Hardy Rose, **BRIDESMAID.**—Popular *pink Rose.* It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very fine flowering and easily grown. These six varieties make a splendid and satisfactory collection.

For only Thirty-Five Cents we will send The Housewife a **full year** and the **SIX ROSES** as above described. Early orders secure the best selections. Remit by P. O. money order or in postage stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This is a splendid offer by a reliable concern, therefore you can safely order. **Address THE HOUSEWIFE, 56 Duane St., New York.**

If You Canvass or Collect

every one of your customers is a possible customer for our magazine each month. It is easier to sell them a copy for 10 cents once a month than to get a year's subscription, and **you make more money this way.** We have a new scheme for working up a big list of monthly customers that can be gotten quickly, and will mean an *assured monthly income.* If you are a hustler, **write us at once,** and we will do the rest.

Circulation Dept. WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Springfield, Ohio



A Talking-Machine Given Away

This talking-machine is manufactured by the Columbia Phonograph Co., of New York, and is run by means of a spring motor. All that is necessary is to put on the record, be sure that the machine is level and properly adjusted, wind it up, and it plays beautifully any and all kinds of difficult music. It is, of course, not one of the high-priced, fancy machines, but it will do the work just the same, and give good satisfaction. It is one of the most popular instruments of the present time, and is a source of amusement and entertainment for all time. You cannot but be well pleased with it, and it is offered on the most liberal terms.

This machine is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be exactly as represented. It takes identically the same records as those which are used on

A $50.00 Machine

The tones are clear, and it is just the thing for home entertainments and to play out on the porch on summer evenings. It is a good all-round machine, and bound to give good service. The machine is sent to you complete, with music, horn, everything ready to wind up and start; it sings, laughs—plays all kinds of difficult music. When we send you the machine we will tell you how to secure all the new records and whatever kind of music you like.

How to Get This Excellent Talking-Machine FREE

Send us your name and address on a postal-card to-day. We will send by return mail twenty-four coupons, each one of which is good for a year's subscription to Farm and Fireside, one of the best farm and home papers published in America. We will also send a sample copy of the paper, so you can judge of its merit for yourself. You sell these coupons to your friends and neighbors at 25 cents each. They will gladly take advantage of a chance to get a good paper one year for 25 cents. When the coupons are sold, you send the $6.00 to us, and we will forward the talking-machine, together with music. If you don't want a talking-machine, perhaps you know of some boy or girl who would like to earn one. If so, send us their name and address, and we will send offer by return mail. Many have earned talking-machines by our plan, and you can do it in a short time. Write to-day.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

Wit and Humor



A Recompense

YOUNG Edward, aged six, was quite tired of staying in the house. His mother was ill, and had tried to keep him in the room with her because her room was warmer than his playroom; but his toys were all in the playroom, and he became restless to go to them.

"Good-by, mama," he said; "I will come back in a thousand years."

"I will be dead and buried by that time, son."

The little fellow stopped a moment with his hand upon the door, and thinking of the creed, he replied, "Never mind, mama; you will rose again."—Lippincott's Magazine.



ON THE RIALTO

Knight Stands—"I suppose in that exciting duel scene the audience egged you on."
Woodby Booth—"No; they egged me off."

His Great Luck

Insurance Commissioner R. E. Polk, of Tennessee, was talking about the humor of the insurance business.

"It is a ghastly humor," he said, "because it hinges on death. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of it. Every insurance agent has some odd and new story to relate.

"One agent told me yesterday how he had met that morning a friend in a feeble condition, his face pallid, his eyes dull and his figure badly shrunken.

"'What is the matter with you, Herbert?' the agent asked.

"'I'm in luck,' Herbert answered. 'My boy, I am in great luck.'

"'How so?' asked the agent.

"'Why,' said the other, 'your company's medical examiner passed me only two months ago, and now my doctor tells me I have an incurable disease. How is that for luck?'"—New York Tribune.

◈

Heredity

A Virginia representative in Congress says that two ladies in Richmond with whom he is well acquainted were one day discussing the relative longevity of the members of their respective families.

"I have no doubt," said one of the ladies, "that, everything considered, we Blanks are the most notable family in Virginia when it comes to a question of longevity. Do you know, my father died at eighty-nine, while my grandfather reached the age of ninety-seven."

"Is that so?" queried the other lady. "And which grandfather was that?"

"Oh," replied the first speaker, "that was the grandfather by my first husband."—Harper's Weekly.

◈

Not Frightened

She—"And the reason you are so late getting home is that you were struck by a trolley-car?"

He—"Yes (hic), that's it, dear."

She—"Were you frightened?"

He—"No (hic); didn't even (hic) take my breath away."

She—"No, I notice that."—Yonkers Statesman.

English as She is Spoke

A New York lady was visiting friends in Pittsburg. One morning after breakfast the father came into the house, and called to his children, "Come, children, if you want me to drive you to school, come. Mary, where are those children?"

"They'll be here in a minute," replied his wife. "Johnny is up-stairs brushing his teeth, and Dorothy is outside cleaning her gums on the mat."

The visitor suppressed an exclamation of horror, and slipped away to the library to seek aid from the dictionary. She learned that "galoshes" in England and "rubbers" in New York may be "gums" in Pittsburg.—Brown Book of Boston.

◈

For the Englishman's Benefit

The two men were seated at a table in the farthest corner of the restaurant.

"May I ask you for the score-card?" said the one with the bristling mustache, pointing to the bill of fare.

"You may, sir," replied the other, a man with closely cropped hair, "but that's all the good it will do you. I'm not a waiter."

"Maybe not, sir," returned the other. "But if you had requested such a favor of me, I should have taken pleasure in complying."

"Quite likely. Some men are born that way. They'd just as lief be taken for a waiter as not."

"And some men are born boors. They couldn't be gentlemen if they tried."

"Think you'd know a gentleman if you happened to meet one?"

"I think I should. He'd look as different from you as he possibly could."

"How do you know anything about what a gentleman would do or what he'd look like?"

"I'm intimately acquainted with several, and they don't any of them act like you."

"That so? Say, who began this conversation, you baboon-faced—"

"I did, you bullet-headed barbarian. I asked you in a civil way if you would be kind enough to hand me the bill of fare, and you insulted me. You haven't the manners or decency of a walrus. You're a hunk of mule meat in a shape something like a man, with a—"

"You can't talk that way to me and live! I'll—"

"Don't you do it! If you move your hand one inch nearer your hip-pocket I'll fill you full of holes right here!"

But the other did not stop.

He thrust his hand into his hip-pocket, pulled out a silk handkerchief, wiped his eye-glasses, picked up a paper and began to read it.

Then the man with the bristling mustache turned to the unmistakable Englishman who had been sitting at the next table and listening with horrified astonishment to the conversation.

"We thought you'd like to have a little exhibition of our native freedom of manners," he said, pleasantly. "to use in your forthcoming book, don't you know."—Chicago Tribune.

Made Up

"Harold!" began his wife, in a furious temper, "my mind is made up—"

"Mercy!" interrupted her husband. "Is that so? I had hoped that your mind at least was your own."—Detroit Free Press.



ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE

First Comedian—"Well, they are two fortune-tellers."
Second Comedian—"Who?"
First Comedian—"Bradstreet and Dun."

He Never Spoke Again

The following story is told of a ventriloquist, now famous, but at the time of this happening so hard up he used to walk between the cities where he was to appear. On one of these tours he came to Philadelphia on foot, and on the road he picked up a miserable little dog "because it looked so much like he felt." The story will explain what became of the dog.

The first house he came to was a saloon, and of course he wanted a drink. He had no money, but went in anyhow to see what he could do. The proprietor, who was a German, said, "Well, what will you have?"

He said, "I'll take a little whisky." And then, turning to the dog, he asked, "What will you have?"

The answer came very promptly, "I'll take a ham sandwich."

The German was so surprised he almost fainted. He looked at the dog a moment, and then asked, "What did you say?"

The dog replied, "I said I'd take a ham sandwich."

Hans thought it wonderful that a dog should be able to talk, and asked who had trained him, how long it had taken, etc., and wound up with "How much will you take for him?"

"Oh," replied Mr. Ventriloquist, "I wouldn't sell him at any price, but I am a little hard up now, and if you will lend me fifty dollars I'll leave him with you till I bring back the money."

"All right," said Hans. "I just want him for a little while so I can show him to some people I know around here."

So everything was settled, the money paid, the dog left with the proprietor, and as the ventriloquist went out he turned and waved his hand to the dog, and said, "Well, good-by, Jack. I'll come back soon."

The dog looked at him, and said, "You mean, despicable man, to sell me for fifty dollars after all I've done for you! So help me Moses, I'll never speak another word as long as I live!"

And he didn't.—Philadelphia Times.

◈

No Escape

The following telephone conversation is reported to have been heard between a certain well-known young financier and a society woman whose functions are considered somewhat boring:

"Is this Mr. ———?"

"Yes."

"This is Mrs. ———. Won't you give us the pleasure of your company at dinner on Monday?"

"I'm so sorry, Mrs. ———, but I have an engagement for Monday."

"Can you come Tuesday, then?"

"Why, it is unfortunate, but I have a partial engagement for Tuesday, also."

"Well, how about Wednesday?"

"Oh, hang it! I'll come Monday."—Harper's Weekly.

◈

Garden of Eden

A London mother heard terrible shrieks from the nursery, and rushed up to inquire. In the middle of the floor sat Jackie and Ethel, voices uplifted. On the table sat the senior, Thomas, aged eight, with his mouth full.

"What's the matter?" cried mama.

"Boo-o-o! we were playing Garden of Eden," sobbed Ethel.

"Yes," said mama, picking Ethel up; "I told you the story yesterday. But why are you crying over it?"

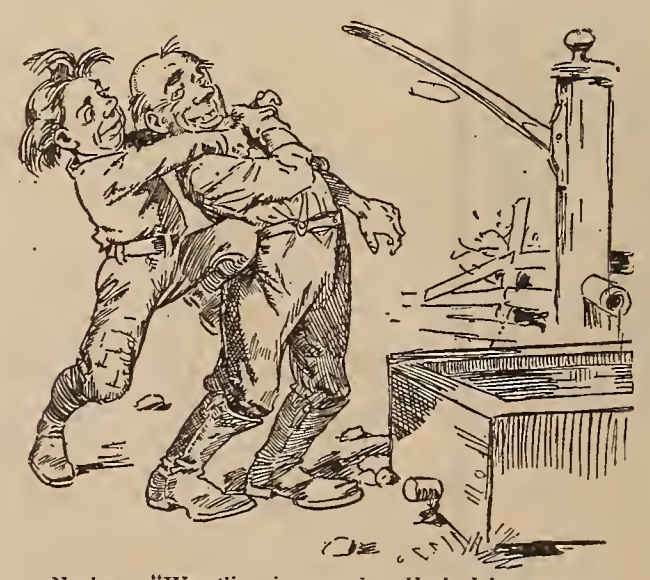
Ethel stopped her tears, and pointed at the brother on the table. "God's eat the apple!" she shrieked.—Argonaut.

◈

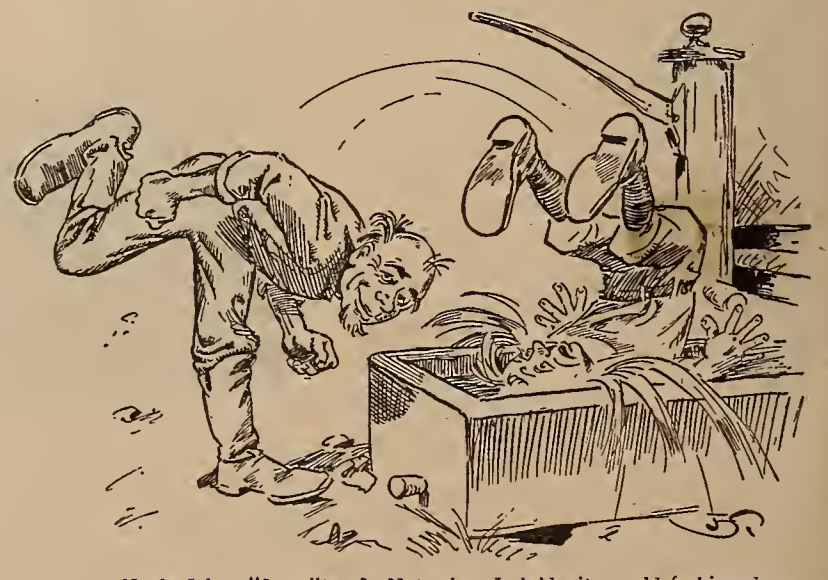
The Industrious Factory-Girl

A girl who had read all of Laura Jean Libbey's books left home and obtained a position in a canning-manufactory, fancying that her fresh young beauty, industry and modest demeanor would win the attention of the rich young proprietor. In a year she had lost her looks, and ruined her finger-nails frivoling with sheet-tin. The proprietor never noticed her, but married a show-girl who had had two other husbands and never did a day's work in her life.

If you would marry a millionaire, get in the chorus.—Kate Masterson, in Life.



Nephew—"Wrestling in your day, Uncle John, was very unscientific and crude. Now, you never used a move like this. It's called the jiu-jitsu."



Uncle John—"Jew jitsoo? Not when I c'u'd git an old-fashioned hip-lock."—Judge.

Our New Serial

"A Blue-Flag Idyl" is the title of the new serial story to be commenced in the April 1st issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. It is from the pen of Albert Lathrop Lawrence, the author of "The Wolverine," a book that has had a remarkable demand ever since it came out.

THE BUCKEYE CABIN ON BIG BLUE

Moderato.

GEORGE S. BILLMAN

1. I can see a vis-ion old, 'Tis a fair sight to be-hold, A
2. There I spent my childhood hours, Playing 'mid the sweet wild flow'rs, With my

ver - dant cab - in of buck - eye,..... Where the blue-birds' mer - ry chime Could be heard at ear - ly spring-time With
moth - er, whom I love;..... And would lis - ten all day long To the bees' mer - ry song, Un - til she

gifts from on high..... The old - fashioned door, And the rude oak - en floor, With its broad..... fire - place,
went home a - bove..... There's a sa-cred lit - tle spot Near the old fa - mil - iar cot— 'Tis my moth - er's grave, to be

too;..... In the gar-ret o - ver-head Was my lit - tle trun-dle bed, In the buck - eye cab - in on Big Blue.
true;..... Now when I have died, Lay me down by her side, Near the buck - eye cab - in on Big Blue.

CHORUS

Where the black-birds chirp sweet, And the red-bird gai - ly sings, While from the fields of gold - en wheat You can hear wild pig - eon wings, A

tink - ling cow - bell, and a bob-white's whis-tle too, All sing - ing prais - es to the wa - ter of Big Blue.

Ritard.

PERFECT PATTERNS FOR 10 CENTS

Garments to be Cut and Made at Home

Similar patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores at 20 cents each, but in order to introduce FARM AND FIRESIDE into thousands of new homes, and to make it more valuable than ever to our regular patrons, we offer our line of stylish patterns to the lady readers of our paper for the low price of only ***10 Cents Each.***

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, *with a picture of the garment to go by.* These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for *every single piece* of the dress. All orders filled promptly. For ladies' waists, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape-measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

Patterns 10 cents each, or three for 25 cents.

Postage one cent EXTRA on skirt, tea-gown and other heavy patterns.

Send for our Pattern Catalogue. We design and cut our own patterns.

FREE **We will give any THREE of these patterns for sending TWO yearly subscriptions to Farm and Fireside at the regular price of 25 cents each.**

We will send Farm and Fireside One Year, new or renewal, and any ONE pattern for Only 30 Cents



No. 473.—WAIST WITH TUCKED FICHU. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 474.—TUCKED-FLOUNCE SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 448.—BOUDOIR-JACKET. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 404.—GIRLS' BASQUE COAT. 10 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

No. 405.—GIRLS' TUCKED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 401.—WAIST WITH DUTCH NECK. 10 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

No. 402.—SHIRRED SKIRT. 11 cts. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 409.—SHORT COAT WITH VEST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 410.—BOX-PLAITED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 457.—EVENING WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 458.—SKIRT WITH POINTED PANEL. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 442.—CORSET-COVER WITH BERTHA. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inches bust.



No. 483.—SHIRT-WAIST WITH STOLE YOKE. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 446.—KIMONO SACQUE. 10 cts. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 403.—GIRLS' LOUNGING-ROBE. 11 cents. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.



No. 431.—BOX-PLAITED SHIRT-WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

No. 432.—BOX-PLAITED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 450.—HOUSE-GOWN. 11 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 399.—STRAPPED WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 400.—FIVE-GORED SKIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years.



No. 389.—GUIMPE WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

No. 390.—TUCKED SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 449.—RESTING-ROBE. 11 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

Ask for Our Spring and Summer Pattern Catalogue. We Send It FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

ALL THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES

Our new Spring and Summer Pattern Catalogue is now ready to mail, and will be sent free to any one upon request.

Our patterns are all perfect fitting, and the very newest and latest creations direct from the great fashion centers of the world.

Many years of experience in the pattern business has made each and every pattern which we offer the very best in workmanship, perfect in every detail, and the easiest and plainest of all with which to work.

Our perfect patterns excel all others at a great saving of money.



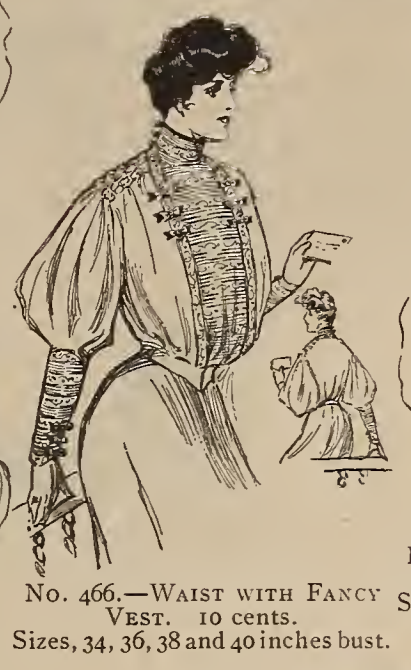
No. 382.—Waist with Deep Girdle. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 383.—Seven-gored Train Skirt. 11 cents.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 484.—Tab Shirt-waist. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 481.—Tab-yoke Shirt-waist. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 466.—Waist with Fancy Vest. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 482.—Waist with Revers. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 461.—Waist with Tab Yoke. 10c.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 462.—Double Skirt. 11 cents.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



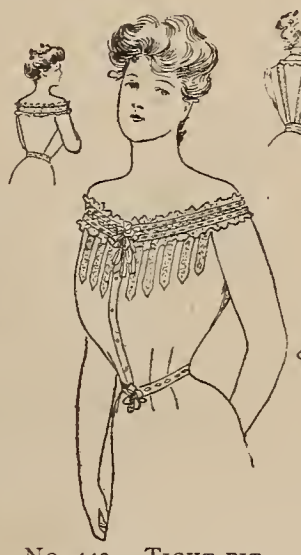
No. 490.—Redingote. 11 cts.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 480.—Double-breasted Shirt-waist. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 491.—Fancy Waist. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 443.—Tight-fitting Corset-cover. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 485.—Shirt-waist with Rolling Collar. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.



No. 492.—Bolero Waist. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 493.—Eleven-gored Skirt. 11 cts.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No: 380.—Broad-shouldered Waist. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 488.—Reefer Coat. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.
No. 489.—Seven-gored Walking-skirt. 11 cts. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 414.—Directoire Waist. 10c. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 415.—Panel-front Skirt. 11c. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 464.—Surplice Waist. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 465.—Corselet Skirt. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.



No. 463.—Waist with Bolero. 10 cents.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust.

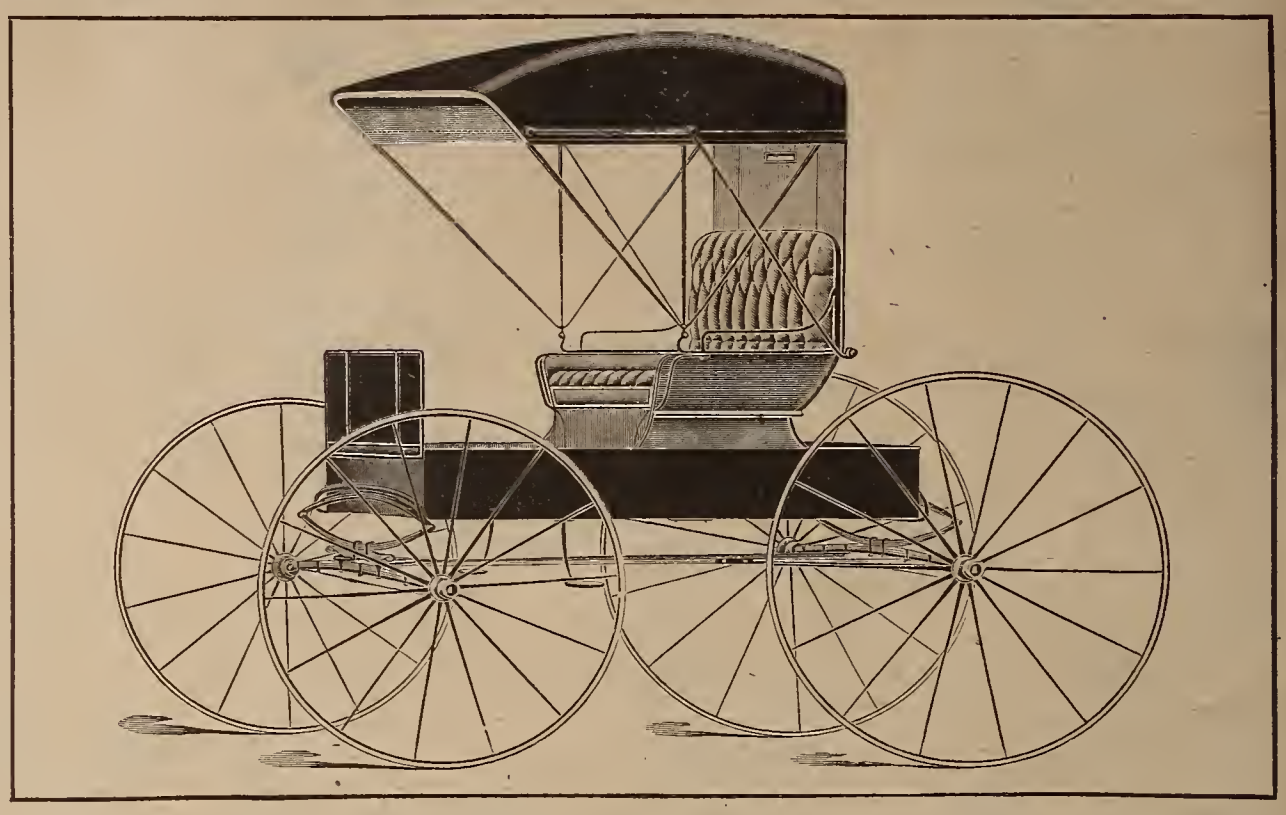


No. 471.—Waist with Scroll Trimming. 10 cents.
Sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.
No. 472.—Triple Box-plait Skirt. 11c.
Sizes, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist.

Our New Spring and Summer Pattern Catalogue is Now Ready. We Send it FREE.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio

This Buggy Must Please and Save You $25.00, Or No Sale. We Give One Month's Free Trial to Prove This Claim.



HAVE you paid your Buggy Tax?
"What's that?" you ask.

That's the Extra Profit the dealer adds to the Real Value of a Buggy, as his Bonus for making the Sale.

The Tax usually runs from $25 to $30 on a Top Buggy.

Pretty stiff, that—about 40%.

But you can save this Buggy Tax by ordering direct from our Factory in Cincinnati.

A Two-Cent Stamp is all the Tax you pay when we sell you a Buggy.

* * *

This is our plan of selling Buggies:

We send you a Buggy that is simply Perfection on Wheels, and let you try it at our expense for a whole month. Ride in it as a Guest of the Model Carriage & Harness Co.

Don't be afraid to use it just as you would if it were your own. Try it on all kinds of roads—in all sorts of weather. The better acquainted you get with the Model One Quality Buggy the more Respect you will have for it.

We want you to be critical—to forget all the nice things we say about the Buggy, and form your own opinion.

The Model One Quality Buggy carries with it a Certificate of Good Character in the form of a Two-Year Guaranty.

This Guaranty is signed in ink by an officer of the Company, and our entire Capitalization is back of it.

It is an Insurance Policy on the Buggy, with the Premiums paid in advance for Two Years.

This Guaranty doesn't cost you One Penny, but it is worth Big Round Dollars if anything goes wrong with the Vehicle.

* * *

Do you remember the old-fashioned "Hit-and-Miss" Rag Carpet? They called it that because all sorts of rags, from silk to calico, were woven together in a general jumble.

Many factories are making "Hit-and-Miss" Buggies nowadays.

"Hit-and-Miss" Buggies come from the places where they make all grades of buggies, good, bad, and indifferent, in the same factory.

Ours is a One Quality Buggy Factory. Our whole proposition boiled down is simply this:—

"Every Buggy must be Perfect in Style and Workmanship."

We employ Workmen whose Hands and Brains are trained to carry out the "One Quality" idea—the same class of men that you will find in Piano Factories.

Cincinnati is the Hub of the Vehicle Industry in America, and we have our pick of Men and Materials.

In buying material we throw out every piece that is imperfect in the slightest degree.

What we save in Freights, by being at the Source of Supply, we put into the Buggies.

That is why we can give such remarkable Value in a Moderate Priced Vehicle.

* * *

Our Proposition is just as simple as A. B. C.

We ship the Buggy to you to use One Full Month Free.

The time limit is definite, and there's no posible chance of a misunderstanding.

Of course we think you will like the Model One Quality–in fact, we expect it to be a case of Love at First Sight.

We have shiped out thousands of them on this Plan, and the Complimentary Letters we get sometimes makes us feel we are giving almost too much for the money.

But suppose the Buggy doesn't suit you, after you try it a month–what then?

The Free Trial Proposition provides you, at our expense, with a Return Ticket for the Model One Quality Buggy.

Just ship the Buggy back, and we pay the freight "comin' and goin' " and refund your money.

The Buggy is worth a Hundred Cents on the Dollar to us, any time.

* * *

We have no Agents, but we have a Host of Friends.

Our Business grows in Volume every year because our friends tell their friends, and in that way even their friends' friends come to know us.

There's room on our Free Trial Order Book for you.

Will you register?

Remember that ordering doesn't mean buying unless we ship a Buggy that suits you to a T.

Our Traveling Salesman, the big Model Vehicle and Harness Catalog, will call on you if you request a Visit.

—Tells you all about the One Quality Idea, explains our One Full Month Free Trial Plan, and shows you Many Model Styles from which to choose.

—Takes you on a tour of inspection through the Model Factory, where you see how every bit of material and workmanship is graded up to the One Quality Standard.

—Quotes in plain figures prices so low that a man must consider our proposition before ordering a buggy.

Our booklet on the "One Quality Plan," sent free with Catalog, gives you Something to Think About.

It brings the Buggy Question right down to the point where you thoroughly understand our Methods, our plans, and our Goods, and can cheerfully O. K. them.

We have made some very Positive Statements–let us prove them, at our Expense and Risk.

Write while you're in the notion.

The Model Carriage and Harness Co.

210 W. Sixth St. Cincinnati, O.